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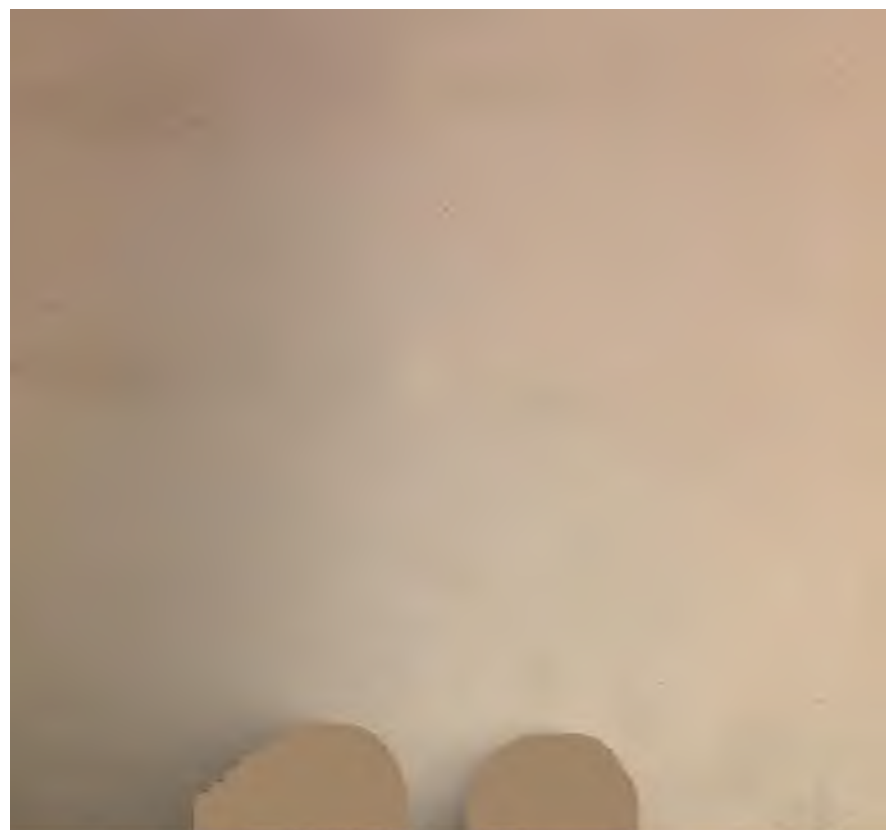
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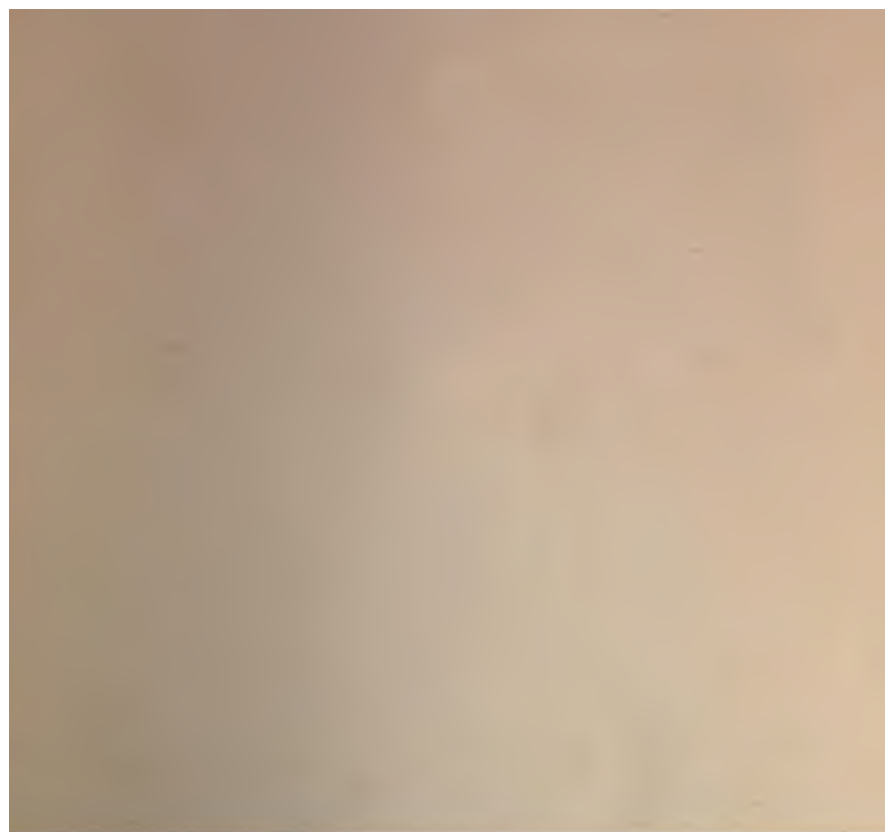
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ST ANNE'S CHURCH, WANDSWORTH, SURREY.



STEPNEY CHAPEL, MIDDLESEX.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1829.

VOLUME XCIX.

(BEING THE TWENTY-SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

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AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1829.

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P R E F A C E.



WE are about to enter on our Hundredth Year—an announcement requiring no prefatory remark:—the fact is “worth a thousand homilies.” Dare we hope, or rather may we not thankfully exclaim, “Length of days is in our right hand, and in our left there is honour?” We do, indeed, trust that the “*viridis senectus*” is ours, and that, as we have grown in years, we have increased in wisdom. And have we not

“that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, TROOPS OF FRIENDS?”

Bear ye witness, our present emotions, we have;—and we acknowledge these blessings with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to Him from whom they spring, and to those who are the agents of his goodness.

Severe was our training—if we may use a word of jocularity, we would say, our cradle was a CAVE, and we were nursed by a JOHN-SON. Seriously, we claim integrity as our birth-right, and may we not hope that we retain that uncompromising love of truth which we learnt at the lips of our Foster Parent? This is an honourable distinction; we have made our boast of it before, and we glory in it now.

It has been our lot to witness many a storm which has gathered over our country—we have seen the elements of civil society endangered—we have witnessed the “madness of the people,”—political infidelity has sounded in our ears the alarm—“Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast their cords from us.” In every hour of Britain’s agony we were found at the post of loyalty—always to us the place of affection and of duty. We have seen much of parties. Crowds of contemporaries have “strutted their hour” of popularity, and disappeared, leaving neither name nor reputation behind. Yet here we are—and, like the British oak which requires a century to mature its strength and beauty, we stand rooted in the integrity of our principles, and firm in the soundness of our faith; looking forward with hope and confidence, that the same hand which has enabled us to weather the tempests that have beat upon our heads, will still refresh us with the dews of grace and favour.

If we are egotistical, let it be remembered that the occasion on which we speak is without precedent in the history of periodical Literature; the event is a proud one, and even the cynic may leave us to *our triumph*.

A Periodical Work, formed on the plan of the Gentleman's Magazine, and continued for the unprecedented period of a Century, if executed with due accuracy and attention, must prove of inestimable value. Scarcely a subject can be started, but, in the course of so long a time, has been discussed in its pages; nor is there an invention, or a discovery of importance to the improvement of science, or the advantage of mankind, during the last century, which has not increased the value of our work, by being recorded among its stores.

To the Antiquary our Volumes cannot but be peculiarly acceptable, as he will find therein materials sufficient to gratify the most ample curiosity. The memorials of families, the history and antiquities of parishes, and the laws and customs peculiar to particular districts, which he will find interspersed in our Volumes, are innumerable, and form the most legitimate materials for the Topographer.

Our Obituary continues to engage much of our attention; and the best proof of its merit is, that it is copied, with due acknowledgements, by the most standard biographical collections.

We turn to the world before us; and as "our wont is," we offer a few words on what is passing there.

We cannot conceal that there are symptoms of national distress, which may afflict the timid, and render the serious more thoughtful; but it is our sincere opinion that there is in the State-vessel a principle of buoyancy which, by divine aid, will enable her to bear onward in her course of glory; and we would apply in a general sense, what an eloquent modern writer has said of our country in a limited one:

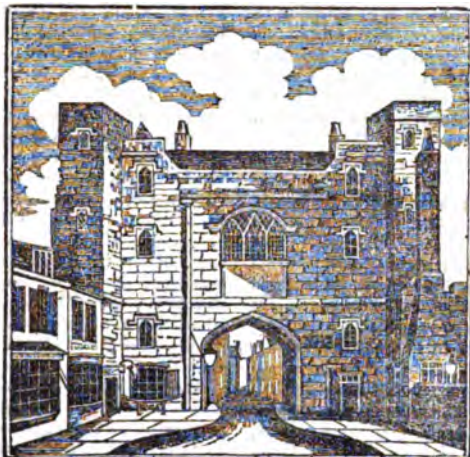
"It is no preposterous exaggeration to affirm that the hope of the nations is now in the keeping of the English, whose eminence in whatever is most noble and useful,—whose extensive political power,—whose expansive commerce and colonization,—whose spreading language and brilliant literature,—whose high and commanding spirit, conspire to fix upon them the gaze of mankind."

In speaking, indeed, of our beloved country, it is impossible to overlook her imposing attitude, both as it respects her domestic economy and her foreign relations. We see the mass of the population of England partaking of the fruit of the tree of knowledge; we hope that the fruit is ripe, and that the signs of the time, evinced in the spirit of universal education, are auguries of good, and not portents of evil. In the mean time, with a vigilance which becomes a free press, and with a jealousy instinctively attaching to old institutions, we will mark the progress of events. Our prayer is that, as our knowledge advances, we may increase in virtue, and that the formidable weapon of power now fabricating, may ever be wielded by the energies of loyalty and true wisdom.

Dec. 31, 1829.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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A View of ELSDEN CHURCH, and sculpture at ELSDEN CASTLE, Northumberland.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster:

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

It is a matter of no small gratification to the lovers of ancient ecclesiastical Architecture, and to the antiquary, to find that the conservators of this interesting Church have at length directed their attention to the preservation and beautifying of their edifice. Let us hope, however, that they will not disfigure, by making it too beautiful, and that their zeal may be tempered and directed by good taste. Few of the Cathedrals in England have been more deplorably neglected and injured than that of Chichester; not only were its columns, arches, and finer ornaments choked up and smothered by repeated coats of lime washing, but these were made white, yellow, black, &c. Stalls, partitions, galleries, &c. were in several situations to deform or obscure the finer parts of the building. It is reported that the officers of the Church have commenced the laudable task of removing all these extraneous objects, of clearing off and cleaning all the architectural members, and rendering the Church worthy of its destined purpose and of the present age. Mr. Britton intends shortly to elucidate the History and Architecture of this Edifice amongst his Series of the "Cathedral Antiquities of England."

W. remarks, "In your vol. XLIII. p. 271, in an account of Bruno Ryves's *Mercurius Rusticus*, Richard Royston, the Bookseller, is said to have followed the editions which came out in 1646, in the subsequent impression, so that his third edition, in 1685, has less in it than that of 1647. Having never seen any other edition than that printed in London, for Richard Green, Bookseller, at Cambridge, pray allow me to inquire if the edition above-mentioned is a distinct work. Green's volume contains a Catalogue of Cathedrals, a brief Martyrology, with *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, *Mercurius Belgicus*, or Memorable Occurrences in 1642-3, 4, and 5; a Catalogue of Knights, &c. and tables of Contents, with a frontispiece, having the Rustic Mercury in the centre, surrounded by nine compartments, containing representations of battles and events in the Civil War. I wish, therefore, to ascertain if this be a transcript of the edition of 1647, or of the defective one of 1646, and to be informed of any additional articles inserted in Royston's Work. My volume has at the end of it a good head of Bruno Ryves, probably added by the Rev. Henry White of Lichfield, in whose collection it formerly was."

P. says, "Any information respecting the purchase of the manor of Byfield, in Northamptonshire, and of Archester, in the same county, with the manor of Sharnbrooke, in Bedfordshire, and lands at Coblecote, or Gublecote, in Hertfordshire, will be esteemed a favour. These lands, with other

considerable estates, were conveyed to Jane Tyrrell, widow and relict of Humphrey Tyrrell, Esq. third son of Sir William Tyrrell, Knt. of South Okingdou, in Essex, and George Tyrrell, Esq. their son, in or about the year 1550."

The same correspondent also submits the following queries to our readers:—

"What living in the diocese of Sarum given to Dean Humphreys by the Bishop of Winchester, was it to which Bishop Jewel, circ. 1580, refused to institute him?—Where may be found any biographical account of Mr. Coare, of Newgate-street, the beneficent founder of an almshouse and charity-school?—What portraits of the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, accredited as originals, (besides that in the Gallery at Oxford) are extant?"

Mr. W. WADD observes, "In the biographical accounts of Bonnel Thornton, it is stated that he published an additional canto to Garth's *Dispensary*, 'the Battle of the Whigs.' Can any of your learned correspondents tell me where I can find this canto? I should feel greatly obliged to any one to give me this information; and moreover, if they can further inform me, whether they know of a poetic answer to it, by the learned translator of Morgagne, Dr. Alexander."

W. B. would feel obliged by any information respecting the ancestors of the Irwins of Devonshire. About the year 1700, or perhaps a little earlier, three brothers, John, William, and Christopher Irwin, came into England from Scotland. John, it is thought, soon after returned unmarried. Christopher married, settled, and had a family in Devonshire, as was also the case with William, whose wife, Margaret, died Dec. 18, 1740, aged 61 years. Where William died is not known, but he is said to have died in Scotland, while on a visit to his friends. From what part of Scotland did these three brothers come, and to what family did they belong? A few years since, an advertisement appeared concerning the Irwins, either in a provincial, London, or Scots paper. If W. B. could be referred to the newspaper in which it appeared it would be esteemed a favour.

Since the Memoir of Sir Humphry Davy, in the present number, was printed, we have ascertained from Penzance that the late President was born in that town, Dec. 17, 1778, not 1779; and that he was christened in Penzance Chapel, his father being Robert Davy, and his mother Grace Millett.

Lieut.-Gen. Moutgomerie (p. 82 of the present number) died April 18.

E. L. is informed that the drawing of the pulpit he sent is engraved. He is requested to favour us with a description of it, his letter having been mislaid.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESENT STATE OF ABURY, WILTS.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, July 21.

I FEAR there is little feeling, where most one would wish to find it, of the spirit of those lines with which Sir R. C. Hoare concludes his account of the stupendous remains at Abury:

"Ne cuiquam glebam saxumve impunè
movere [verè
Ulli sit licitum! Parcarum namque se-
Pœne instant; si quis sacrâ scelus edat in
æde: [cuncti!
Finitimi agricolæ, et vicini attendito
Hic fundus sacer esto!"

—and that his forebodings that the day is not distant when the antiquary shall resort to this place, and hear of its famous temple but as of a thing which once was, may even be accomplished in the present generation.

With your permission I will relate what I learned on a visit yesterday: and will add a few observations made on a first personal inspection of these remains, which may be regarded as supplementary to the admirable accounts which have been given of them.

The temple at Abury, as few need to be informed, consists of a level area, nearly circular, inclosed by a deep trench and lofty mound. The mound is now broken down in four places, where roads are carried through it. But in its original state there seems to have been only two breaks, the only entrances to the area, and these were at the nearer extremities of two roads or avenues of more than a mile in length, and not quite straight, on each side of which were set rows of large and lofty stones, in number one hundred, that is, four hundred stones in all. These avenues are called the Kennet avenue and the Beckhampton avenue, from the names of two villages near the commencement of them. Scarcely any stones belonging to these avenues remain, and of a circle at the extremity of one of them not a fragment is now

to be found. We know of them chiefly from the information of Aubrey and Stukeley, who saw the work when much more entire than at present. The area within the mound has been very accurately measured by Sir Richard Hoare, and it is found to be somewhat more than twenty-eight acres. Accompanying the ditch, which being *within* the mound, affords a proof, as has been observed, that it could have been no place of defence, and near the outer edge of the area, was a circle of stones, in form and size resembling those of the avenues. Of these there were just a hundred; and these form what is called the great, or the outer circle. Within this circle were two small temples, or, if we may regard the whole works but as one vast temple, two apartments. Each of these consisted of two concentric circles, composed of stones like the others, the outer circle consisting of thirty stones, the inner of twelve. In the centre of one of these, which is called the Southern Temple, from its position in respect of the other, was one single stone, which Stukeley calls the Obelisk. In the centre of the other temple were three stones standing higher than the rest, placed near together, and so as to form a small cove or cell. Stukeley mentions another stone, in which he observed a perforation, not belonging to either of the inner temples; and this he concluded to have been set for the purpose of securing the victim till the moment of sacrifice arrived.

Such was Abury when it was entire. Before the Norman Conquest a Christian church was erected, a little without the mound, on the western side. There is nothing to show *when* it was erected, but it is mentioned as existing in Domesday Book. It is worthy of notice that the church was not erected *within* the enclosure, which would

that of the flat side of a very long ellipse) is soon found to be of a circle of no very great diameter.

All these remain in the state in which they were seen by Sir Richard Hoare in 1812.

Enter the town, and turn to the right along the principal street, all within the inclosure, till we arrive at an opening through the mound, the road being continued towards the moor. From the opening by which we enter, to this opening, the mound is entire. Sycamores and ashes have been planted on portions of it. At this extremity one or two stones belonging to the outer circle remain. On entering the field, of which the next portion of the mound is the boundary, two uprights of the outer circle immediately present themselves, like the former, and still conforming to the curvature of the mound; and on advancing a little further, two others belonging to the same circle are in sight. We also soon perceive two belonging to an inner circle, and on approaching these a most interesting sight presents itself; two uprights, taller than the rest, and standing much nearer together, at an angle of about 110 degrees. These are two of the three stones which formed the cove or cell of the Northern Temple. Their very appearance shows that they were originally something different from the rest. These have lately been placed in very imminent peril. The two just before-mentioned belonged to the circles by which the cove was surrounded; but in 1812, there were four of them, and it is only within the last two years that this number has been reduced. I saw the man who destroyed them. He was a labourer employed on Mr. Naldy's farm, and it was by Mr. Naldy's orders that they were broken to pieces. The reason was that they stood inconveniently to him in his husbandry arrangements; but this reason would press quite as strongly against the two cove-stones, for they stand in the midst of his hayricks, and may perhaps occasion some little inconvenience in the piling up or taking down the produce of the farm.

But beside the destruction of two uprights, the same person acknowledged to having broken to pieces one which had fallen; and another person in the village told me that two of the

prostrate stones, besides the two uprights, had lately been broken to pieces, by tenants of Mr. Thring of Wilton, of whom Mr. Naldy was one. It was added that the tenant had received permission from the owner; but this may be a mistake. Such an unparalleled remain may be in little esteem with

“the dull swain,
Who treads on it daily, with his clouted
shoon:”

—but something better may be expected where the proprietorship resides.

There is, however, no replacing them as the Rocking-stone was replaced; for they were broken to pieces, and the new wall on the Swinden road is composed of the fragments.

The labourer employed in the work told me that the earth had been examined to the depth of a yard or more, at the foot of the cove stones, to see if there were any evidences of sacrifices having been performed there, but nothing peculiar was observed.

The road to Swinden is cut through the mound, and at the point of intersection one of the stones of the great circle is seen, and a little beyond it others. But here the mound is thickly planted and enclosed, so that there is not the means of walking along it, and so continues till we arrive at the next opening, which was the outlet towards the Beckhampton avenue. The remaining part of the mound, namely, that between the avenue gates, is in fine preservation, very bold and elevated; one or two stones of the outer circle are seen below, and from this part, and this only, there is a view of Silbury Hill to the South, the apex of which is above the line of the distant horizon, and of Tan Hill, a natural elevation in the distance.

One or two observations more I must beg permission to make.

I. The common people of Abury uniformly call these stones *Sarsen-stones*. This orthography more correctly represents the sound than *Sarsen-stones*, which occurs in the “*Ancient Wiltshire*,” but whether the term is applied exclusively to these, or is common to blocks of stone like these but in their native beds, I cannot say.

II. By whatever people this temple was erected, they were evidently people who were accustomed to the use of the decimal arithmetic. The ave-

noes consisted each of two rows, each composed of a hundred stones. The greater circle was of a hundred stones. The larger circles of the inner temples, each thirty. This cannot all have been accidental: and here lies a great part of the importance of establishing Stukeley's enumeration. But there is some reason also to think, that with the decimal arithmetic they had something mingled of the duodecimal, exactly as we have at present, who have names of the numbers up to twelve, before we begin to repeat the ten: for the inner circles of the two smaller temples, each consisted of twelve stones. If this was the effect of design, and the inference is just that the two arithmetics were familiar to the persons who constructed this temple, a much later date must, I think, be assigned to it than is commonly supposed.

III. I cannot regard this temple as at all different in *specie*, but only in extent, from other circular temples: and especially that at Arbor-Low, in Derbyshire. Arbor-Low, to be sure, is quite a miniature work when it is looked at in connection with Abury: but there is the same lofty mound of earth encompassing a circular area, and the same appearance within, of stones arranged in a circle corresponding with the lines of the vallum. But, suppose the people who constructed Arbor-Low, were designing to produce a similar work of far greater extent and magnificence, the design of producing greater extent and greater magnificence is all that is wanted to account for the additional appendages at Abury, without having recourse to the fiction of a serpent. For in the first place, what would more naturally suggest itself, when they had got the more spacious inclosure at Abury, than to place within it the two inner temples of smaller dimensions? and if more was wanted to render the place glorious and honourable, what more natural than that the two approaches should be along avenues corresponding in structure to the edifice itself?

But I am now getting upon debatable ground, while my intention was merely to describe what I saw, or what may be deduced with little chance of error: but especially to draw the attention of the public, and of the Wiltshire antiquaries in particular, to the dilapidations which are going on,

but which I think they might, by their personal influence, at least for the present prevent. Few parts of Stukeley's writings are more interesting than those paragraphs in which he shows the successive depredations made upon this temple in the last century, and names the persons who committed them. And I hope that all future "Tom Robinsons" will have their names and deeds handed down to posterity in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine. JOSEPH HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

I FEEL obliged to your correspondent D. A. Y., in his remark on a passage in my "History of England during the Middle Ages," for pointing out that Walter Espac, mentioned by Geoffrai Gaimar, (as the person from whom, through the Lady Constance, he obtained the first translation of the British history, to use it in the composition of his poem,) was not Walter the Bishop, but *Sir Walter Espac*, whom Burton mentions in the passage quoted in your last number, p. 503. D. A. Y. is quite right; I have examined the old chroniclers as to this knight, and, as some of your readers whom the subject interests, may like to know how he is mentioned there, I will beg your leave to add the following particulars concerning him.

John, the Prior of Hagulstad, in his brief Historia, says of him: "In 1132 Walterus Espac, vir magnus et potens in conspectu regis et totius regni, received the monks of the Cistercian order sent by Bernard, the Abbot of Clairvaux, and placed them in the solitude of Blachoumor, on the river Rie, from which the monastery was called Rievalliz."—Twysd. X. Scrip. vol. i. p. 257.

Ethelred, a future abbot of this place, thus describes him:—"Walter Espac was there; an old man, full of days; active in mind, prudent in his counsels; mild in peace and provident in war; preserving always friendship with his companions and fidelity to his king. He was tall and large, with black hair and a profuse beard. He had an open and spacious forehead, large eyes, and a voice like a trumpet, but with great majesty of tone." The Abbot details his speech to animae his associates on the expedition to Scotland, in which the Battle of the



From May. July 1840. P.L. 2



Yours Mth humble
H. Davy Pres. R.S.

MEMOIR OF SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, BART.

(With a Portrait.)

AMONG the various branches of human knowledge which have been elucidated by the discoveries and improvements of modern times, none has been further advanced than that of chemistry. The rapid and important acquisitions in that science which have distinguished the present age, are chiefly to be attributed to the substitution of the analytical for the synthetical system of philosophizing; and in the next place, to the profound judgment and indefatigable ardour with which the subject of this memoir availed himself of that great improvement, in developing, in a career unequalled since the death of Newton, the mysterious constitution of the infinitely diversified matter, in which we are destined to exist.

Sir Humphry Davy was born December 17, 1779, at Penzance, in Cornwall. The name is of ancient respectability in the West of England, and his family was above the middle class; his paternal great-grandfather had considerable landed property in the parish of Ludgvan, and his father possessed a small paternal estate opposite St. Michael's Mount, called Bartel, on which he died in 1795, after having injured his fortune by expending considerable sums in attempting agricultural improvements. Sir Humphry received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar-schools of Penzance and Truro; at the former place he resided with Mr. John Tomkin, surgeon, a benevolent and intelligent man, who had been intimately connected with his maternal grandfather, and treated him with a degree of kindness little less than paternal. His genius was originally inclined to poetry; and there are many natives of Penzance who remember his poems and verses, written at the early age of nine years. He cultivated this bias till his fifteenth year, when he became the pupil of Mr. (since Dr.) Borlase, of Penzance, an ingenious surgeon, intending to prepare himself for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. At this early age Davy laid down for himself a plan of education, which embraced the circle of the sciences. By his eighteenth year he had acquired the rudiments of

botany, anatomy, and physiology, the simpler mathematics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and chemistry. But chemistry soon arrested his whole attention. Having made some experiments on the air disengaged by seaweeds from the water of the ocean, which convinced him that these vegetables performed the same part in purifying the air dissolved in water which land-vegetables act in the atmosphere, he communicated them to Dr. Beddoes, who had at that time circulated proposals for publishing a journal of philosophical contributions from the West of England. This produced a correspondence between Dr. Beddoes and Mr. Davy, in which the Doctor proposed that Mr. Davy, who was at this time only nineteen years of age, should suspend his plan of going to Edinburgh, and take a part in experiments which were then about to be instituted at Bristol, for investigating the medical powers of factitious airs. To this proposal the young man consented, on condition that he should have the uncontrolled superintendence of the experiments; and by the judicious advice of Davies Gilbert, Esq., a gentleman of high scientific attainments, and now President of the Royal Society, whose eye had watched him from the commencement of his studies, having known his parents and family, he continued with application and perseverance in the study of chemistry. With Dr. Beddoes Mr. Davy resided for a considerable time, and was constantly occupied in new chemical investigations. Here, he discovered the respirability of nitrous oxide, and made a number of laborious experiments on gaseous bodies, which he afterwards published in his "Chemical and Philosophical Researches," 8vo. 1800, a work which was universally well received in the chemical world, and created a high reputation for its author, at that time only twenty-one years of age. This led to his introduction to Count Rumford; and having previously delivered some lectures at Clifton, to his being elected Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street. On obtaining this appointment Mr. Davy

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gave up all his views of the medical profession, and devoted himself entirely to chemistry.

Mr. Davy's first experiments as Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution were made on the substance employed in the process of tanning, with others to which similar properties were ascribed, in consequence of the discovery made by Mr. Segnier, of Paris, of the peculiar vegetable matter, now called *tannin*. He was, during the same period, frequently occupied in experiments on galvanism.

In 1802 Mr. Davy commenced a series of lectures before the Board of Agriculture, which was continued for ten years. It contained much popular and practical information, and was among the most useful of Mr. Davy's scientific labours; for the application of chemistry to agriculture is one of its most important results. So rapid were the discoveries of the author, that in preparing these discourses for publication, a few years afterwards, he was under the necessity of making several alterations, to adapt them to the improved state of chemical knowledge, which his own labours had, in that short time, produced.

In 1803 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1805 a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He now enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished literary men and philosophers of the metropolis, and enumerated among his intimate friends, Sir Joseph Banks, Cavendish, Hatchett, Wollaston, Children, Tennant, and other eminent men. At the same time he corresponded with the principal chemists of every part of Europe. In 1806 he was appointed to deliver, before the Royal Society, the Bakerian lecture, in which he displayed some very interesting new agencies of electricity, by means of the galvanic apparatus. Soon afterwards, he made one of the most brilliant discoveries of modern times, in the decomposition of two fixed alkalies, which, in direct refutation of the hypothesis previously adopted, were found to consist of a peculiar metallic base, united with a large quantity of oxygen. These alkalies were potash and soda, and the metals thus discovered were called *potassium* and *sodium*. Mr. Davy was equally successful in the application of galvanism to the decomposition of the

he was elected Secretary of the Royal Society; and in the same year the National Institute of France allotted him a prize of 3000 livres for his paper on Chemical Affinities. During the greater part of 1810 he was employed on the combinations of oxymuriatic gas and oxygen, and towards the close of the same year he delivered a course of lectures before the Dublin Society, and received from Trinity College, Dublin, the honorary degree of LL.D.

In 1812 Mr. Davy married. The object of his choice was Jane, daughter and heiress of Charles Kerr, of Kelso, Esq., and widow of Shuckburgh Ashby Apreece, Esq., eldest son of the present Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart. By his union with this lady, Mr. Davy acquired not only a considerable fortune, but the inestimable treasure of an affectionate and exemplary wife, and a congenial friend and companion, capable of appreciating his character and attainments. On the 9th of April, only two days previously to his marriage, he received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent, being the first person on whom his Royal Highness conferred that dignity.

We now arrive at the most important result of Sir Humphry Davy's labours, the invention of the SAFETY-LAMP for coal mines, which has been generally and successfully adopted throughout Europe. The frequency of accidents, arising from the explosion of the fire-damp, or inflammable gas of the coal mines, mixed with atmospheric air, occasioned the formation of a committee at Sunderland, for the purpose of investigating the causes of these calamities, and of endeavouring to discover and apply a preventive. Sir Humphry received an invitation, in 1815, from Dr. Gray, one of the members of the committee; in consequence of which he went to the North of England, and visiting some of the principal collieries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, soon convinced himself that no improvement could be made in the mode of ventilation, but that the desired preventive must be sought in a new method of lighting the mines, free from danger, and which, by indicating the state of the air in the part of the mine where the inflammable air was disengaged, so as to render the atmosphere explosive, should oblige the miners to retire till

On the 22d of January, 1807,

the workings were properly cleared. The common means then employed for lighting the dangerous part of the mines consisted of a steel wheel revolving in contact with flint, and affording a succession of sparks: but this apparatus always required a person to work it, and was not entirely free from danger. The fire-damp was known to be light carburetted hydrogen gas; but its relations to combustion had not been examined. It is chiefly produced from what are called blowers or fissures in the broken strata, near dykes. Sir Humphry made various experiments on its combustibility and explosive nature; and discovered that the fire-damp requires a very strong heat for its inflammation; that azote and carbonic acid, even in very small proportions, diminished the velocity of the inflammation; that mixtures of the gas would not explode in metallic canals or troughs, where their diameter was less than one-seventh of an inch, and their depth considerable in proportion to their diameter; and that explosions could not be made to pass through such canals, or through very fine wire sieves, or wire-gauze. The consideration of these facts led Sir Humphry to adopt a lamp, in which the flame, by being supplied with only a limited quantity of air, should produce such a quantity of azote and carbonic acid as to prevent the explosion of the fire-damp, and which, by the nature of its apertures for giving admittance and egress to the air, should be rendered incapable of communicating any explosion to the external air. These requisites were found to be afforded by air-tight lanterns, of various constructions, supplied with air from tubes or canals of small diameter, or from apertures covered with wire-gauze, placed below the flame, through which explosions cannot be communicated; and having a chimney at the upper part, for carrying off the foul air. Sir Humphry soon afterwards found that a constant flame might be kept up from the explosive mixture issuing from the apertures of a wire-gauze sieve. He introduced a very small lamp in a cylinder, made of wire-gauze, having six thousand four hundred apertures in the square inch. He closed all apertures except those of the gauze, and introduced the lamp, burning brightly within the cylinder, into

a large jar, containing several quarts of the most explosive mixture of gas from the distillation of coal and air; the flame of the wick immediately disappeared, or rather was lost, for the whole of the interior of the cylinder became filled with a feeble but steady flame of a green colour, which burnt for some minutes, till it had entirely destroyed the explosive power of the atmosphere. This discovery led to a most important improvement in the lamp, divested the fire-damp of all its terrors, and applied its powers, formerly so destructive, to the production of a useful light. Some minor improvements, originating in Sir Humphry's researches into the nature of flame, were afterwards effected. Experiments of the most satisfactory nature were speedily made, and the invention was soon generally adopted. Some attempts were made to dispute the honour of this discovery with its author, but his claims were confirmed by the investigations of the first philosophers of the age. The coal owners of the Tyne and Wear evinced their sense of the benefits resulting from this invention, by presenting Sir Humphry with a handsome service of plate worth nearly two thousand pounds, at a public dinner at Newcastle, October 11, 1817.

In 1813 Sir Humphry was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and Vice-President of the Royal Institution. He was created a Baronet Oct. 20, 1818. In 1820 he was elected a Foreign Associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in the room of his countryman Watt; and in the course of a few years most of the learned bodies in Europe enrolled him among their members.

Many pages might be occupied with the interesting details of Sir Humphry Davy's travels in different parts of Europe for scientific purposes, particularly to investigate the causes of volcanic phenomena, to instruct the miners of the coal districts in the application of his safety-lamp, to examine the state of the Herculean manuscripts, and to illustrate the remains of the chemical arts of the ancients. He analysed the colours used in painting by the ancient Greek and Roman artists. His experiments were chiefly made on the paintings in the baths of Titus, the ruins called the baths of Livia, in the remains of other palaces

and baths of ancient Rome, and in the ruins of Pompeii. By the kindness of his friend Canova, who was charged with the care of the works connected with ancient art in Rome, he was enabled to select with his own hands specimens of the different pigments that had been formed in vases discovered in the excavations, which had been lately made beneath the ruins of the palace of Titus, and to compare them with the colours fixed on the walls, or detached in fragments of stucco. The results of all these researches were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1815, and are extremely interesting. The concluding observations, in which he impresses the superior importance of permanency to brilliancy in the colours used in painting, are especially worthy the attention of artists. On his examination of the Herculaneum manuscripts, at Naples, in 1818-19, he was of opinion they had not been acted upon by fire, so as to be completely carbonized, but that their leaves were cemented together by a substance formed during the fermentation and chemical change of ages. He invented a composition for the solution of this substance, but he could not discover more than 100 out of 1,265 manuscripts, which presented any probability of success.

Sir Humphry returned to England in 1820, and in the same year his respected friend, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, died. Several discussions took place respecting a proper successor, when individuals of high and even very exalted rank were named as candidates. But science, very properly in this case, superseded rank. Amongst the philosophers whose labours had enriched the Transactions of the Royal Society, two were most generally adverted to, Sir Humphry Davy and Dr. Wollaston; but Dr. Wollaston, who had received from the council of the Society the unanimous compliment of being placed in the chair till the election by the body in November, declined any competition with his friend Sir Humphry Davy. Sir Humphry retained his seat as President till the year 1827, when, in consequence of procrastinated ill health, in great measure brought on by injuries occasioned to his constitution by scientific experiments, he was induced, on medical advice, to retire to the con-

tinent. He accordingly resigned his seat as President of the Royal Society, the chair being filled, *pro temp.* by Davies Gilbert, Esq. who at the Anniversary Meeting, Nov. 30, 1827, was unanimously elected President.

During his retirement on the Continent, Sir Humphry continued to communicate the results of his labours to the Royal Society, and at the anniversary meeting of the year 1827, one of the royal medals was awarded to him for a series of brilliant discoveries developing the relation between electricity and chemistry. Upon this interesting occasion, Mr. Davies Gilbert spoke as follows:

"It is with feelings the most gratifying to myself, that I now approach to the award of a Royal medal to Sir Humphry Davy; having witnessed the whole progress of his advancement in science and in reputation, from his first attempts in his native town, to vary some of Dr. Priestley's experiments on the extrication of oxygen from marine vegetables, to the point of eminence which we all know him to have reached.

"It is not necessary for me more than to advert to his discovery of nitrous oxide; to his investigation of the action of light on gases: on the nature of heat; to his successful discrimination of proximate vegetable elements; nor to his most scientific, ingenious, and useful invention, the safety-lamp,—an invention reasoned out from its principles, with all the accuracy and precision of mathematical deduction.

"The particular series of discoveries for which the Royal medal has been awarded, are those which develop the relation between electricity and chemistry.

"Soon after Sir Humphry Davy had been seated at the Royal Institution by an invitation from Count Rumford, an invitation founded on his first production,—a paper on the nature of heat,—our late President began his experiments and investigations on electric chemistry: a most powerful Voltaic apparatus was fortunately placed at his disposal; and in his hands electric chemistry soon became the most important branch of practical science: important from its immediate energies and powers; but much more so from the general laws of nature, which it has laid open to our view.

"A new acidifying principle, or supporter of combustion, was discovered, possessing the same negative electric properties as oxygen. Muriatic acid disclosed its real composition. The oxy-muriates were transferred to their proper class. The alkalies were reduced into metals; and the earths were proved to be similar oxides. But in the progress of these experiments a dis-

cure was made, surpassing all the wonders attributed to alchemy. Three basins were arranged in a straight line, each containing water, and to the middle basin some neutral salt was added. The three were connected by moistened syphons of asbestos: the opposite piles of a Voltaic battery were then applied to the extreme vessels; and in a short time the neutral salt disappeared from the middle basin, and its constituent parts were found separated; the acid attracted to the positive pile of the battery, the alkali to the negative. This astonishing result, followed up by other experiments, led to the conclusion that chemical energies may be increased, diminished, or even inverted, by the superinduction of electric powers homogeneous with or dissimilar from their own. This metastasis in the hands of physiological inquirers promises to conduct them to discoveries of the utmost importance in the functions of life. I flatter myself that it is now actually in such hands.

"The principle of varying or modifying chemical energies by those of electricity has been applied by the invention, in a manner the most philosophical, and on a scale the most extensive.

"The copper sheathing of ships and vessels had been found to corrode in the short period of a single voyage, being converted into an oxide through the medium of some acid, or at least of a decomposed substance, occupying the negative extremity of the electric scale. The copper must therefore be positive in respect to the body decomposed or attracted. A reference was made by the Government to the Royal Society, with the hope of discovering some remedy for this most serious evil. Grounded on a perfect knowledge of chemical and of electric powers, it immediately occurred to the illustrious discoverer of their relations one to the other, that if a substance more positive than copper, and in contact with it, could be exposed to the corroding action, that the copper would, by induction, be rendered less positive, and therefore indisposed to combine with any other negative body.

"Experiments the most satisfactory were then made on a small scale; and in consequence of their success, plates of zinc, and afterwards of iron, were applied to ships' bows; and the copper has been fully and completely protected. The theory and the experiments have been confirmed in the most ample manner. A defect has indeed occurred in practice, from the over success of protection. The induction of negative powers to the copper has gone too far; they have caused it to act on the compounds in an opposite direction, by attracting to itself the earths and alkalis, thus affording attachments to the marine vegetables which the copper was intended to prevent. This appears to me, however, susceptible of a

cure. I am sufficiently advanced in years to remember the American-revolution war. Ships were then first sheathed with copper: they were preserved clean from weeds, nor was the copper corroded: but the ships were fastened together by iron bolts, and these, to the utter astonishment of every one, decayed; and the ships became unable to sustain the ordinary straining in gales of wind. For some time the effect could not be traced to its cause, for galvanism was then unknown; but at last bolts made of bronze were substituted for those of iron, and immediately the copper failed. When the theory has therefore been modified by experience on the principle of these empiric trials during the American war, I cannot hesitate in predicting complete practical success, with full glory to the illustrious individual who deduced the practice from theory, and with ample advantage to all those who may then bring the practice into beneficial use.

"Sir Humphry Davy having last year communicated a paper to the Society in continuation of his former inductions and generalization on chemical and electric energies, there cannot be a doubt but that the only obstacle against his then receiving a Royal medal, on the first occasion that the Society had it to bestow, was his occupying this chair. That obstacle, unhappily for science, no longer exists; and the Royal Society take this earliest opportunity of testifying their high estimation of these talents and of these labours which all Europe admires. We trust and hope, although our late President has been induced by medical advice to retire from the agitation of active public stations, that his most valuable life will be long spared; and that energies of mind may still be displayed to this Society and to the civilized world, equal to those which have heretofore rendered immortal the name of Davy."

Sir Humphry Davy was in every respect an accomplished scholar, and was well acquainted with foreign languages. He always retained a strong taste for literary pleasures; and his philosophical works are written in a perspicuous and popular style, by which means he has contributed more to the diffusion of scientific knowledge than any other writer of his time. His three principal works are, "*Chemical and Philosophical Researches*," "*Elements of Chemical Philosophy*," and "*Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*," and the two last are excellently adapted for elementary study. His numerous pamphlets and contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society have the same rare merit of conveying experimental knowledge in the

most attractive form, and thus reducing abstract theory to the practice and purposes of life and society. The results of his investigations and experiments were not therefore pent up in the laboratory or lecture-room where they were made, but by this valuable mode of communication, they have realized, what ought to be the highest aim of science,—the improvement of the condition and comforts of every class of his fellow creatures. Thus, beautiful theories were illustrated by inventions of immediate utility, as in the *safety-lamp* for mitigating the dangers to which miners are exposed in their labours, and the application of a newly-discovered principle in preserving the life of the adventurous mariner. Yet splendid as were Sir Humphry's talents, and important as have been their application, he received the honours and homage of the scientific world with that becoming modesty which universally characterizes great genius.

Apart from the scientific value of Sir Humphry's labours and researches, they are pervaded by a tone and temper, and an enthusiastic love of nature, which are as admirably expressed as their influence is excellent. We trace no mixture of science and scepticism, and in vain shall we look for the spawn of infidel doctrine. The same excellent feeling breathes throughout "*Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing*," a volume published last year, and one of the most delightful labours of leisure ever seen. Not a few of the most beautiful phenomena of Nature are here lucidly explained, yet the pages have none of the varnish of philosophical unbelief, or finite reasoning. The work is arranged in a series of conversations, and we are told in the preface, that "these pages formed the occupation of the author during several months of severe and dangerous illness, when he was wholly incapable of attending to more useful studies, or of following more serious pursuits. They formed his amusement in many hours, which otherwise would have been unoccupied and tedious." "The conversational and discursive style were chosen as best suited to the state of the health of the author, who was incapable of considerable efforts and long continued exertion." The volume is dedicated to Dr. Babington, "in remembrance of some delightful days in his society, and in gratitude

for an uninterrupted friendship of a quarter of a century;" and the likeness of one of the characters in the conversations to that estimable physician above-named, has been considered well drawn, and easily recognisable by those who enjoy his acquaintance.

Sir Humphry spent nearly the whole of last summer in fowling and fishing in the neighbourhood of Laybach, and it has been related by a gentleman who accompanied him on a shooting excursion, that the relative weight of the various parts of each bird, the quantity of digested and undigested food, &c. was carefully noted down by the observant naturalist. It is believed that he was preparing for a large work on natural history.

The great philosopher closed his mortal career at Geneva. He had arrived in that city only the day before, having performed his journey from Rome by easy stages, without feeling any particular inconvenience, and without any circumstances which denoted so near an approach to the last debt of nature. Sir Humphry had been for some months a resident at Rome, where he had had a serious and alarming attack of a paralytic nature, but from which he was apparently, though slowly, recovering; but his most sanguine friends hardly ventured to hope that his valuable life would be much longer preserved. Lady Davy had joined him in Rome, on hearing of his alarming state, as had also his brother, Dr. John Davy, physician to the forces in Malta.

The event was no sooner known than his afflicted widow received the condolences and affectionate offers of services from the most distinguished individuals of this place; amongst whom were Mr. A. de Condolle, the eminent botanist, and Mr. Sismondi, the historian; both equally beloved for their amiable character, and illustrious throughout Europe for their works. Mr. de Condolle took charge of all the details of the interment; and the government of the Canton, the academy of Geneva, the consistory of the Geneva Church, and the societies of arts, and of natural philosophy and history, together with nearly all the English residents, accompanied the remains to the burying-ground, where the English service was performed by the Rev. John Magers, of Queen's College, and the Rev. Mr. Burgess. The

members of the Academy took their place in the funeral procession; and the invitations to the Syndicate, and to the learned bodies who accompanied it, were made by that body. The whole was conducted with much appropriate order and decency; and whilst every attention and respect were paid to the memory of an individual, who has done his ample share of good to mankind during his life, and whose name will be handed down to posterity amongst those who have most eminently contributed to spread the bounds of science, nothing was attempted, to step beyond the limits of that unostentatious simplicity which the deceased had frequently declared to be his wish, whenever his mortal remains should be conveyed to their last home.

The procession, which followed the corporate bodies, and the countrymen of the deceased, was joined by many of the most eminent manufacturers of the city, and a large body of mechanics, who were anxious to pay this tribute of regard and of gratitude for one, whom they deservedly looked upon as a great benefactor to the arts, and promoter of the sciences, by the application of which they earned their livelihood.

Sir Humphry having died without issue, his Baronetcy has become extinct. The "allusive" arms assigned to him by the heralds, (and which are engraved above his portrait,) are, Sable, a chevron engraïled Ermineois between two annulets in chief Or, and in base a flame Proper, encompassed by a chain Sable, issuant from a civic wreath Or. Crest: out of a civic wreath Or, an elephant's head Sable, ear Or, tusks Argent, the proboscis attached by a line to a ducal coronet around the neck Or. Motto, *Ignē constricto vita securā*.

The following works, of which Sir Humphry Davy is the author, attest the debt which the world owes to his great mind and meritorious exertions:

Chemical and Philosophical Researches, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration. 1800, 8vo.

A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry at the Royal Institution. 1802, 8vo.

A Discourse, introductory to a Course of Lectures on Chemistry. 1803, 8vo.

Electro-Chemical Researches on the Decomposition of the Earths; with Observations on the Metals obtained from the Al-

kaline Earths, and an Amalgam procured from Ammonia.

Lecture on a Plan for Improving the Royal Institution, and making it permanent. 1810, 8vo.

Elements of Chemical Philosophy. 1812, 8vo.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures before the Board of Agriculture. 1813, 4to, and 8vo.

Practical Hints on the Application of Wire-gauze to Lamps, for preventing Explosions in Coal-mines. 1816, 8vo.

Six Discourses delivered before the Royal Society, at their Anniversary Meetings, on the award of the Royal and Copley Medals; preceded by an Address to the Society, delivered in 1800, on the Progress and Prospects of Science." 4to.

The following chronological series will show the number and value of the articles contributed by Sir Humphry to the Philosophical Transactions:

Account of some Galvanic Combinations formed by the Arrangement of single Metallic Plates and Fluids, analogous to the new Galvanic Apparatus of Mr. Volta. 1801.

Account of some experiments and observations on the constituent parts of certain Astringent Vegetables, and on their operation in Tanning. 1803.

An account of some analytical experiments on a Mineral Production from Devonshire, consisting principally of Alumine and Water. 1805.

On a method of analysing stones, containing fixed Alkali, by means of the Boracic Acid. Ibid.

The Bakerian Lecture on some Chemical Agencies of Electricity. 1807.

The Bakerian Lecture on some new phenomena of Chemical Changes produced by Electricity, particularly the decomposition of the fixed Alkalies, and the exhibition of the new substances which constitute their Basis, and on the general nature of Alkaline bodies. 1808.

The Bakerian Lecture; an Account of some new analytical researches on the nature of certain Bodies, particularly the Alkalies, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Carbonaceous Matter, and the Acids hitherto undecomposed; with some general Observations on Chemical Theory. 1809.

New Analytical Researches on the nature of certain Bodies; being an Appendix to the Bakerian Lecture for 1808.

The Bakerian Lecture for 1809, in some new Electro-Chemical researches on various objects, particularly the Metallic Bodies from the Alkalies and the Earths, and on some Combinations of Hydrogen. 1810.

Researches on the Oxy muriatic Acid, its nature and Combinations, and on the Elements of the Muriatic Acid; with some

Experiments on Sulphur and Phosphorus, made in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution. *Ibid.*

The Bakerian Lecture, on some of the Combinations of Oxymuriatic Gas and Oxygen, and on the chemical relations of these principles to Inflammable Bodies. 1811. Also another paper in the same volume in continuation of the subject.

On some Combinations of Phosphorus and Sulphur, and on some other subjects of Chemical Inquiry. 1812.

Two papers on a new Detonating Compound. 1813.

Some experiments and observations on the Substances produced in different Chemical Processes on Fluor Spar. *Ibid.*

An Account of some new experiments on the Fluoric Compounds; with some observations on other objects of Chemical Inquiry. 1814.

Some experiments and observations on a new substance, which becomes a violet-coloured Gas by Heat. *Ibid.*

Further Experiments and Observations on Iodine. *Ibid.*

Some Experiments on the Combustion of the Diamond, and other Carbonaceous substances. *Ibid.*

Some Experiments and Observations on the Colours used in Painting by the Ancients. 1815.

Some Experiments on a Solid Compound of Iodine and Oxygen, and on its Chemical Agencies. *Ibid.*

On the Action of Acids on the Salts usually called Hyperoxymuriates, and on the Gases produced from them. *Ibid.*

On the Fire-Damp of Coal Mines, and on Methods of Lighting the Mines so as to prevent Explosion; an Account of an Invention for giving Light in explosive Mixtures of Fire-Damp in Coal-Mines, by consuming the Fire-Damp; and further Experiments on the Combustion of explosive Mixtures confined by Wire Gauze; with some Observations on Flame. 1816.

Some Researches on Flame; and some new Experiments and Observations on the Combustion of Gaseous Mixtures; with an Account of a Method of preserving continued Light in Mixtures of Inflammable Gases, and Air without Flame. 1817.

On the Fallacy of the Experiments in which Water is said to have been formed by the Decomposition of Chlorine. 1818.

New Experiments on some of the Combinations of Phosphorus. *Ibid.*

Observations on the Formation of Mists in particular Situations. 1819.

On the Magnetic Phenomena produced by Electricity.

Observations and Experiments on the Papyri found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

Researches on the Magnetic Phenomena produced by Electricity, with some new Experiments on the properties of Electrified

Bodies, in their relation to their conducting Powers and Temperature.

On the Electrical Phenomena exhibited in Vacuo.

On the state of Water and Aëriform Matter in Cavities found in certain Crystals.

On a new Phenomenon of Electro-magnetism.

On the Condensation of Muriatic Gas into the Liquid Form.

On the Application of Liquids formed by the Condensation of Gases as Mechanical Agents—with Appendix.

Experiments and Observations on the Application of Electrical Combinations to the Preservation of the Copper Sheathing of Ships.

The Bakerian Lecture on the relations of Electrical and Chemical Changes. 1826.

On the Phenomenon of Volcanos. 1828.

An account of some Experiments on the Torpedo.

To Nicholson's Journal he communicated :

An Account of some Experiments made with the Galvanic Apparatus of Signor Volta. 1801.

Note respecting the absorption of Nitrous Gas, by solutions of green sulphate and muriate of iron. 1802.

To the Philosophical Magazine :

A few additional practical observations on the wire-gauze Safety Lamps for mines. 1816.

Suggestions arising from inspections of wire gauze Lamps in their working state in Mines. *Ibid.*

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

IN 1794, when the following Stanzas were written, the Highbury Observatory had been long admired for the excellence of its apparatus, as well as for the plan of the building; and it continued to be enriched with new instruments, so as to keep pace with the inventions and discoveries of Herschel, Maskelyne, and other great improvers of practical astronomy and optics, who flourished during that memorable period.

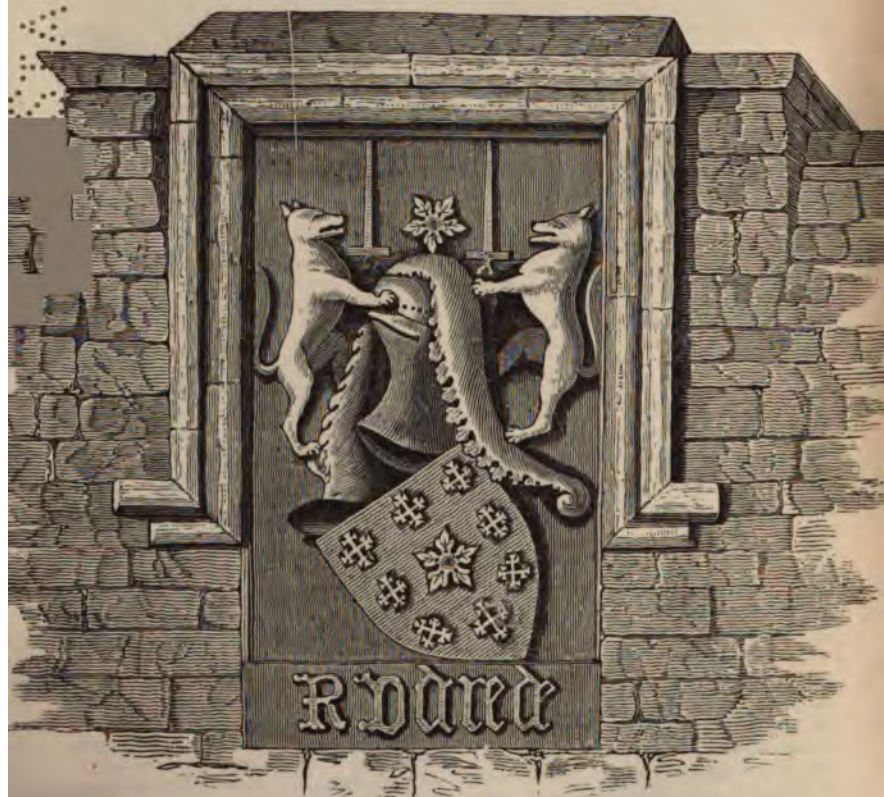
This splendid establishment was therefore constantly visited, and viewed with increasing admiration by many of the first astronomers of Europe, until the death of Mr. Aubert, which happened in 1806, when the operations of his observatory also ceased. For, as he could not bequeath his science or taste with his wealth, his unrivalled collection of astronomical instruments, clocks, chronometers, and other treasures of art, were brought to

1848

1849



ELSDEN CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.



ARMS OF THE UMFREVILLES ON ELSDEN CASTLE.

public sale, eagerly purchased by men of science, and widely dispersed.

The celebrated dome or rotatory roof, however, was not disposed of at the sale; but it has been since purchased by an eminent astronomer, and transferred to his observatory at Kilworth, in Leicestershire, where it is adopted with advantage, and viewed with veneration. It is not only admired as a fine specimen of mechanism (originally constructed by the famous Smeaton, of Edystone memory); but it is likewise revered as an interesting relic of the Highbury Observatory.

Such are the recollections respecting the fame and fate of this once noble establishment, of which nothing now remains but the walls; and these afford only a melancholy reminiscence of departed merit, and a memento of the mutability of human affairs. Even the rural beauties of Highbury Park, "the rich romantic scenes" herein alluded to, are vanished, or metamorphosed into buildings and brick fields.

Lines on Practical Astronomy, by Dr. Kelly; addressed to Alexander Aubert, Esq. F.R.S. &c. in reference to his splendid Observatory at Highbury.

Thy dome, Aubert, with reverence I view,
And hail its noble use and learned store;
Such as Egyptian temples never knew,

Nor Greece nor Rome, with all their
boasted lore. [charm;

Here truths sublime and sacred science
Creative arts new faculties supply,

Mechanic powers give more than giant's arm,
And piercing optics more than eagle's eye.
Eyes that explore creation's wondrous laws,
And teach us to adore the great designing
Cause!

Borne on these wings we mount ethereal
space, [scan;

The wide expanse of Heaven minutely
God's wisdom, power, and handiwork we
trace,

The noblest study of aspiring man.
New systems open to us as we climb;

Each glittering star gives law to circling
spheres,

Which run eternal rounds in faithful time,
Nor see one moment in ten thousand years.

Perpetual motion Heaven's high works
maintain, [in vain.

So often sought on earth, but ever sought

I hail thy taste sublime, and skilful hand,
That rear'd this dome, those glories to
survey;

Such as, till now, no private fortune plann'd,
Such as no other nation can display.

GENT. MAG. July, 1829.

Nor should the muse disdain that rural
grace, [around;

Which marks the rich romantic scenes
Let lasting beauties decorate the place,

Make laurels ever sacred to the ground.
And may unfading honours grace thy name,
And high ambition learn to emulate thy fame.

CHURCH AND CASTLE OF ELSDEN*.

(With Views.—See Plate II.)

THE Church of Elsden is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the festival of whose deposition is on March 20th, and of his translation on September 6th. As this was the superior church of the long famous Regality of Redesdale, we will endeavour to describe it with some degree of minuteness.—The patronage of it has been invested in the lords paramount of Redesdale ever since the Conquest. It is a rectory, and in 1291 was valued at 90*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* a year, exclusive of the portion of Roger Normand in the same, valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and that of the master of "Illeschawe" at 5*l.* "In Redesdale," says Leland, "be three parish churches. The chiefest is Ellesdene, then Halistone, and Corsenside. To these parishes resort the Witeidingmen, otherwise called *Thanes*, of that English march."

Elsden church is in the form of a cross, with two aisles, which pass into the west sides of the transepts, or porches. The nave, including the aisles, is 40 feet long by 32 feet broad; the chancel, 45 feet by 39; the porches each a little more than 21 feet square; that on the south is called Hedley's porch, from belonging to the numerous clan of that name; and that on the north, Anderson's porch, from a family who were once owners of Birdhope Cragg, and probably of the land called *Anderson's Lands*, in Elsden, 1663. By the style of its architecture, we suppose that the whole of the present edifice was built soon after the time of Richard the Second. It has a flat leaded roof, which has once had a high pitch, as may be seen by the flashing stones in the west gable, and a part of the great window of the chancel appearing above the present roof. The south-west window of the chancel is square-headed, and of three lights, the arches

* This article is abstracted from Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," with additions.

of which are trefoiled, and have two trefoiled circles in tracery above them; the middle window is of one light, with a trefoil oggee arch, and trefoiled spandrels not pierced; and the third, or south-east window, has a drop-arch and three lights, the heads of which are also trefoiled, and have three openings above them in quatrefoiled tracery, and set two and one. The great or east window has an equilateral arch, and consists of five lights; the arches of the secondary divisions having four cusps on each mullion, and below their imposts. The tracery above consists of four oblong quatrefoil openings, and the head finishes with the mullions of the middle light passing perpendicularly into the architrave of the arch, and having behind each of them a pea-shaped trefoiled opening, with its narrow point upwards. The end windows of the transepts have flat triangular arches; the rest are square-headed; and all of them had their mullions taken out, to give way to sorry sash windows, by an archidiaconal command, in Mr. Dutens's time, which he, however, refused to comply with in the chancel. Corbules in the inside of the church, for resting timbers upon; and the manner in which the offsets at the basement in the gables of the transepts and nave, die into the walls of the side aisles, we think, show that the present are not the original walls of these aisles, which old foundations on the outside of them prove to have been once wider than they now are. They are, indeed, very narrow; not more, we think, than 50 inches wide, and pass into the west side of the transepts, in each of which are two piers and two arches. The nave has four piers and four arches. All the piers are plain, excepting the two nearest the chancel, which are square and massive. The two pilasters in the west gable are round, with capitals consisting of a square chamfered abacus, a broad fillet, and a cavetto, which takes the circular form downwards, and ends in a studded torus. The capitals of the piers in the transepts have fewer members, and less projection over the shaft, than those in the nave, one of which has the four alternate faces of its abacus enriched with foliage in alto-relievo. The doorway is covered with a shallow porch, and two of its lintels are old tombstones, one of which has a cross fleury

and a pair of shears upon it. The coup-d'œil of the whole interior of the building, especially from its centre, in spite of the general plainness of its architecture, has something in it, perhaps its uniformity, which is both uncommon and agreeable. There are a few monuments in the chancel here, to the families of Hall and Reed; also a Roman funereal monument brought from Breminium, in this parish; and a neat tablet to the memory of Mrs. Grose, daughter to Francis Grose, esq., the celebrated author of the "Antiquities of England, Scotland, and Ireland," and aunt to the Venerable Archdeacon Singleton, rector of this parish, and at present private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

ELSDEN CASTLE.

The Parsonage-house, which is called ELSDEN CASTLE, is a strong old tower, which still externally retains much of its pristine form, and has the arms, given in the annexed wood-cut, in the battlement of the south front; they are perhaps a guide to the time of its being built or repaired; for it occurs under the name of the tower of Elsdén in a list of fortresses in Northumberland, made out in the life-time of Sir Robert Umfréville, who died in 1436. It is certainly the coat of one of that highly renowned family, and the supporters to it seem to indicate that it belonged to one of them who was ennobled. If such was the case, they may be considered as the coat of Robert de Umfréville, second earl of Angus, who died in 1324. But supporters were sometimes formerly used by families that were not ennobled; and Mr. Hodgson once inclined to believe that this was the coat of Sir Robert Taylboys, as there is a shield similarly emblazoned on Witton Tower, which is the parsonage-house of Rothbury, and in which parish the Taylboys, who married the heiress of the Umfrévilles, were lords of the extensive manor of Hepple, and on that account might become contributors to building the manse of the rector of that parish. The inscription is, *ROBERTUS DOMINUS DE REDE*, i. e. *Robert, Lord of Rede*. The supporters were probably assumed in allusion to the circumstance of the franchise of Redesdale having been given to Robert

de Umfreville by his relation William the Conqueror, to hold by defending that district for ever from wolves and enemies, with the same sword which that monarch had by his side when he first entered Northumberland. Till Mr. Dutens's death, the first floor consisted of a dark vault spanned by one arch, in which, in former times, the rector's cattle were housed by night. A circular stone staircase still leads to the upper rooms, on the first of which was a kitchen and servants' apartments, flagged with stone; and above these another room, fitted up as a lodging-room and study, the bed being in a large recess, with closets on each side, one of which served as a wardrobe, and the other for more general purposes. In 1810 it contained the Greek and Latin authorities for Mr. Dutens's "*Discoveries of the Ancients attributed to the Moderns*," copied by himself with great beauty and correctness, and very methodically arranged. His books were mostly ponderous folios, in French and the ancient languages. Here Mr. Dutens lived, and entertained his company during his residences at Elsden. Formerly, there were two low rooms above, each containing four chambers, one partly destroyed by heightening this; the other is the present garret. Mr. Singleton has converted the dark damp vault into a comfortable drawing-room, 27 feet by 15, besides a recess 7 feet deep, cut through the wall to the window. The old kitchen and room which was the parlour of Mr. Milford, a former rector, are two bedrooms; and the floor above is converted into a bed-room, dressing-room, and library. To the old building Mr. Singleton has added a vestibule and kitchen, a dining-room, 26 feet by 14, and bed-rooms above these; besides a back-kitchen, pantry, and other offices.

Mr. Dutens, the late rector here, was a Frenchman, and attached to the English mission at Turin. As editor of the works of Leibnitz, author of the "*Discoveries of the Ancients attributed to the Moderns*," "*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement*," and other works, his name has long been before the public. He was also travelling tutor to the late Duke of Northumberland, who presented him with this valuable living. Mr. Hodgson says, the proceeds of this rectory were for many years regularly transmitted to Mr. Dutens at Turin; but that he fre-

quently resided here, and was much respected in the parish, to which he was one of its greatest benefactors on record; for he gave 1200*l.* towards endowing a chapel at Birness, in this parish, and providing a curate there, who should teach, if required, twelve poor children of the neighbourhood gratis. His foreign accent made him almost unintelligible to his parishioners in the pulpit, and on his complaining that some of them absented themselves frequently from church, they complained in turn, that when he preached, it was impossible to understand a word he said. In the north it is usual at Easter to have an annual meeting of the minister and gentlemen of a standing parochial committee, called the *Twenty-four*, to discuss and settle all matters that concern the church and the parish at large. At the conclusion of one of these meetings, Mr. Dutens thanked the party for their attendance, and said he would be happy to see them all to dinner at a given hour, and bowing retired to his room in the castle. At the appointed hour the whole party waited upon him, and the ceremony of being seated and some ordinary conversation gone through, the rector began to observe that he supposed that some business had been omitted at their meeting in the morning, which had caused him the pleasure of their visit, of the object of which he would be glad to be informed. The company stared at each other; but after some hemming and hesitation, made him to understand, that, according to his own invitation, they had come to dine with him. "Dine vit me, gentlemen! To be sure I asked you to dine vit me; but as I had no interpreter vit me, and you say you can not tell vat I say in the pulpit, I tote you would not know vat I did say in de vestry, and therefore did not expect you." The company stood aghast; but were soon relieved from the embarrassment into which the rector's joke had thrown them, and had their eyes and appetites gladdened by the appearance of a plentiful dinner placed before them.

Besides making the additions already noticed to this ancient fortalice, Mr. Archdeacon Singleton has made very spirited improvements to the gardens and adjoining ground. Orchard and ordinary garden fruit trees of various kinds have been planted, and of late

years have borne abundant crops. The entrances to the castle, too, have been screened with shrubberies and plantations. Till within the last few years, a highway passed in front of the castle, along the abrupt hank of Elsdon-burn; but, by the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland, this has been diverted into an easier and safer line on the other side of the brook; and the very picturesque and interesting object of antiquity called the *Mote-hills* has been purchased, and joined to the rectorial lands.

R. W. H.

MR. URBAN,

July 10.

IN pursuance of my proposal in your number for April (p. 312), I now lay before you my biographical collections respecting Sir Lewis Dyve, the Leodivius of Sir Kenelm Digby's Private Memoirs.

The family of Dyve was early established at Brampton, in Northamptonshire, and a pedigree under that parish in Baker's History of the county, vol. i. p. 82, traces the descent from Henry Dyve, who was living in the reign of Henry the Third, through thirteen generations to Sir Lewis, the subject of this notice. The family acquired the estate of Bromham in Bedfordshire from an heiress of Wilde in the reign of Henry the Seventh; and, having changed their residence to that mansion, are supposed to have finally sold Brampton in the reign of Elizabeth.

Sir John Dyve, of Bromham, the father of Sir Lewis, was twice married. By his first wife, a daughter of the celebrated Sir Anthony Denny, Groom of the Stole to Henry the Eighth, he had an only child, a daughter, who died young. His second lady was Beatrice, daughter of Charles Walcot, of Walcot in Shropshire, esq., by whom he had only one surviving child, Sir Lewis; another, named John, having died an infant.

The following letter relative to Sir John Dyve, is perhaps worthy of insertion*, both as illustrative of his history, and of female patronage during the reign of our great female sovereign:

"My verie good Lo. I doubt not but Mr. John Dyve is known to your Lo^p. to be as ancient a gentleman as any in his contrie,

who, notwithstandinge he was in the laste comission for the peace, yet in this that is nowe goinge out, is left out†; wherefore I doe earnestlye entreat your Lo^p. that he maye be put in againe, soe shall the gentleman have his desired dispathe, and will rest beholdinge to you for the same, and myself will as many other as well as for this favorable pleasure still remaine thanckfull; and soe, comendinge me verie hartlie to you, I comitt your Lo^p. nowe and ever to the tuic'on of Th'almightie. From the Court the xxth August, 1594.

Your lo^p. moste Assured frynde,

ANNE WARWYCK.

"I pray your Lo^p. geve hym hering and favurabell Aunsare for my Sacke [sake]."

The signature and postscript only are in the Countess's handwriting ‡.

Sir John Dyve died in 1608, but he had five years previously erected himself a monument in the church of Bromham, a mural altar-tomb, having, under a canopy supported by three columns, his recumbent effigies in armour; his head bare, and with a long beard; resting on a mat, and his hands raised in the attitude of prayer. On the pediment are the arms of Dyve and the initials I.B.D. 1603 (John and Beatrice Dyve). On the basement the arms of Walcot, three escallop-shells, are impaled by eleven quarterings of Dyve, viz. 1. Gules, a fess dauncette Or, between three escallop-shells Ermine, Dyve; 2. Vaire, three bends Gules, Bray; 3. Gules, on a bend Argent, three martlets Sable, Quynnton; 4. Sable, a chevron between three gadflies Gules, Seywell; 5. Gules, a fess indented between six cross crosslets fitchée Argent, Longvile; 6. Azure, three roaches naiant in pale, barways, Roche; 7. Argent, a chevron Sable, on a chief of the second three martlets Argent, Wylde; 8. a chevron fretty Or and Sable, between three stags

† He was probably suspected as a papist.

‡ Anne Countess of Warwick was the eldest of the three daughters of Francis, second Earl of Bedford, K.G. and her two sisters were the Countesses of Bath and Cumberland. She became the third wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, K.G. and was left his widow, without children, in 1589. She was "a lady of excellent character, and of most refined parts and education, and one of Elizabeth's few female favourites." She died Feb. 9, 1603-4. There is a monumental effigy of her at Cheney; and her bold Elizabethan signature is engraved in the recently-published volume of "Autographs."

* The original is preserved in the Harleian MSS. 6996, art. 101.

heads coupé Gules, Ragon; 9. Argent, a fess and canton Gules, Widville; 10. Argent, a maunch Sable, with a mullet for difference, Hastings; 11. Argent, on a fess Azure three boars' heads coupé Or, in chief a lion passant guardant...., Aprice. At the end of the monument are also the arms of Dyve; impaling Gules, a saltire Argent, between twelve cross crosslets Or, Denny.

Beatrice, widow of Sir John, and mother of Sir Lewis Dyve, was married secondly to John Digby, afterwards Earl of Bristol, and gave birth, at Madrid, in October 1612, to George the second Earl. She had also another son, John, born in 1618; and two daughters, Lady Mary, who was married to Arthur Earl of Donegal; and Lady Abigail, married to George Freke, esq. Having survived the Earl about six years, she died in 1658, and was buried at Sherborne, where a flat marble within the altar-rails was thus inscribed:

ISTO SUB MARMORE
POSITÆ SUNT EXUVIÆ
ILLUSTRISSIMÆ HEROINÆ
AC DOMINÆ
BEATRICIS,
JOHANNIS COMITIS BRISTOL,
AC UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ
TORIQUÆ
CONSORTIS FIDELISSIMÆ.
CARNE PLACIDE EXUTA IMMORTALI-
TATEM INDUIT
IDIBUS SEPTEMBERIS
ANNO AB ILLO
MCM
CDDCKXVVVVVVVVVVIIIHHH.
ÆTATIS SUÆ
XXXXXXXIV
CUJUS ANIMÆ MISERERER
DEUM OPT. MAX.
AC SPERATAM GLORIAM
DEDISSE
PIE SPERAMUS.

[The hands are intended to point to the two lines on each side, the larger letters of which give the date 1658.]

The name of Lewis was introduced into the Dyve family by the marriage of William Dyve, esq. great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, with Anne, daughter and heiress of Lewis Aprice, of Hanslope in Buckinghamshire, esq. William had a son Lewis, the father of Sir John Dyve, and of a Lewis who died an infant. Sir Lewis (son of Sir John, as before mentioned) was born and christened at Bromham in 1595. The next notice

we have of him is that he was knighted at Whitehall, April 19, 1620. The probability is, that he accompanied his mother to Spain, when his stepfather went ambassador to that country; and spent his youth chiefly in the Court of Madrid, as we find him quite at home there in 1623. It was then the incident occurred which is narrated in the Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby. On the evening after Sir Kenelm's first visit to his cousin the Earl of Bristol, the latter

"sent his son Leodivius, with many of his servants and torches, to accompany him to his lodgings, which was not far off. But the night had slid so insensibly away while they were in their pleasing conversation (it being the nature of long absence of dear friends to cause at their first encounter much greediness of enjoying each other) that when they came out of the house they found the streets quiet, and no living creature stirring in them; and the moon, which was then near the full, shining out a clear light upon them, so that the coolness and solitude was the greatest sign that it was not noon-day. Wherefore they caused the lights and other servants to stay there (who then could serve but for vain magnificence), and Theagenes sent his servants to his lodging before, while he, and Leodivius, and another gentleman that Leodivius took with him to accompany him, that he might not return all alone to his father's house, came softly after, sucking in the fresh air, and pleasing themselves in the coolness of the night which succeeded a hot day, it being then in the beginning of the summer. But, as they were entertaining themselves in some gentle discourse, a rare voice, accompanied with a sweet instrument, called their ears to silent attention, while with their eyes they sought to inform themselves where the person was that sung; when they saw a gentlewoman in a loose and night habit, that stood in an open window supported like a gallery with bars of iron, with a lute in her hand, which with excellent skill she made to keep time with her divine voice, and that issued out of as fair a body, by what they could judge at that light, only there seemed to sit so much sadness upon her beautiful face, that one might judge she herself took little pleasure in her own soul-ravishing harmony. The three spectators remained attentive to this fair sight and sweet music, Leodivius only knowing who she was, who coming a little nearer towards the window, fifteen men all armed, as the moon shining upon their bucklers and coats of mail did make evident, rushed out upon him with much violence, and with their drawn swords made sundry blows and thrusts at him, that, if his better genius

had not defended him, it had been impossible that he could have outlived that minute; but he, nothing at all dismayed, drew his sword, and struck the foremost of them such a blow upon the head, that if it had not been armed with a good cap of steel, certainly he should have received no more cumber from that man; yet the weight of it was such that it made the Egyptian [which name Sir Kenelm gives the Spaniards] run reeling backwards two or three steps, and the blade, not able to sustain such a force, broke in many places, so that nothing but the hilts remained in Leodivius's hand; who seeing himself thus disarmed, suddenly recollected his spirits, and using short discourse within himself, resolved, as being his best, to run to his father's house to call for assistance, to bring off in safety his kinsman and his other friend, whose false sword served him in the same manner as Leodivius's had done, as though they had conspired to betray their masters in their greatest need."

It would extend the extract to a great length to allow Sir Kenelm to relate in this place the whole of his account of this hazardous adventure, particularly as he enlarges very copiously on his own chivalrous defence when left as the sole combatant. After slaying the head of the opposite party, he was enabled to follow Leodivius back.

"By this means," he continues, "Theagenes, who received but little hurt, had time to walk leisurely to the Ambassador's house, from whence, upon the alarm that Leodivius gave, many were coming to his rescue with such arms as hastily they could recover; the cause of whose coming so late (for he met them half way) was, that it was long before Leodivius, though he knocked and called aloud, could get the gates open, for all in the house were gone to take their rest.

"The next day the cause of this quarrel was known; which was, that a nobleman of that country, having interest in a gentlewoman that lived not far from Aristobulus's [the Earl of Bristol's] house, was jealous of Leodivius, who had carried his reflections too publicly; so that this night he had forced her to sing in the window where Leodivius saw her, hoping by that means to entice him to come near to her, while he lay in ambush, as you have heard, to take his life from him."

It is a matter of some surprise that after the fatal catastrophe in which this affray terminated, no bad consequences are said to have accrued to the victorious party; for, though the Spaniard was the aggressor, yet it might have been expected that his death would have been in some way resented.

It is true that the retinues of ambassadors were extraordinarily protected by the customs of the age; but it is probable that the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Madrid, which we are told occurred the very next day, induced the Spaniards to treat the English with more than customary indulgence, it being their object to conciliate them as much as possible at this crisis. As for the slayer of the Spanish nobleman, the only consequence to himself which he mentions, is, that "this action made the name of Theagenes known not only in Egypt, but in Morea [England];" and, for Sir Lewis Dyve, we find a passage in Howell's Letters, which shews that he was riding in the streets of Madrid within two days of Prince Charles's arrival. "Now," says that amusing letter-writer, "it was publicly known among the vulgar that it was the Prince of Wales that was come; and the confluence of people before my Lord of Bristol's house was so great and greedy to see the Prince, that, to clear the way, Sir Lewis Dyve went out and took coach, and all the crowd of people went after him; so the Prince himself a little after took coach," &c. &c.

The Earl of Bristol returned to England in the beginning of 1624, and his step-son about the same time. It was in this year that Sir Lewis entered into the state of matrimony. His bride was a young Dorsetshire widow, whom he met when with his stepfather at Sherborne-castle. She was Howard, the eldest daughter of Sir John Strangeways, of Melbury Sampford, knight (ancestor to the Earls of Ilchester), by Grace, daughter of Sir John Trenchard of Woolveton. This young lady had been first married in 1622, to Richard Rogers, of Brianston, in Dorsetshire, esq.; but he had died without issue in the following year. Sir Lewis's first child, a daughter, was christened at Melbury Sampford in 1625, and named Beatrix, after her grandmother, the Countess of Bristol. She died before her father; his sons Francis and Lewis, who survived him, were baptized at the same place in 1632 and 1633. They will be further noticed in the sequel. Lady Dyve died February 24, 1645-6, as appears by the parish-register of Bromham, where she was buried.

In the two parliaments summoned in the first year of Charles the First,

Sir Lewis Dyve was one of the members for Bridport in Dorsetshire. On the assembling of the Long Parliament in 1640, he was again returned*; but was afterwards "disabled," probably in 1643, when several members were under that term expelled, for their then holding commands in the King's army.

Although Sir Lewis does not appear as a speaker in Parliament himself, yet we find he was active in 1641 in publishing the speech which his half-brother Lord Digby had made against the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford, and which was afterwards publicly burnt by the common hangman. It was delivered on the 21st of April that year, and on the 15th of July the House resolved, "that Sir Lewis Dyve and John Moor, as also Thomas Parslow, printer of the said speech, are delinquents, in printing and publishing thereof." Lord Digby, in his "Apology," issued in Jan. 1641-2, states, that he "did not only find that it was unfaithfully reported and uncharitably represented, but was informed that copies went abroad of it, so falsely and maliciously collected, as made the whole speech a justification of my Lord of Strafford's innocence; and Sir Lewis Dyve, having heard of such a copy in the house of a citizen of good quality, where he heard me mentioned as a person fit to have his name fixed upon posts, that it might be torn to pieces by the people, upon that reason earnestly desired me to give him a true copy of what I had said in that argument, which I did; and he forthwith gave directions for the printing of it, without any privity of mine."

J. G. N.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter, July 1, 1829.*

THE centenary of your valuable work has nearly arrived; and being peculiarly distinguished by ancient lore, without excluding useful scientific disquisition, a complete set, when obtained, constitutes a desirable article in every select library. Few subjects are of more real national importance

* List of that Parliament in Cobbett's Parliamentary History; the list of Burgesses in Huchins's Dorsetshire, in which the two former elections of Sir Lewis are found, gives other names under 15 Car. I.

than the science of magnetic variation, on which a series of papers appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. Permit me to add one, including some farther progress, sanctioned by observations and experiments. The advancement of a science still in its infancy, and on the establishment of which navigation and commerce mainly depend, is much retarded by the erroneous supposition of the existence of a multiplicity of magnetic poles. As it has been recently stated with confidence that the alleged position of a north-east pole has been confirmed by the observations of an eminent philosopher in a remote quarter of Eastern Russia, it is the object of this paper to disprove the supposition, and to attempt to make out that there can be but two magnetic poles, viz. the north-west and south-east; that is to say, one in each hemisphere.

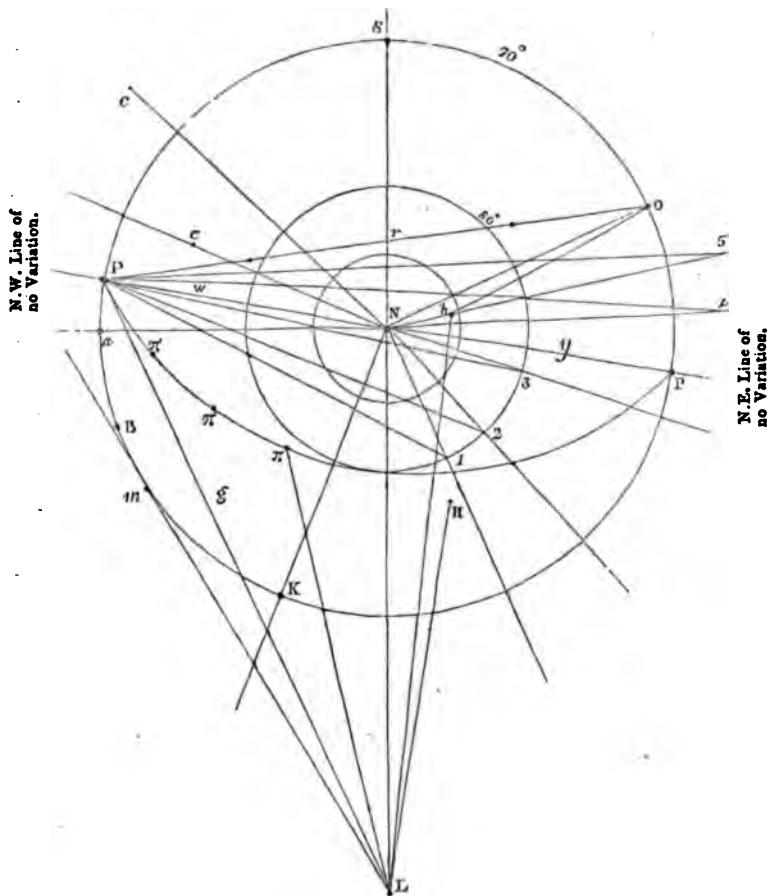
It is necessary to give an equatorial projection of the sphere, in order to elucidate clearly the object in view, and the demonstration will, *cæteris paribus*, be equally applicable to the southern hemisphere. It may be previously requisite to observe, that on several parts of the earth, in whatever direction they are approached, the needle is attracted by magnetic strata. In the northern hemisphere, these have a south polarity above, and a north below, with a reverse effect in the other hemisphere. The iron and guns of ships act similarly, in occasioning the local attraction of the needle, on the due knowledge and application of which life and property greatly depend; and this may induce me hereafter to give you my studied view of so very important a branch of magnetism. As one instance of local terrestrial attraction, the variation at the Falkland Islands has altered only a degree and a half since it had been first observed there; and this small attraction is to be ascribed to the constant movement of the north-west pole eastward, and of the south-east westward, at the rate of half a degree annually, and amounting only to a few miles, reckoned in the high latitude of the position of the eccentric curves in which they manifestly move. Eminent philosophers have situated each his pole in the south-west quarter, in order, by their supposed action, to account for the nearly stationary variation; but celebrated navigators, who have approached

the supposed sites of these poles, have not found any real indication of their existence.

In the following Figure, projected round the earth's north pole to the parallel of 70° , are situated the gratui-

tous poles assigned in the northern hemisphere, by great philosophers, in support of their relative theories; and I shall endeavour to shew, that they are devoid of magnetic effect, and consequently of existence.

Line of no Variation in 1657.



LONDON, 51° 31'.

Over N, the north pole of the earth, is drawn LNS, the meridian of London, being the line of *no variation* in 1657, because the needle at L, London, pointed due north to the magnetic pole S, corresponding to its real place within the earth. At P, on the west side of the figure, is situated the north-west magnetic pole, by approximations, in the year 1820, at the intersection of 70° north latitude and 100° west longitude. The pole is moving eastward in

a curve probably more eccentric than $P \llcorner \llcorner P$. In order to discover the nature and position of this curve, it is now well understood, that at intervals of a few years, the site of the pole must be found at the positions σ , by means of the dipping-needle; and thus also its real rate of movement will be ascertained. This now can be effected easily, by the short run from the mouth of the Mackenzie, or Coppermine River. After former repeated.

attempts, the enterprising Captain Ross has but a slender chance of getting through Regent's Channel, contiguous to the magnetic pole. This spirited navigator will try to get through one of the large channels on the north side of Barrow's Straits, and if he finds an open sea, he may plant the British flag on the pole of the earth; or he may steam along the north side of the Georgian Islands, and find a passage down to Behring's Straits*. No time ought to be lost in finding the points π , because the pole is moving on to the inaccessible regions. It is of the most essential moment to navigation and commerce, that the place of the pole should at all times be known, in order to calculate the variation, and to find the local attraction of a ship, which is the difference between the observed and calculated variation, allowing for a small attraction by the more remote magnetic pole.

P w N is the meridian of the north-west line of no variation, at the above period; and N y P is the north-east line, running through western Russia and along the Coronandel coast. On this meridian in the southern hemisphere, a little to the south of the equator, a west variation arises, because the south extremity of the needle there is attracted eastward by the south-east pole, causing the north end to incline westward. For the same reason, in moving southward from the

equator, the west variation increases, and would attain its *maximum* at the south pole of the earth. Moving thence, on the same meridian, the variation would become nothing, in approaching on the west side of the earth to the north-west pole. The celebrated magnetician, Mr. Churchman, supposed that the pole moved under a parallel of latitude, as PmKP. Were this the case, the present west variation would increase manifestly, till the pole arrived at the tangential point m, when the angle N L m would express the angle of west variation. After this, it would decrease to nothing on the meridian of London, as in 1657. But as the variation was at its *maximum* in 1817, or $24^{\circ} 17'$, and has been since decreasing, it is evident that it cannot be moving with its pole, under the parallel P B m. The pole cannot be moving in a straight line, or in a curve, under the meridian of no variation P N P, because all living under such meridian would have no variation at any time, a thing not a fact. The pole cannot be moving in a straight line on the north or south side of the pole of the earth, as, for instance, in the line P r o; because those living at P and o would always have the same variation, r P N or r o N; excepting when the variation would vanish, when the pole was directly under their situation, P and o. On every other situation on this line, such

* Captain Ross, having determined once more to attempt the discovery of the North-West Passage, lately equipped a steam-vessel, called the *Victory*, entirely at his own expense. The steam power employed is on a wholly new principle; being so contrived as to combine every advantage of steam-power, with perfect capability as a sailing vessel. The boilers in use occupy so small a space, that they are fixed between the engines; the consumption of fuel is one-half, and the weight of the engines only one fourth, of those generally in use. Another advantage is, that a chimney may be dispensed with, which leaves the deck, masts, and rigging wholly unencumbered. The last intelligence from Captain Ross was dated Loch Ryan, June 14th and 15th. It appears that the engineer of the steamer was so severely hurt by the rod of the piston, that Captain Ross was obliged to amputate his arm. On joining the *John* (a vessel that was to have accompanied him) Captain Ross found that great discontent prevailed among the crew of the vessel; and upon his going on board, the crew individually refused to heave the anchor. Captain Ross then goes on to state,—"On my saying that my men (*i. e.* the crew of the *Victory*) should do it for them, the cowardly vagabonds took to the boats, and landed amidst the hisses and execrations, not only of the gallant crew (who gave three cheers, and said 'Let us go without them'), but of the villagers, who assembled to witness the landing. A scuffle took place between the captain and the crew; and in their attempting to take one of our boats to escape with, one man was knocked overboard; but no lives were lost. I immediately decided on removing what stores were necessary to complete us from the *John*, and to proceed without her; which has, I am happy to say, given my brave fellows universal satisfaction. They answered my determination with three cheers, and declared they would follow and stick to me wherever I went. We are all in the highest spirits; the wind is fair, the engine, bellows, and boiler, are all in repair, and the anchor is now up. Farewell!"

GENT. MAG. July, 1829.

as r , the variation would be east or west, according as the moving pole happened to be east or west from the position r , where there would be no variation, when the pole would be directly under such site. If the line Po be supposed to be continued eastward and westward, to where the south-east pole begins to set sensibly, the variation on such continued line would be always the same, which is a case not known to exist. It must, from these statements, be concluded, that the magnetic poles move in some eccentric curve, such as $P\pi\pi P$.

Churchman, who made the period of a revolution of the pole 1096 years, instead of what it appears to be, *vis.* 720, situated his north-west pole in 134° west longitude, and 58° north latitude, or nearly at c of the figure. This situation on the west coast of North America, has been frequently visited by navigators, without any indications of such pole by the dipping-needle; and were it real, the horizontal needle would have pointed south, when passing through the Sound close to the south of its imagined site. The eminent mathematician, Euler, placed his north-west pole at e of the figure, in 76° north latitude, and 96° west from Teneriffe, or nearly in 113° west longitude. This position, about seven and a half degrees from the real magnetic pole, and north-west from it, was ingeniously imagined, and enabled that great man to account tolerably for the variation in Europe and America. Captain Parry's first voyage completely disposes of this pole, as Winter-Harbour in $74^\circ 47' 13''$, and $110^\circ 49'$ longitude, was within $1^\circ 12' 47''$ of the latitude of Euler's pole, and but a little on the east side of its meridian. Now it is evident, that thus situated, the north end of the needle must have pointed to such pole; whereas there was a variation of $127^\circ 47' 50''$ east, shewing that the north extremity of the needle was attracted by the real north-west magnetic pole. Professor Hansteen situates his pole in 1769 , $19^\circ 43'$ from the north pole of the earth, and in longitude $259^\circ 58'$ east. He makes it to move east ten or twelve minutes annually. Its place is nearly at a in the figure. From 1769 to 1819 , fifty years, at the rate of twelve minutes of annual movement, would situate this pole in 90° west longitude, and $79^\circ 13'$ of latitude, at the period

when Captain Parry crossed its meridian. Had such pole existed, the needle would have pointed to it on this meridian, supposing it to be the real magnetic pole. The needle did not point due south, till the discovery-ships arrived on the meridian of 160° west longitude; and had the Professor's pole existed, the needle, influenced by both poles, would have given a variation of probably 145° east, instead of 180° on the real meridian, or line of no variation. Monsieur Biot, a philosopher of considerable eminence, has located a magnetic pole in 70° north latitude and 72° west longitude; and the great Dr. Halley, second only to Newton, placed a pole nearly in the same situation in Baffin's Bay. It is only necessary to say, that the alleged sites of these supposed poles have been explored, without finding any trace of their reality. At the south east cape of Greenland, in latitude 70° and longitude 23° west, and nearly at K of the figure, Professor Krufft situates his north-west pole. In frequently crossing the meridian of this imaginary pole, and so near that the horizontal and dipping needle must have been acted on, no such effect appeared. If a line be drawn from London to the place of four of these poles, it will pass much to the north and east side of the place of the real north-west pole P ; and a line from London to Biot and Hansteen's pole, will pass a little to the southward of it. On magnetic principles, therefore, the needle at London ought to point to the eastward of the real pole. But how stands the fact? It is, that by means of the co-latitude of London, the co-latitude of the pole, and the difference of longitude, the calculated is $1^\circ 13'$ less than the observed variation; or, in other words, the needle points to $1^\circ 13'$ to the southward of the real magnetic meridian; because the south-east magnetic pole, acting on the south end of the needle inversely as the square of the distance, attracts it eastward, and increases the calculated to the observed variation.

The distinguished authors mentioned did not, in point of fact (with the exception of Halley and Hansteen) suppose the existence of more poles than one in each hemisphere; and they placed their pole or poles so as to correspond with their respective theories. On the east side of the meridian of

London Dr. Halley situated his second pole, in $76^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and 30° east longitude. Captain Parry passed within a few meridional degrees of this position; and if such pole had been there, the north end of the needle must have been attracted by it into a considerable east variation; instead of which, it continued west. Other navigators passed near to the imagined site of this north-east pole, without perceiving any symptoms of its actuality. Halley's imaginary pole is placed in the figure at H. We have one other pole to dispose of, which is the learned Professor Hansteen's, said to be in a situation where it is utterly impossible to approach it, viz. in $85^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and $101^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude; being only $4^{\circ} 11'$ from the north pole of the earth, and nearly at h in the figure. In Captain Parry's last publication, a small decrease of the west variation, experienced in proceeding to Spitzbergen, is ascribed to the influence of this supposed magnetic pole in the north-east quarter. Supposing a ship to move eastward on any parallel of latitude, as that of 80° for instance, and to arrive at 1 of the figure; here the west variation would be the angle N1P, formed by the magnetic meridian 1P with the meridian 1N, of the place of observation. Let the ship move on to 2, where the variation N2P will be manifestly less than that at 1. At 3, the variation will be still less; and at P of the meridian NyP, or eastern line of no variation, it will be nothing; because the north pole of the earth, N, and the real north-west pole, P, on the west side of the figure, are under one and the same meridian, PwNyP. After passing this meridian, an east variation would arise; and which, at 4, would amount to the angle P4N. At 5, the variation would be greater; and at o, it would be indicated by the angle PoN. Were the Professor's the only pole in the northern hemisphere, the variation at o would be only the small angle Noh. The scientific world are greatly indebted to Professor Hansteen for having lately made a laborious journey into Siberia, in order to elucidate important points in the useful science of magnetic variation. He is said to have made satisfactory observations at Irkutsk, in latitude 52° , and longitude 104° east. The north-west magnetic pole is considerably to the east of the meridian of

this place, and the east variation arising from its position, is much diminished by the action of the south-east pole, still nearer to the meridian of the above town in East Siberia. This would render the variation very little, but still it could not be ascribed to the imagined pole lying on the west side of the meridian of Irkutsk. All over the oriental quarter, and considerably beyond the equator, the variation is little, on account of the manifest counteraction of the two poles, on the same side of the meridian of places under the above magnetic circumstances. Supposing the existence of a pole at h, it is evident, on known magnetic principles, that the needle at London could not point to the pole at P. It may be sufficient here to mention the result of experiments made with two magnets of equal power applied to the place of the real and of the supposed pole, in reference to a sensitive needle resting on the place of London. The variation given varied a few degrees, as might be expected; but the medium gave the angle L N n as the variation: but as the needle at London points in an angle somewhat greater than the calculated variation, NLP, it amounts to positive demonstration that the north-west is the only magnetic pole in the northern hemisphere; and similar reasoning applied to a similar figure for the southern hemisphere, would, *mutatis mutandis*, yield an equally conclusive result.

On the site of the magnetic pole the dipping needle will stand perpendicular, in continuation of the semi-diameter of the earth, and on some part of which, within the earth, the real pole, or magnetic power, is situated. After much consideration, it occurred to me that the depth of the pole within the hollow sphere of the earth, might be calculated trigonometrically. The difference of latitude between the place of the pole on the surface, and the place where a dip is taken, gave the angle at the centre. The complement of the angle of the dip to 90° gave the acute angle at the circumference. Having thus the three angles of a triangle within the earth, and the radius as one of the sides, the part of the other radius, intercepted between the true place of the pole and the centre of the earth, was calculated. By subtracting this from the semi-diameter on which the pole is situated,

the depth of the pole within the earth was obviously obtained. The place where the needle stands perpendicular I term the place of *maximum* magnetic intensity on the surface. It is the nearest point to the place of the pole within the earth, and moves on the surface in correspondence with the movement of the magnetic power in a small ellipsis within the earth. I may probably give you a figured detail of this valuable fact.

Sometimes the latitude and longitude cannot be had, and without these the variation cannot be calculated. Again, the lives of millions in future ages may and must depend on knowing and allowing for the attraction or repulsion of the needle by the guns and iron of a ship. This, called the local attraction of a ship, may be known on leaving a harbour, but alters with not only a change of a ship's head, but also under every change of situation of a ship, in moving to the north or south more especially. Having reason to think, from an imperfect experiment, that the action of the iron did not extend much in any direction, I requested of a scientific friend to take the variation on a small stage suspended about twenty feet above the quarter-deck of a ship of war, saying that if it corresponded with the variation taken on shore, there would be a proof at once that the iron below had no effect on the needle above. I have seldom felt more gratified than in finding that the result agreed almost exactly. This shows that the difference between the variation taken above and on the quarter-deck will be the local attraction of a ship, thus enabled to sail in perfect security, when otherwise she might be running to certain destruction. The true variation may also be ascertained, by taking the variation in a boat, a little astern of the ship, and comparing it with that taken on board. The curious theory and *rationale* of this interesting natural object I may probably give briefly in some future paper.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire Moorlands, July 14.*

THE announcement in your Magazine for March (p. 194), of a new edition of "Walton's Angler," has recalled to my recollection some of a pedestrian excursion to his

friend Charles Cotton's seat at Beresford, in the summer of 1824. They are in themselves of a trifling nature, but even trifles acquire value when they relate to scenes that have been "dignified by the presence of wisdom, bravery, or virtue;" and although no admirer of "The Complete Angler" can fail to be interested about a spot where honest Izaak often exercised his skill, or strayed and conversed with his son Cotton, in pureness and simplicity of heart, it is situated in so remote and wild a district, as to be comparatively but seldom visited; so that a brief description of its present appearance may not be deemed altogether inopportune.

Quitting Newcastle-under-Lyme on a fine morning in August, we crossed the smoky region of the Potteries, and taking the road to Leek, soon reached the village of Norton-in-the-Moors, formerly celebrated as the *Gretna Green* of the surrounding country, where impatient couples were linked together for life, without undergoing the tedious forms required in more punctilious places. But, alas! those days of extempore matches are over; Norton, like the Fleet, has lost its privileges; and they who now repair thither on a matrimonial excursion, must submit, as elsewhere, to the formality of bans, or the production of a license.

From Norton the road proceeds, through a district which becomes more barren at every step, to a village called in the maps Endon, but pronounced by the country-people Yan, in which, as in many other instances, they rather preserve the real name of the place, than are guilty of corrupting it; the old orthography being, I believe, Yendon. The Church, a modern structure, has nothing about it worthy of remark; but in the burial-ground, a grave-stone, which covers "the remains of Wm. Murhall, Esq. late of Bagnall," exhibits this quaint inscription:

"Part of what I possessed is left to others,
And what I gave away remains with me."

Of this person, a popular tradition in the neighbourhood is, that during the rebellion of 1745, a straggler from the Scottish army, on its retreat from Derby, took refuge in a shed near to his house, and being there discovered, was by him slain, flayed, and his skin conveyed to a tann-yard to be tanned;

but, not being able to get this performed, he took it home with him, and never after prospered*. There is also a neat tomb in a field adjoining the Church-yard, said to be that of a "free-thinker," viz. "John Chenel, china-manufacturer, of Shelton, ob. 1721, æt. 65," whose motto, the inscription adds, was "Integrity and Honour."

About five miles beyond Endon, in a north-easterly direction, we arrived at Leek, the principal town of the Moorlands, containing about 5000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are engaged in the silk and ribbon manufacture, which is here carried on to a great extent. The Church is a handsome Gothic structure, and in the Church-yard stands a curious stone pillar, ornamented with fretwork and imagery, which Plot conjectures to be a Danish monument; it is figured and described in *Gent. Mag.* vol. L. p. 165. Leek is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants, and apparently not without reason, for I remarked that the grave-stones record eighty or ninety years as an age of quite common attainment theret†.

After quitting Leek, the country becomes as wild as the most romantic fancy can desire; nothing meets the eye but huge masses of sterile crags, intersected by the channels of wintry floods, which sometimes rush from these eminences to the lowlands with terrific rapidity. Not a bush or tree is to be seen, and the only signs of vegetation which present themselves, are occasional patches of herbage in the vallies, inclosed by rude fences of limestone fragments, put together without cement. The thinly-scattered inhabitants subsist chiefly upon oat-cake, and a few oats are therefore occasionally sown, but they seldom or never completely ripen. Some idea of the steepness of the hills may be formed from Dr. Plot's description of *Narrowdale*, a place we visited on our way to Be-

resford: "In the northerly part of the Moore-lands (he says), the hills and bogs are such that a horse can scarce pass; and indeed many of the mountains, which they call *roches*, clouds, *torrs*, edges, *cops*, heads, &c. are hardly passable, some of them being of so vast a height, that in rainy weather I have frequently seen the tops of them above the clouds. Those of *Narrowdale* in particular, are so very lofty, that the inhabitants there, for that quarter of the year wherein the sun is nearest the tropic of *Capricorn*, never see it at all; and at length, when it does begin to appear, they never see it till about one by the clock, which they call thereabout the *Narrowdale noon*, using it proverbially when they would express a thing done late at noone." Altogether, a more desolate and barren tract is scarcely possible to imagine than that which we crossed, for about eight miles after quitting Leek, till we arrived at *Alstonfield*, on the verge of the *Dove*, where it assumes a somewhat better aspect. Here we halted at the sign of the *George*, and were entertained by our chatty hostess with anecdotes of the neighbourhood, and some excellent eggs and bacon, the only fare her larder afforded; after which, we took a hasty survey of the village, and the Church, a substantial stone building, fully justifying Viator's exclamation (*Complete Angler*, pt. ii.), "As I'm an honest man, a very pretty Church!" The two views of the exterior, in Major's *Walton*, though deficient in a few minutiae, are upon the whole sufficiently correct. The interior, which is neatly fitted up with low oak pews, consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel; there is a small organ, and a painting of *Time* and a *Skeleton* on each side of the altar. One of the pews, coloured blue, is said to have been that of the *Cotton* family; and Pitt, in his "*History of Staffordshire*," 1817, p. 243, assures us that the curious pulpit and reading-desk, on which is carved the date 1637, "were the gift of the celebrated *Charles Cotton*, the poet." If so, it was a most remarkable instance of precocious piety, the "celebrated poet" having been at that period only seven years old; but the fact is, that *Walton's* friend, in this as in fifty other instances, has been confounded with his father. Some extracts from the Register of this Church, relating to the *Cottons*, may

* "I cannot vouch for this, d'ye see, I but tell it to you as 'twas told to me."

† "The longevity of men in this county perhaps may be ascribed to their drinking of ale, *Turnebus* affirming that such is more wholesome and contributory to long life than wine, and that 'tis this makes many live to 100 years." (MS. note by Dr. Plot, in the copy of his "*History of Staffordshire*," British Museum.)

be seen in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciv. pt. i. p. 581.

From Alstonfield, an easy quarter of an hour's walk brought us within view of Beresford Hall, lying embosomed in lofty trees, a green speck in the desert, while in front the delicate river Dove holds on its silvery course, but hidden from view by the lofty precipices which rise on either side of it. The trees I suppose are those mentioned by Viator, where he says of the Hall, "It stands prettily, and here's wood about it too, but so young, it appears to be of your own planting;" to which Piscator (Cotton) replies in the affirmative. The house, built I think by the Beresfords in the 16th century, is large and of respectable appearance. Major's view gives too mean an idea of it. That in Bagster's second edition, "Linnell del., Greig sc." is much more faithful. The walls are constructed of coarse stone, the produce of the neighbourhood; the roof is tiled, and the chimneys are stone. Over the entrance is carved in lozenge the Beresford crest, a bear rampant, which is also painted in some of the windows. About 20 yards from the front, we passed through a gate in a substantial stone wall of recent erection, forming the boundary of a vegetable garden, and along a path, fenced on each side by a privet hedge, to the principal door, which opens into a large old-fashioned hall, having at one end a fire-place of ample dimensions, surmounted by antlers, and curiously carved work in oak. At the opposite extremity, three steps lead into a small room, called the Green parlour, part of which, partitioned off, still bears the name of "Squire Cotton's Study;" but the state of the apartment does not evince much veneration for his memory, the walls being decayed, and the window partly broken out. Opposite the entrance door, a staircase conducts to a lofty drawing-room, and a delightfully pleasant bed-room, the latter of which we *nem. con.* decided must be "my father Walton's apartment," in which Viator sleeps. There are various other chambers on this floor, but they are going fast to ruin, and several of them are in darkness, having the windows "made up." Above them are garrets, from whence another flight of stairs, or a ladder rather, gives access to the roof, part of

flat, and surrounded by balus-

trades; but they are much decayed, and in a tottering condition. The view here is remarkably pleasant. In front, the house is sheltered from the Moorland blasts by a steep hill, and to the left by another, on which are the ruins of a stone building called the Temple, and here was the bowling-green, to which, in the second part of "The Complete Angler," Cotton calls the attention of his friend. Far below these hills runs the Dove, to which descending by a steep and somewhat hazardous winding path, we came about half way down, to a dark, damp hole in the rock, dignified by the title of "Squire Cotton's Grotto," a spot which, in his fine stanzas on Retirement, he has rendered celebrated by those well-known lines, commencing "O my beloved Cave, from Dog-star's heat And all anxieties, a safe retreat!"

It might be a safe retreat, but could scarcely be a pleasant one; nor, if we may credit tradition, did it suffice to exclude those "anxieties" with which poor Cotton appears to have been incessantly harassed. Mr. Davies, in his "Historical and Descriptive View of Derbyshire," 1811, p. 502, gives the following account of the motives which induced him to seek refuge in it; but I believe the "offence" he alludes to was nothing more heinous than that of forgetting to pay his tradesmen's debts, nor the "officers of justice" anything more formidable than a couple of bailiffs:

"In one of the rocks which hang over the river, is a small cavity, in which Mr. Cotton is said to have eluded the officers of justice, after some offence of which he had been guilty. The depth of it is about 15 yards, but even in this small space are several windings, which render it difficult of access, and well adapted for the purpose of concealment."

Arrived at the termination of the descent, we found ourselves on the banks of the far-famed Dove, which though at its source among the moors, six or seven miles higher, a dark-coloured stream, is rendered beautifully bright and limpid ere it arrives at this place, by numerous tributary springs received on the way. Adjoining this spot is the chief scene of action in pt. ii. of "The Complete Angler," viz. Pike Pool, Major's two views of which yield a clear idea of the scene, and the remarkable Rock or Pike, from which

it takes its name, is delineated in Wale's design with tolerable exactness, save that it is now somewhat less pointed than there represented, owing I suppose to the action of the elements since the drawing was made. The scenery hereabouts is of the most captivating description; the river, which in some places is hemmed within such narrow limits, that its waters rage and foam with great impetuosity to force themselves a passage, meeting at this spot with a wider channel, subsides into calmness, and continues its course with unruffled placidity, save where the stream is occasionally disturbed by fragments of stone, which have toppled down from the rocks above. The precipitous banks, fringed with trees and copse-wood, rise to a tremendous height, excluding the sun-beams, and imparting to the scene even at mid-day an air of enchanting repose and solemnity.

"There is not in this wide world a valley so
sweet [meet;
As that in whose bosom the bright waters
Oh! the last rays of reason and life must
depart, [my heart!"
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from

Just above the Pike, a small wooden foot-bridge leads over the stream towards Hartshorn, in Derbyshire; it bears the date of 1818, but is merely the successor of one more ancient, as is evident from Piscator's saying, "Cross the bridge, and go down the other side." Somewhat higher up, on the Staffordshire bank, the windings of the river form a small peninsula, on which stands the far-famed Fishing House; but, alas! how changed since the time when, in the words of Venator, it was "finely wainscoted, with a marble table in the middle, and all exceeding neat." The stone slabs which composed the floor are partly broken up, the windows are entirely destroyed*, the doors decaying, and without fastenings, the roof is dilapidated, and the vane which surmounts it is rusty and nodding to its fall. The fire-place alone remains in good preservation. Hawkins tells us that the exterior was formerly adorned with paintings, in fresco, of Cotton, Walton, and the Boy, but these are entirely gone, and

* It should be remembered, that although this description of the Hall and Fishing-House is written in the present tense, it refers to a state of things which existed in 1822. Whether any change has subsequently occurred, I am unable to say.

nought now decorates the walls, save the names of various obscure individuals, who have thought fit thus to record their having visited the spot. The steps at the entrance are covered with weeds, and the well-known key-stone (which, however, appears to be in a sound state) is so overspread with moss, that the first word of the inscription is quite defaced. The Preface to "Walton's Life of Donne," edit. 1825, mentions the establishment of a society called "The Walton and Cotton Club," the members of which, anxious to do honour to old Izaak, have resolved upon erecting a monument to his memory; surely it would not be foreign to their purposes, if they endeavoured to rescue from impending ruin an edifice, constructed for his gratification, by a friend whom he so much valued, and in a spot which he so much loved! "The Fishing-House (says the kind-hearted old man) has been described, but the pleasantness of the river, the mountains, and meadows about it cannot, unless Sir Philip Sydney, or Mr. Cotton's father, were again alive to do it." Major's two views of the Fishing-House, faithfully represent its present appearance, with the exception that several of the surrounding trees have been cut down since they were taken. That in Bagster's edition, Linnell del., Greig sculp., is, I think, if possible, still more accurate. Some prints of the Fishing-House include also a distant prospect of the Hall, but this is quite at variance with correctness, as the intervening hill, before described, completely excludes it from view. The building actually seen from the Fishing-House, is merely a barn at the back of the Hall.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Hitchin, July 23.*

WITHOUT flattery I say it, no one appeals to you in vain. To your kindness, in admitting an appeal of mine to the public (in *Gent. Mag.* June 1826, p. 513), for help in collecting the occasional Forms of Prayer, issued by authority from the Reformation down to the present time, I owe it that I have amassed a very large collection, sent to me from all parts of the kingdom (when not franked) through the agency of booksellers, or by private hands; and, as I am still in want of some of such Forms, to fill

up the deficiencies, I trouble you with a list of what I have collected.

I beg to premise that they first began about the middle of the 16th century (1544, May 27th) and the last was issued early in 1820; since which time (now nine years) we have had no occasional Form of Prayer ordered to be used; a longer interval than ever occurred since they began, except during the time which elapsed between the murder of the martyr-king, the sainted Charles (1648-9), and the glorious Restoration, 1660.

The following then, is a list of what Forms I have in print; any other I shall be grateful for.

1661-2. Jan 30.	1706.
1662. May 29.	1706. Dec. 31.
1678. Apr. 10 & 24.	1706-7. Mar. 20.
1685. July 26.	1707. April 9.
1685-6. Jan. 30	1707-8. Jan. 14.
& Feb. 6.	1708. April 18
1687-8. Jan. 15	& May 9.
& 29.	1708-9. Feb. 17.
1688. June 17	1709. Nov. 22.
July 1.	1709. Sundays, Wed-
1688. Oct. 11.	nesdays, and
1689. June 5 & 19.	Fridays.
1690. July 11.	1709-10. Mar. 15.
1690. Oct. 19.	1710. Nov. 7.
1690. Nov. 5.	1715. Aug. 1.
1691. Nov. 26.	1716. June 7.
1692. April 8.	1720. Dec. 16.
1693. Nov. 12 & 26.	1721. Dec. 8.
1694. May 23 &	1723. April 25.
June 13.	1728. June 11.
1694. Dec. 2 & 16.	1740. During war.
1695. April 16.	1740-1. Feb. 4.
1695. June 19.	1741. Nov. 25.
1695. Dec. 11 & 18.	1742. Nov. 10.
1696. June 26.	1744. April 11.
1696. During king's	1744-5. Jan. 9.
absence.	1745. Dec. 18.
1697. April 28.	1745. During
1697. Dec. 2.	troubles.
1699. April 5.	1746. May 4 & 25.
1700. April 4.	1746. Oct. 9.
1702. June 10.	1747-8. Feb. 17.
1702. Nov. 12	1749. April 25.
& Dec. 3.	1756. Feb. 6.
1703. May 26.	1757. Feb. 11.
1703-4. Jan. 19.	1758. July 2.
1704.	1758. Aug. 20.
1705.	1759. Feb. 18.
1705.	

All the Forms issued *after* this last (1759), I think I have, and therefore do not want any that have been issued during the last seventy years.

But, while I give the dates of the Forms I have, those who possess any may find it less troublesome to send to me their entire collection, directed to

Mr. Sonter's, bookseller, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard, who will monthly forward them to,

Yours, &c. J. NIBLOCK.

MR. URBAN, *Stoke Newington,*
July 1.

HAVING heard that moulds for Roman coins were occasionally found on a farm near Wakefield, and being in that neighbourhood lately, I went there and procured some.

They are made of hard burnt clay, and the impressions are in many of them quite perfect. There is a great variety of emperors and empresses, some of them those whose coins are not common. In some of the moulds the coin itself has been found. About eight years ago, a large number was discovered; some arranged in layers, 12 or 14 one above another, with an interval, or floor of clay, between each, and all inclosed in a crust, or thick covering of clay, with holes from top to bottom, to admit of the molten metal entering and filling all the moulds; proving that the Romans cast their money, and a good many at a time.

Most of these last moulds came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Pitt, now of Huddersfield, who presented a good many to the Antiquarian Society (see *Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 412), and some to the Wakefield Library. And it is remarkable, that Camden says the same kind of moulds were found there in his time, (vol. iii. p. 79). The name of the place is Lingwell Gate, near which, says Camden, was a seat of the ancient Lingones, and a Roman station. These were, perhaps, the moulds used by the Roman general to coin the money with which he paid his troops; or the collection of some forger of those days.

I have also had sent me from Water Newton in Northamptonshire, supposed to be the immediate neighbourhood of the ancient Durobrivum, fragments and vessels of Roman pottery. There is a great variety of patterns and shapes, in different colours, representing in strong relief (like our beer jugs) figures of men, dogs, stags, fish, all sorts of tracery work of leaves, &c. rudely done. A pottery was discovered close by, and these are probably the refuse of the work. The plaster remained on the walls of various colours, some as bright as those I have seen and admired at the Baths of Titus at Rome.

Yours, &c. WM. WANSEY.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGIA. Vol. XXII. Part ii.

ART. XVI. *Transcript of a Chronicle in the Harleian Library of MSS. No. 6217, entitled "An Historical Relation of certain passages about the end of King Edward the Third, and of his Death."* By Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.

MR. AMYOT states, that this is a translation of some Latin MS. written by a monk of St. Alban's, but now lost or undiscovered. We are inclined to think that it is the Chronicle of which Leland has made excerpts, and headed them with the following title: "Ex annalibus cujusdam Monachi S. Albani, quos reperi in bibliotheca Tinemutensi. Exorditur anno Domini MCLIX. anno vero Henrici 3. 43^o. et desinit in primis annis Henrici 4^o."—*Collectan.* ii. 403.

Leland's extracts appear to be concise memoranda only, but as from these the manuscript seems to have been very particular about Wycliffe, and St. Alban's MS. was quoted by Fox, for that very purpose (see p. 207), we are inclined to think that the above work was the one in question.

Stowe's use of this MS. translation is very apparent in the quarto edition of his *Annals*, p. 423, seq. and in Stowe's edition, folio, p. 271.

This transcript enters into details which enlarge the history of the period to which it refers. It shows how much constitutional integrity then pervaded Parliament; for when the Duke of Lancaster, after the death of the Black Prince, wanted to set aside the succession in favour of his own family, the Commons told him (in John Bull style), that, "as the Prynce's sonne was lyving, there was no neade to labour about such matters." (p. 231.) There might be some apprehension of a civil war (as afterwards did ensue), and some desire of conciliating the young King *in esse*, but in every way the answer was wise.

The author is nevertheless a prejudiced party writer, and as such, not very scrupulous about the truth of his facts. He says, p. 233,

"There was at the sayme tyme in Eng-
GAST. MAG. July, 1899.

lande a shameless woman and wanton har-
lott, called Ales Peres, of a base kynred, for
she was a weaver's daughter of the towne of
Hunneye [presumed Hunney near Exeter]." P. 233.

As no note is given to show the *real* descent of this famous courtezan, we shall supply it from the Histories of Norfolk.

John Perers, Lord Gungora, 2d dau. and
of Holt Perers, co. col. of Sir Thos. de
Norfolk. Ormesby, Lord of
Ormesby, co. Norf.

Sir Thos. de Nerford, = ALICE, = William de
1st husband, as pre- Wyndesore,
sumed. 2d husb.

Every body knows the famous lines
in Shakspeare concerning the decease
of Cardinal Beaufort:

"He dies, and makes no sign."

What these signs were, appears in
the following passage taken from the
account of the dying hours of Edw. III.
The priest says the King,

"Because your voyce fayleth lyft up your
eyes unto the Lord, that we maye see you
bothe penytent and askyng merceye: pre-
sently he lyft up bothe his eyes and his hands
to heaven, drawyng syghes as it were from
the bottom of his heart; no doubt syghes
of his repentance. Then the preyst admo-
nyshed hym that for as much as he had
unjustly punyshed his servaunts, he wold
repent hym, and shew the aforesaid syghes,
whyche devoutly he dyd." P. 288.

As to the desertion of the King in
his last moments, and Alice Perers
carrying off his rings, it was quite
usual. In the Notices des MSS. we
remember a paper, which states the
occurrence of similar circumstances
upon the decease of one of the Popes,
and could quote other instances. We
had the following anecdote from an
eminent physician. A lady had been
laid out for dead. The nurses im-
mediately proceeded to ransack her
drawers; and, as they emptied them,
laid her clothes in a pile upon the
quilt. The pressure and heat threw
the apparent corpse into a profuse per-
spiration; and dismay and dismissal
became the lot of the intended depre-
dators.

In p. 284, we are told that the translator seems unable to render "*torticios* circa matricem in p'essione" into intelligible English; and that *matricem* was probably a mistake for *martryem*. This is utterly improbable; for *matricem* was or should have been *morticem* and *torticios* in English *torch*. Both were kinds of wax lights; e. g. in the Lib. nig. Dom. Ed. IV. p. 22, we have "*tortayes*, prickettes, perchers, mortars; and in Lysons' *Environs*, ii. 295, "where he was sett under a herse, having fyve pryncipalls, 16 morters with coarse lights, rachements, syde lights, and other lights."—See, too, Ducange, v. *Tortisius*, and *Encyclop. of Antiq. v. Morter*, p. 294.

XVII. *Observations upon an ancient Bracelet of Bronze, found upon the Sandhills near Altyre on the coast of Murrayshire*. By Henry Ellis, Esq.

This is an elaborate and excellent dissertation upon *Armillee*. From the specimen being too small for wearing, it is presumed to have been only a votive offering, and sufficient proofs are adduced of their having been offerings of bracelets. Nevertheless, we have the greatest distrust of the appropriation, and should either class it among the *fibulae*, which were worn very large by the northern nations; or the bosses of the bit of a bridle, which were also of considerable size; but we are very possibly wrong.

XVIII. *Notice of some remains at Goza near Malta*. By Capt. W. H. Smyth.

These are in the main Cyclopean remains, and their uses are unknown. The tribuna of the *Tempio dei Giganti* consists of two conjoined obtuse ovals, entered by two gateways opposite to each other, and looking towards a semicircular recess of Cyclopean work in the Tiryntian style, irregular stones. This semicircle and the upper oval resemble the Bema and Poix at Athens, as engraved in Le Roy, by the side of which is the hill of the Areopagus. The entrances assimilate those of the Tinwald in the Isle of Man. We therefore presume that it was either a court of justice or place of assemblage or public business, perhaps both united. The *Avanzi Giganteschi* has obelisks like our Druidical circles, and Homer mentions such circles as courts of judicature.

XIX. *Account of some British coins found near High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire*. By John Norris, Esq.

The instrument (the use of which has not been ascertained) in No. 4 is a lituus with a *patera* and bull's head, sacrificial emblems. We shall indulge in some conjectures (though we claim no higher name for them) concerning the ornaments and patterns. The horse singly and a horse and rider are in Mr. Upham's *Buddhism* shown to be symbols of the Sun; among the ornaments are crescents symbolic of the Moon; perhaps oak leaves and mistletoe branches; and over the horse, Nos. 3 and 5, apparently a stone circle.—Nevertheless, except the lituus and bull's head, the rest may be mere fancy work. Upon No. 5 is TASCIOVAN. We refer our readers to the *Encycl. of Antiq. ii. 901-2*, concerning this word, and the Roman types of the bull's head, lituus, and *patera*. These coins are of gold, the obverse concave, the reverse convex, and were found concealed within a tubular flint.

This is not all. These coins ought not to be reckoned among the most ancient British, for these have no legend, and are impressed on one side only. But they have an important distinction. The reverses are not Roman; and yet Ruding informs us, that after the subjugation under Claudius, "the edict ordaining all money current among the Britons to bear the Roman Imperial stamp was strictly enforced, and no British money appears afterwards." (*Encycl. of Antiq. ii. 906.*)

XX. *Account of certain Hill Castles situated near the Land's End in Cornwall*. By William Cotton, Esq. M.A.

These castles are CAER-BRAN, CHUN CASTLE, and CASTLE AN DINAS. All of these appear to have been the Acropolises or Citadels of British towns adjacent. The curiosity of these remains is, that they exhibit the foundations of British circular houses, the upper part being, according to the Antonine column and mediæval history, basket or wattled-work. The description of the Irish bath, from Gough's Camden in the *Encycl. of Antiq. ii. 514*, illustrates the construction of the interior.

XXI. *Ancient Norman-French Poem on the erection of the Walls of New Ross in Ireland, A.D. 1265*. By Frederic Madden, Esq.

In p. 311 it is stated, that all ranks of life, vintners, merchants, drapers, &c. assisted in building these walls, by bye-law or proclamation, "a thing never yet heard of in England or

France." This is a great mistake, for it was as usual both in Roman and mediæval times, as payment of taxes (see Fosbroke's Gloucester, 130). The erection of these walls with the accompaniments of music to cheer the labours of the different persons, is another circumstance not uncommon. In the poem are the following lines. The poet solicits attention, for he says, the word which is not heard is not worth an aillie,—"ne vaut pas un aillie," and a similar phrase occurs in a French poem, MS. Cott. Cal. A. xviii.

"Sire Edward pur la grant ravye
De France te dona une aillie."

This phrase is unexplained. Cotgrave, perhaps, throws light upon it in the following passage, in which the phrase is founded upon a bird that has lost one wing:

"Il ne vaut plus que d'une aile,—he is become lame, he is half undone, he hath but one string left to his bow; also, he is well nigh dead, or a dying."

XXII. *Instructions sent from the Council of Queen Elizabeth to Henry Killigrew, Esq. then resident at the Court of Scotland, upon the arrival of the news of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, A.D. 1572.* By Henry Ellis, Esq.

Dr. Lingard has recently revived an old political untruth, viz. that this massacre was not concerted or premeditated, but a sudden ebullition of popular fury. This can only be believed when the martyrdoms of Mary's reign are proved to have been results of a similar instigating cause. Mr. Ellis holds Dr. Lingard's paper up to the light, and clearly shows that the water-mark is 'premeditated.'

XXIII. *Upon the office of Ragler, formerly existing in Cardiganshire.* By Henry Ellis, Esq. Ragler is a sheriff or constable, and the paper alludes to a tax, which was substituted for oats and horse-meat, which the Welch were ordered to provide for the military of Edward the First's garrisons at the castles of Aberystwith, Cardigan, &c. when they travelled. This commutation in money occasioned abuses.

XXIV. *An Account of some recent Discoveries at Holwood-hill in Kent.* By A. J. Kempe, Esq.

We shall be surprised if Mr. Kempe has not succeeded in placing here the

station of Noviomagus, especially as the spot seems to be of previous British occupation.

XXV. *Old English Poem on the Siege of Rouen, A.D. 1418.* By Frederic Madden, Esq. F.S.A.

These old poems are frequently picturesque in their descriptions, but do not always contain matters of archæological novelty. We have not, however, seen the following custom, though it is founded on the Eucharist. When two parties were ready to join battle, the poem says,

"The weyker partie of tho menne
Thaune broughte the biger partiebre de & wynne,

In tokenyng that ther schold bee
Grace, mercy, & eke pete." P. 370.

Of bringing out the host on such occasions, there are numerous instances.

We shall notice two or three passages in the gloss and notes of this and the preceding poem, because there are some trivial mistakes. In p. 313 of the first poem, the "parpunt e ake-tun" of p. 320 is translated "doublet and coat of mail," whereas upon reference to Dr. Meyrick's paper on Military Garments in the 19th volume of the Archæologia, the pourpoint and haketon are found to be different things. In p. 368 the King says,

"Ye have offended me with mysse."

Mysse should have been explained. It is a noun, meaning "a wrong." (See Tyrwh. Gloss. Chaucer.)

In p. 371 occurs, "to his persone and propirte," in application to his aspect and gait. *Propirte*, in another copy of the poem is changed to *profyte*, but the former is to be preferred; as it is the French *propreté*; in one sense, according to Cotgrave's definition, handsomeness. The terminations of our words in *ty* (as e.g. property) are French; in *ion*, Latin; and *ness*, Saxon; and the agreeable monkeyism of France, made John Bull then, as now, an awkward ape. In p. 396 is an illegitimate explanation, erroneously affiliated upon Dr. Meyrick, relative to "aiguillettes." The word (*aiguillettes*) means in strictness *tags* or *points*, which being used to fasten on the *palleles*, and the elbow pieces of armour, has been, by synecdoche, applied to the *palletes* themselves.—Though we notice these oversights (for in a man of Mr. Madden's pretensions, they are no other), we know that in dishing up this old poem, it is merely a

that an hereditary right to a writ of summons was not admitted by the sovereign, for—

“King Edw. I. out of his wisdom, summoned always those of auncient families to his parliaments, that were most wise; but he omitted theyre sonnes after theyre death, if they were not answerable to their parents in understanding.”

As Mr. Baker (Northamptonshire, i. 524) speaking of the barony of Warden, says, that omission of writs of summons to Parliament to certain of the Barons Latimer is *inexplicable*, this quotation furnishes at least one reason for omissions of the writs; though often perhaps mere pretence, through suspicion of disaffection or intractability.

V. *Indication of an insidious Latin term in the Hellenistic Greek, which has been inveterately mistaken for a genuine Greek word.* By Glanville Penn, Esq.

Every body knows that, according to St. Matthew, Judas hanged himself, but that St. Peter (Acts i. 18,) advertising to the traitor's death, says “falling headlong, he burst asunder in the midst.” To reconcile these apparent contradictions, Mr. Penn, with infinite ingenuity, shows that the term used by St. Peter for “burst asunder,” is ΕΑΑΚΗΣΕ, a Greek first aorist, formed from the Latin word *laqueo*, by mere adoption; the Greek verb λακν having no existence in the language of European Greece in the age of St. Luke (p. 47). To prove the conformity between the two Evangelists, as to Judas hanging himself, and then falling headlong and bursting asunder, Mr. Penn says—

“Those who have been in the southern countries of Europe, know that the operation in question, as exercised on a criminal, is performed with a great length of cord, with which the criminal is precipitated from a high beam, and is thus violently *laqueated*, or snared in a noose midway.”

Now Judas, as being a very corpulent man, according to the description of the ancient Christians, might, after throwing himself headlong, be caught midway in the noose, and a disruption of the bowels have ensued; for Seneca, the tragedian, in his *Hippolytus*, says—

“Præceps in ora fusus, implicuit cadens
Laqueo tenaci corpus; et quanto magis
Regnat, sequaces hoc nodos ligat.”

HIPPOLYTUS, A. IV. 1086.

Thus Mr. Penn. He notes that the Greek λακν properly signifies to crack, or make a noise, but from Mr. Valpy's explanation of λακνς (Fundamental Words of the Greek Language) it does not, we think, simply mean “making a noise,” but that noise which accompanies a burst or rent. Mr. V. adds that *lacerare*, *lacerate*, is derived from this word. At all events, the two Evangelists are completely reconciled in sense.

VI. *On the Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey in Gloucestershire.* By Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

This cartulary is in the peculiar form of a roll (see vol. xcvi. i. 624). Besides the usual contents of such documents, a grant of lands by an Abbot says that he has not affixed the conventual seal, “*propter perfidiam Judæorum*,” from which passage Sir Thomas presumes, that the Jews were in the habit of forging seals, for the purpose of affixing them to pretended grants; but he has not been able to find any direct proof of their having so done, and Peter de Blois, in his work *De Perfidia Judæorum*, i. e. of the *unbelief* of the Jews, for such with him is the meaning of *perfidia*, mentions no such practice.

Our interpretation of the Abbot's meaning is this. The seals of charters were pensile; and by the law or custom of England, if a seal was annexed even to a forged charter, it ratified, notwithstanding the injustice, the contents of such supposititious charter. The Abbot therefore, in our opinion, was afraid that such an abuse might be made by the Jews, of the conventual seal, which opinion he formed from its having been a trick in his æra not uncommon. Our authority for this construction of the Abbot's words is the following paragraph of that capital work, the “*Nouvelle Diplomatique*.”

“En Angleterre quelqu'un avoit il reconnu son sceau en justice, il etoit obligé de tenir les conventions portées dans l'acte, qui en etoit scellé, et il ne pouvoit alleguer la perte de ce sceau, ne l'interception qu'on auroit pu en faire pour sceller frauduleusement l'acte produit en jugement.”

VII. *Transcript of a Manuscript relating to Henry the Fifth of England, preserved in the King's Library at Paris; with Prefatory and Supplementary Notes.* By John Gordon Smith, M.D. M.R.S.L.

AGINCOURT (as it is called) is a field of battle, upon which the sun of England always shines in summer brilliancy, and we are sure that the following extract will be interesting.* Dr. Smith, who was, we presume, a physician to the Forces, says—

"Perhaps I may be pardoned for relating that I had the honour to receive a *Waterloo* medal on the field of *Agincourt*: or rather, that I had the fortune to belong to one of the British regiments that signalized themselves in the campaign of 1815, and which afterwards was invested with the above-mentioned mark of their sovereign's approbation, on the very spot which, nearly four hundred years before, was the scene of the scarce less glorious triumph of Harry the Fifth of England. By a singular coincidence, a portion of the British army was, in 1816, cantoned in the immediate neighbourhood of this celebrated field, and the corps in which I then served, made use of it, during several months, as their ordinary drill ground.

"To several of my intelligent brother officers, as well as to myself, the place naturally imparted the interest which an acquaintance with its history could not fail to excite; and we consequently amused ourselves with reconnoitring excursions, comparing the actual state of the localities with authentic accounts of the transactions of 1415. The changes that have taken place have been singularly few; and an attentive explorer would be able to trace with considerable accuracy, the greater part of the route pursued by the English army in their retreat out of Normandy towards Calais. The field of *Agincourt* remains sufficiently *in statu quo*, to render every account of the battle perfectly intelligible; nor are those wanting near the spot, whose traditional information enables them to heighten the interest with oral description, accompanied by a sort of ocular demonstration.

"Through an error in certain books professing to be Travellers' Guides, persons have been misdirected to a single house, named *Agincourt*, near Bouchain, in French Flanders, which is not less than sixty miles from the real site of the action; but those who travel to Paris via St. Omer and Abbeville, pass over the field of battle, which skirts the high road (on the left, in the direction just mentioned) about sixteen miles beyond St. Omer; two on the Paris side of a considerable village or bourg, named *Frauges*; about eight north of the fortified town of Hesdin; and thirty or thereabout, in the same direction from Abbeville. All accounts of the battle mention the hamlet of *Raisseauville*, through which very place

the high road to Paris now passes. This is the great post road or *chaussée*, the old road (which is now degenerated into a cart-track) from Abbeville to the once celebrated city of *Therouanne*, passes over the scene of action, and must have been that by which the French army reached the ground before the English, who had been compelled to make a great circuit.

AGINCOURT is a commune or parish, consisting of a most uninteresting collection of 'sloberly dirty farms,' or rather 'farmers' residences,' and cottages, such as, in that part of the country, are met with in all directions; once, however, distinguished by a castle, of which nothing now remains but the foundation. In Picardy, the population of each commune is uniformly collected into one spot, forming a crowded and very filthy village, between which and the next place of the same description the fields lie open, and for the most part undivided. As to the castle, *Agincourt* never was a place of note prior to the battle, and the castle, or *chateau* (as all gentleman's seats are called in France), was probably nothing more than the residence of the Seigneur of the village, which happened to catch the eye of Henry after the fight was over. Shakspeare, with historical accuracy, introduces (act iv. sc. 7.) the following question and answer—

King.—What is this castle called that stands hard by?

Mountjoy.—They call it *Agincourt*.

King.—Then call me this—the field of *Agincourt*.

"Topographical accuracy is not respected in naming a field of battle. The rule was certainly departed from in the instance of *Waterloo*, and if my recollection does not deceive me, 'the field of *Agincourt*' is within the commune of *Tramecourt*, where there is still a gentleman's residence, a distinction that can no longer be claimed by its more renowned neighbour. *Agincourt*, not *Agincourt*,* seems to be the proper orthography of the word.

"Between *Tramecourt* and *Agincourt* the distance is small; and in this interval lay the scene of the contest. Through the scantiness of the space, the English army was enabled to have a narrow front of not more than two or three furlongs, which gave them a great advantage over the enemy, whose superiority of numbers led in great measure to their disaster. The right wing of the English rested on the wood of *Tramecourt*, in which the King concealed those archers whose prowess and vigour contributed so eminently to the glorious result. Part of this wood still remains; though, if I remember rightly, at the time of our visits, the corner into which the

* We have incorporated the text and notes together.

* Why so? It is *Agincourt* in the French contemporary narrative, p. 62.

bowmen were thrown, had been materially thinned, if indeed the original timber had not been entirely cut down, and its place but scantily supplied by brush or underwood. Some of the trees, however, in the wood of Tramecour, were very old in 1816. The left wing of the English was flanked by the inclosures of Azincour, through which part of the French endeavoured to escape after the battle, several being killed in the village; the inhabitants of which point out spots where a few distinguished personages fell."

We have before met with testimonies of Henry's want of uprightness towards his prisoners of war, whom he treated as a pecuniary dentist, a Jew, or a usurer, does an unfortunate debtor — i. e. practises every mode of extortion. The original paper here printed, shows that, after most flattering promises made to a certain Sieur de Gaucourt, upon surrender of Harfleur, Henry squeezed out of them by torture other grievous conditions, such as procuring the liberation of several English prisoners, the restoration of some jewels which he had lost on the field of Azincour (among them his crown and great seal), and transmission to him of two hundred casks of Beaune wine. This part we shall further extract, because the most minute incidents connected with this celebrated battle are interesting:

"As for my own part, I was by no means cured of my severe complaint; he gave me leave to return to France, in order to arrange about the liberation of these prisoners. But, besides this, he mentioned that he had lost some of his jewels at the battle of Azincour [read Agincourt; the z for g, and the omission of the final t being only accommodations to French pronunciation. Rev.], which it would be a great matter for us, if we could recover; and then he insisted that we should furnish him with two hundred casks of Beaune wine, at London, which should also be taken into account on our behalf.

"Upon which assurance, I returned to France, and incurred great loss, as well as trouble in the liberation of from six to seven score prisoners, gentlemen, merchants, and soldiers; advancing [a deposit], so that upon paying the surplus, they might be set at liberty by a certain day. I exerted myself to the utmost to recover the jewels, which were already dispersed, and in different hands, and did all in my power to recover the King of England's crown, which was in his coffers, as well as a cross of gold, and very rich stones, containing a piece of the true cross, ^a a foot in length, and the cross piece

more than a good inch wide, with the [globe] used at the Coronation of the King of England, as well as several other things, which he was very anxious to recover; in particular, the seals of the said King's Chancery.

"Before my departure, I also purchased and paid for the two hundred casks of Beaune wine, and then returned to England, bringing back and presenting the seals." P. 63.

Persons able and willing to lose so many teeth, Henry thought might be likely to lose more; and he tried to extract more; nor were they, though he continued to cajole them, liberated during his life.

A list of the treasure above-mentioned, which was stolen by the French just before the battle, is preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*. After Mr. Nicolas's complete volume on the subject of this great event, little additional information can be expected; but the Sieur de Gaucourt's statement was not known to that indefatigable author, and any fresh document on Agincourt must always be acceptable.

VIII. *On the meaning which is most usually and most correctly attached to the term "Value of a Commodity."* By the Rev. T. R. Malthus, Royal Associate.

We are among those who think that Political Economy is, in the main, theory only, unphilosophically founded upon *ifs*, and a pre-assumption of circumstances, as actually though not necessarily existing; and we are sure that the very work upon Population, which generated for Mr. Malthus his truly merited and eminent credit, was founded upon premises directly contradictory to the tenets of preceding political economists; for they made "lots of people" national summum-bonums. Indeed, we have given an opinion that his, Mr. Malthus's own basis, Population, is the sole one, upon which a business "Political Economy" can be deemed worthy the notice of a practical political economist. But to the purpose. To establish a barometer of value, independent of circumstances, is the object of the present Essay. Mr. Malthus, by way of affixing a definite measure of value, says, that "the ordinary quantity of labour, which the precious metals will command in any country, is the measure of their natural and ordinary value in that country." P. 81.

This is very equivocal language, and amounts substantially to this—that, if

you go to an attorney, six shillings and eightpence is the cost of the ordinary quantity of labour which he bestows only in looking at you; but that you may expect two days hard work from a peasant, or one from a mechanic for the same sum. In short, *value* is and must ever be a relative and indefinable term. It is strictly a word limited to the particular subjects of its application, and all controversy about it in one universal and fixed acceptance is and must be a *logomachy*. In what manner would Mr. Malthus dispose of the enormous value of wooden legs and crutches, to the maimed and lame, by an estimate formed upon his theorem of what they cost?

IX. *Some remarks on part of the first book of Appian's Civil Wars of Rome (cap. 40 et seq.) together with an attempt to give a more accurate genealogy of the Julian or Cæsarian family.* By the Right Hon. C. Yorke, M. R. S. L.

We cannot speak in too high terms of this article, in its elaborate and tasteful form, the latter being an uncommon appendage to the dry productions of scholars. If we recollect rightly, there is a pedigree of the Julian family in the folio edition of Tacitus by Lipsius, and we think in other writers; but they are far less copious and satisfactory than this. There are matters very painful in this pedigree, viz. (i.) that Pompey was allied to Cæsar by marriage with Julia, daughter of the mighty "Dictator perpetuus," and an unnatural *bellum internecionum* was waged between them; and (ii.) that uncontrolled wealth and power may produce such monstrous degeneracy that the worldly-omnipotent and almost deified Julian line, terminated by a Circæan transformation—in a hog—in Nero.

X. *On the date of some of the coins of Zancle, or Messina in Sicily.* By James Millingen, Esq. Royal Associate.

Coins are to books what flints are to steels. Sparks are struck out which inflame tinder, light matches, and illuminate candles. They illustrate chronology, supply desiderata, and show the state of the arts, which is no small benefit to history; for taste is a late production, and always a test of the intellectual character. For instance, green plaster parrots are seen in our cottages, and Grecian statues in our

country seats; chalked schoolboy profiles on our walls, and perfect ones (setting aside a paper thinness) on our coins. Such things show that one class is refined, the other not, as plainly as by words. We regret that Mr. Millingen has condescended to correct errors in Pollux. His works are gardens full of weeds, and the toil is what Swift calls "weeding in rain."

XI. *On the Portland Vase.* By James Millingen, Esq. Royal Associate.

The most fanciful illustrations of this celebrated vase have been given by men totally unacquainted with ancient monuments. Winckelmann thought that the subject was the marriage of Thetis and Pelæus, and he has been supported by Visconti, Zoega, and Mr. Millingen, in this disquisition, which in our opinion sets the question at rest.

XII. *On the Religion and Divination of Socrates.* By Archdeacon Nares.

The Archdeacon contends, that by the *το δαιμονιον*, Socrates meant the Deity, the one true God.

XIII. *On the Demi of Attica.* By William Martin Leake, Esq.

This is a most valuable paper. The part of it relating to the battle of Marathon we shall use in our review of Mr. Taylor's Herodotus. We particularize the plates, illustrative of the position of the Greek and Persian fleets at the battle of Salamis, so poetically described by Æschylus, the curious theatre of Thoricus (p. 153), and the fortress of Phyle, the approaches to which obliged the enemy to expose the right or uncovered side of the body (see p. 205), and assimilate the side long entrances of our British camps.

We congratulate the Society upon the high value and erudition of the elaborate Essays published in this volume.

New Models of Christian Missions to Popish, Mahometan, and Pagan Nations, explained in Four Letters to a Friend. By the Author of Natural History of Enthusiasm. 8vo. pp. 124.

IT is a single step in a statesman's view from schism to sedition, and men of the world are not ignorant of the uses which have been made of enthusiasm. Seditious placards* have been published in the West Indies by flaming pseudo-missionaries, and schism has begun to germinate in the East, whither (as the serpent was brought)

Cleopatra) they have carried under cover of leaves of the Bible. Our author (and he is a warm friend to Missions) says,

"We have gone out, carrying the torch of divine truth in one hand, forgetful that we have in the other the smouldering brand of theological strife. Should the nations of India receive from us the religion of the Scriptures, but receive it under the system we are now pursuing, it is much more than we have any right to hope for, that the very worst evils will not in time spring up from are the seeds of theological discord which we so unwisely scattering in the East." p. 67.

He therefore recommends the different sects to put the whole business of the missions into the hands of the established clergy (p. 122), who would manage it well, and with safety to the state. We cordially agree with this clever author, but we have not the smallest hope of the success of his proposition. It serves no private purposes; and religion is a pie, in which rogues will always have a finger.

Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, collected from the Family Papers, and other authentic documents. By William Coxe, M.A. Recorder of Bererton. 2 vols. 4to. Longman & Co.

FROM the nature of its subject, and the approved ability and experience of its author, this book offers strong claims to our attention. Commencing with the close of the Walpole administration of 1740, and extending to the death of Mr. Pelham in 1754, it embraces a portion of our history which is comparatively little known, though peculiarly interesting, whether we contemplate the transactions by which it was marked, or the individuals engaged in them; a period, respecting which more full and accurate information has been long desired than can be gleaned from the crude compilations of our annalist Smollett, the composition of his better instructed contemporary, the continuator of Rapin, or the statements of an eye-witness, so completely swayed by partiality and prejudice, as Horatio Lord Orford. It challenges our confidence, also, as the production of a writer, who by his long and successful labours in the field of history, had established a title to public respect and private esteem, which, while it gave him access to the highest and most authentic sources, afforded the best guarantee for the ju-

dicious, appropriate, and candid application of the materials placed at his disposal. It has, however, another and more endearing claim to our regard. It is the posthumous work of a veteran in literature, who, at the advanced age of fourscore years and upwards, and under the affliction of total blindness, still continued to direct the energies and resources of a well-stored and vigorous mind to the liberal purpose of illustrating the history of his country, from the official and confidential correspondence of her most eminent statesmen. With respect to documentary evidence, indeed, the present may be said to surpass any of the former productions of the venerable Archdeacon; and from the variety and abundance, as well as from the intrinsic value of the materials from which they are drawn, these *Memoirs of the Pelham Administration* may be regarded as the last portion of genuine cabinet history, which for some years the British public is destined to possess.

As the work has appeared so recently, we must defer to our next number the result of that deliberate examination which it merits, and content ourselves with selecting a passage that affords a striking proof of the felicity with which the author has rendered his rich stores of epistolary correspondence subservient to the illustration and interest of his narrative. It relates to the sudden revolution and counter-revolution in the cabinet, at the very crisis of the Rebellion in 1745.

"Hitherto the ministers deemed themselves secure of the king's approbation, and felt confident that he would sanction their system of foreign policy, in conformity with his declaration to both Houses of Parliament.

"A change, however, was effected in the royal mind, by the strong remonstrances of the Dutch; by the urgent representations of Lord Granville; and, at the same time, by the importunities of the ministers themselves for the appointment of Mr. Pitt to the office of secretary at war. Indignant at being controlled by persons whom he disliked, and disdaining to be restricted to what he considered a weak and inefficient prosecution of the war, he resolved, even in the course of the session, and in the midst of the rebellion, to reinstate Lord Granville in the office of secretary of state, with the hope that such a ministry might be formed as would assist in relieving him from his official thralldom.

"The course, however, which his Ma-

justly pursued for the attainment of these objects, evinced rather an impatience of restraint, than a knowledge of the state of parties and the temper of parliament. He addressed himself to the Earls of Bath and Granville, at that time the most unpopular noblemen in the kingdom. He complained to Lord Bath, that he was a prisoner on his throne; governed by a party who engrossed all power; compelled to receive into his service persons whom he had cause to dislike; and permitted to have no share in the management of his own affairs. He therefore solicited assistance, to liberate himself from this irksome bondage; and confided to him and Lord Granville full powers to form a new administration, which should be inclined to prosecute the war on more vigorous principles. He expressed his sanguine hopes of the attachment of Lord Harrington, who principally owed his elevation to his favour: and calculated on the concurrence of Mr. Winington, who was deemed a proper person to manage the House of Commons. He looked forward also to the support of other persons in both Houses, particularly of Sir John Barnard, whom he supposed to be adverse to the ascendancy of the Pelhams, and to whom he intended to offer the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

“Lord Bath received this delicate commission with some degree of hesitation; but answered for the concurrence of Lord Granville, and declared that ultimate success must depend on the king's own firmness. As the principal difficulty to be apprehended was that of raising the supplies, Lord Bath first addressed himself to Mr. Gideon, and the other monied men in the city, and procured from them the promise of a loan, on terms which were considered as more advantageous than those already obtained by Mr. Pelham. He then applied to different members of both Houses; and, calculating that he should succeed in separating the several parties which were connected with the ministry, he returned to the king to communicate the result of his proceedings. The plan of an administration, of which he and Lord Granville were to be the leaders, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Secretary of State, was then sketched out; and in retiring from the closet, on the 6th of February, he exultingly said to Lord Harrington, whom he met in the anti-chamber, ‘I have advised the king to negative the appointment of Mr. Pitt, and to pursue proper measures on the continent.’

“The communication did not produce the effect that was intended; for it called forth from Lord Harrington only a cold and severe remark, that ‘those who dictated in private, should be employed in public.’ Notwithstanding this indication of his sentiments, Lord Harrington was, on the next

day, summoned into the closet. The king condescended to employ every argument and intreaty, calculated to detach him from his party; but, finding them all unavailing, he gave way to a transport of indignation, and bitterly reproached the inflexible secretary with ingratitude.

“The Pelhams and their friends were now sensible that the die was cast; and a meeting of the party took place on the ensuing evening, at the House of the Lord Chancellor. All their adherents proving faithful, a resolution was taken to convince the king of the weakness and impolicy of his scheme, by a prompt and general resignation. Lord Harrington relinquished the seals on the 10th; and his example was followed by the Duke of Newcastle. On the morrow Mr. Pelham and the Duke of Bedford, with all the members of the Boards of Treasury and Admiralty, resigned; and, in conformity with the general resolution, the whole of the ministry either renounced their employments, or expressed their intention to retire. This event produced a deep and general sensation of regret throughout the country. The change was regarded as the signal of the most fatal calamities; and the levees of the two brothers were crowded beyond all former precedent. Even the Duke of Cumberland, with all his respect for the king his father, could not refrain from testifying, in the strongest terms, his concern at a proceeding which threatened the dissolution of the Whig interest, that had placed and maintained his family on the throne*.

“The king, though astonished, was not immediately discouraged. Hoping to prevent further defection, he nominated Lord Bath to the head of the Treasury, and intrusted to him the seals of the two Secretaries, to be delivered to Lord Granville, for himself and for that person whom he should best approve. Other appointments were also settled, in conformity with the determination previously adopted; and Lord Bath was encouraged with the promise of the royal confidence and support. On the 9th, Lord Granville offered the usual homage, on admission to office, and announced his elevation, in a circular, to the ministers at foreign courts. The further details of this change are best described in the words of one who appears to have been a witness of the transaction, and of whose letter a copy was dispatched to Sir Thomas Robinson, by Sir James Grey, the British envoy at Venice.

“DEAR SIR †, Venice, March 26th,
N.S. 1746.

“I am very happy to be able, in some measure, to satisfy your curiosity about what

* “Letter from the Duke of Cumberland to the Duke of Newcastle, Feb. 16, 1746. *Illust. Corresp.*”

† “Grantham Papers.”

* “From the communication of Bishop Douglas, who received it from Lord Bath.”

has passed lately at home; and will venture to transcribe part of a letter, which seems to give a true and natural account of the whole transaction:

"I gave you a hint, last week, of an insurrection in the closet, and of Lord Bath's having prevented Pitt's being Secretary at War. The ministry gave up that; but finding a change had been made in a scheme of foreign politics which they had laid before the king, and for which he had thanked them, and perceiving some symptoms of an intention to dismiss them at the end of the session, they came to a sudden resolution not to do Lord Granville's business, by carrying the supplies, and then he turned out; so on Monday morning, to the astonishment of every body, the two Secretaries of State threw up the seals; next day, Mr Pelham, with the Treasury; Duke of Bedford, with the Admiralty; Lord Gower, and Lord Pembroke* gave up too; the Dukes of Devonshire†, Grafton‡, and Richmond§, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Winnington, and almost all the great officers and offices declaring they would do the same. Lord Granville had immediately both seals, one for himself, and the other to give to whom he pleased. Lord Bath was named First Commissioner of the Treasury; Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal; and Lord Winchelsea reinstated in the Admiralty.

"Thus far all went swimmingly. They had only forgot one little point: which was, to secure a majority in both Houses. In the Commons, they unluckily found they had nobody to take the lead better than Sir John Rushout, Sir John Bernard having refused to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; so did Lord Chief Justice Wills to be Chancellor; and the wildness of the scheme soon prevented many from giving into it. Hop, the Dutch minister, did not a little help to increase the confusion, by declaring that he had immediately dispatched a courier to Holland, and did not doubt but the States would send to accept France's own terms. I should tell you, that Lord Bath's being of the enterprize helped hugely to poison the success of it. In short, his Lordship, whose politics were never characterized by steady-

ness, had not courage enough to take the Treasury.

"On the Wednesday after the Monday on which the change happened, he went to the king, and told him he had tried the House of Commons, and *found it would not do*. Bounce went all the project into shivers, like the vessels in the Alchemist, when they are on the brink of the philosopher's stone. The king, who had given into these alterations, was fatigued and perplexed; shut himself up in his closet; and refused to admit any more of the people, who were pouring in upon him with white staffs, gold keys, commissions, &c. At last he sent for Mr. Winnington, and told him he was the honestest man about him, and should have the honour of the reconciliation; and sent him to Mr. Pelham, to desire they would all return to their employments. Lord Granville is as jolly as ever; laughs and drinks; owns it was mad, and that he would do it again to-morrow."

"In another letter, I am told Lord Cholmondeley was to be the other Secretary, the Duke of Bolton Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Portland Master of the Horse. Upon Lord Granville's resignation, Sir William Stanhope said that his only surprise was, how he had kept it so long; and another joker observed, that it was not safe to walk the streets at night, for fear of being pressed for a cabinet councillor."

A still more interesting account of the feud is given in a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Earl of Chesterfield, to which we refer the reader; and close our present notice with the author's able summary of the consequences arising from a political convulsion so extraordinary.

"The result of this imprudent attempt to remove the ministers produced the natural effect of strengthening the victorious party. In public the failure of the scheme had been confidently anticipated; congratulations poured in from all quarters; its projectors were overwhelmed with ridicule and contempt¶; and the Pelhams having es-

* Groom of the Stole. † Lord Steward. ‡ Lord Chamberlain. § Master of the Horse.

¶ "We learn from Glover (p. 31 of his *Posthumous Memoirs*), that Lord Granville, far from being discouraged, as Lord Bath was, 'boldly advised the king to summon the Commons, and declare from the throne, to them and the House of Lords, what usage he had received from his servants, in the midst of a rebellion;' but the king prudently declined taking so rash a step.

¶ "Among other *jeux d'esprits* was '*A History of the Long Administration*,' bound up like the works printed for children, and sold for a penny. It concluded with the following ironical eulogium:—'And thus endeth the second and last part of this astonishing administration, which lasted forty-eight hours, three quarters, seven minutes, and eleven seconds; which may truly be called the most wise and most honest of all administrations, the minister having, to the astonishment of all wise men, never transacted one rash thing; and, what is more marvellous, left as much money in the Treasury as he found in it. This worthy history I have faithfully recorded in this mighty volume, that it may be read with the valuable works of our immortal countryman, Thomas Thumb, by our children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the end of the world.'"

possed the popular side of the question, rose as high as their opponents sunk low in general estimation. The king, sensible of his own weakness, reluctantly submitted to the counsels of his former servants; and though he still continued to oppose the admission of Mr. Pitt into any official employment in the English ministry, yet he made no objection to his appointment to the lucrative post of joint vice-treasurer of Ireland. He was likewise prevailed upon to restore Mr. Legge, against whom he entertained an equal antipathy, to his seat at the Board of Admiralty. He finally consented to the dismissal of Lord Tweeddale, notwithstanding the attachment of that nobleman to Lord Granville; and as the office of Secretary of State for Scotland had been found nugatory, if not injurious, it was at this period suppressed."

The History and Doctrine of Buddhism, popularly illustrated; with Notices of the Kapoosism, or Demon Worship, and of the Bell or Planetary Incantation of Ceylon. By Edward Upham, M.R.A.S. With forty-three Lithographic Prints, from original Singalese Designs. Fol. pp. 136.

THE subject before us has cost Mr. Upham infinite labour, and the development of the system is the first entire exhibition of the Buddhist scheme. Bachanan and Joinville not having analysed and distilled the junction of the elder doctrine with that of Guadma, an ancient-modern reformer of only 2300 years ago, is also new. The jatakages (legends) have never before been translated at all, nor have the natural history, why the forms of the Bud are so multiplied, been Linnæized. An extraordinary coincidence of its parts with the Romish ritual, like that is thaumaturgical; and the Buddhist manuscripts used by Mr. Upham, exhibit a connexion with Arabia and South America, and an alliance with magic.

Such is a summary view of this truly excellent and standard work, of which we shall make ample use, in illustration of Druidism. To determine ancient doctrines by etymology only, is to make mere puns scientific data. By this practice chiefly the Welch spoil archaeology, whenever they meddle with it,* and have accordingly spoiled, among the rest, 'the mythology of the Druids,' which in the main is only a compound of two ancient superstitions *Sabæism* and *Buddhism*. The

Helio-Arkite theory is what the lawyers call 'a fee mounted upon a fee,' a new romance founded upon another romance, made out of Welch poetry and etymology. Fortunately, by means of the valuable information now before us, we trust that we shall be able to throw light upon Druidism, enough at least to show its real origin.

All parties agree in its Asiatic derivation; but did they not, the authority of Diogenes Laertius, who classes the gymnosophists of India and the Druids together, would be sufficient. Herodotus, in his account of Zalmoxis, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras, goes far to prove the adoption of Buddhist principles among the Celtic tribes of the Ister or Danube, both as it appears recorded in the seventh book of Strabo, and in the observations of Larcher. (See our author, p. 27.)

Now that the transmigration of souls is the leading doctrine of Buddhism is evident from our author (p. 25); that the Druids professed it, is shown by Cæsar, Strabo, Valerius Maximus, and Lucan; and a certain Alexander in Clemens Alexandrinus has said that Pythagoras, the great metempsychosist, was a disciple both of the Druids and Brachmans. (Delphin Notes on Cæs. Bell. Gall. c. 13.) The Gymnosophists and Druids seem to have been classed together by Diogenes; because, says our author, p. 14,

"In the Buddhist patriarchs or teachers, we trace a line of preachers or monks, wielding the metempsychosis as a principle of power, and exhibiting themselves to us as the Samaneans (those who had vanquished their passions) of classic writers, and as the Gymnosophists of Clement and Porphyry."

We shall now exhibit in detail the analogies between Buddhism and Druidism. We might have been indebted to the Phenicians for much of it, because the long struggle of the Buddhists and the Brahmins dispersed the former over all the regions of central Asia, and through the islands of the eastern Archipelago; and in the various migrations which followed, we may account for striking coincidences existing between India and Egypt and the Phenician colonies.—See our author, p. 29.

Stone Circles. The Druids are known to have made the Sun a centre of the universe. In the plate of this work (p. 88) is a Buddhist zodiac, where the Sun, drawn as now, a full human face with rays, is the centre of the twelve

* Mr. Pennant and some other gentlemen are brilliant exceptions.

as large as the human form, representing the planets, whose influence is to be propitiated or averted. They are neatly formed with clay, on a frame of split bamboo, and when painted have an imposing appearance, particularly when lighted up at night by lamps, and also by flambeaus of the branches of cocoa-nut trees. Such frames may be frequently seen, especially in time of sickness, with the worshippers and dancers before them, accompanied by chanting, and the beating of tom-toms: the largest usually are eighteen feet by twelve. After the ceremonies are over, the frame is partly broken up, or left to be destroyed by the weather, or in any other way." P. 117.

It was thus intended to deprecate malignant spirits which inflict diseases, and that the wicker images of the Druids were of similar meaning, is evident from *four fowls* tied round the Bali, to which we find a precise assimilation, as to the *sacrifice of fowls*, in another analogy next mentioned.

Ceremonies in Sickness. Mr. Penant, speaking of a village in Wales, where was a church dedicated to St. Tecla, and a well, says, the patient, among other ceremonies, carried a *fowl in a basket*, first round the well, and then into the church-yard, ultimately leaving the fowl in the church. If the bird died, the cure is supposed to have been effected, and the disease transferred to the victim (Tour in Wales, i. 405). The Rev. Mr. Fox, during his residence in Ceylon, says, "Opposite to the front of the Maduwa [a temporary hut] was a clay image of a yaksa, or demon, on a frame; before the image lay a sick man, near his feet was a *wicker basket*; this I lifted up, and underneath it was a *black fowl*, which I understood was to be slaughtered at the dawn of day, and its blood sprinkled on the image. This is a very common service for the sick." P. 121.

Mr. Upham gives the following explanation of these sacrifices, which explanation furnishes further conformities between Buddhism and Druidism.

"The figure of *Dhasa-crodi*, a demon, is invoked by patients, who are influenced by the planet Saturn; the disorders to which a person governed by that planet is liable are, head-ache, heat in the whole body, insanity, lameness, pain in the joints, swelled body, fainting; a *sacrifice of fowls*, and an offering of vegetable curry-milk with jaggery, are made to the figure on a raised place. After the ballia is thus invoked, it is taken

towards the east, where it is fixed on a high place."—p. 123.

Ceylon, it is to be recollected, is the especial seat of Buddhism,* and the only one where Druids are now existent.† Mr. Fox, before-quoted, thus explains the cause of the superstitions alluded to.

"The natives believe in the existence of a supreme God, who is great and good, but indifferent to the affairs of men. It is their concern to secure the favour and avert the displeasure of certain malignant spirits, whom they imagine to be constantly attendant on their persons, and to be the authors of all their evils. They place great confidence in their gregrees, or amulets, and have *sacred groves, trees*, and huts. They occasionally strew fruits about their towns, or spread mats by the public paths, as offerings to the invisible spirits. They sometimes make prayers on the graves of their fathers [see Ossian], or under their sacred trees."—p. 122.

CROMLECH.—According to the Buddhist system, it is the representation of Mount Mienmo in miniature.

"The surface of the earth is that of an inclined plane [the site of Stonehenge], in the centre of which stands the centre *pillar*, Mahameru, or Mienmo. The immense bulk of Mount Mienmo is sustained on three rocks, as on three feet."—p. 77.

This is quite different from received opinions as to the altar character of the Cromlech, but it is the only passage which can apply to it; and far more so, to judge by its usual construction, than the *Minny-Phalange*, or seat of the Budh, as in p. 19. It would be needless to observe that Cromlechs occur in Malabar, unless it were necessary to notice that the upper stone is convex, (see plate 40, in Higgins's *Celtic Druids*,†) and thus seems to represent, on a small scale, a *mountain* based upon rocks. Now sometimes a *pillar*, as at Abury, sometimes a *cromlech*, as at Stonehenge, is the centre of a stone circle; and its *inclined position*‡ and situation within a *circle* or *sack-walle*, is favourable to the Buddhist illustration.

* "The Cingalese still practise the *Des-suil*." Fosbroke's *Foreign Topography*, p. 77.

† See our review in Part I. p. 421 of Oliver's *Hist. of Initiation*.

‡ It is possible that the inclined position might be founded upon a sun-dial construction, like that on the Elgin marbles.

Mercury.—“*Deum Mercurium maxime colunt*,” says Cæsar, of the Druids. *Badha* and *Mercurius* were one and the same. See pp. 95, 135, 136.

We have thus specified some main points in Druidical superstition, to which we have found analogies in Buddhism. We have only to regret that we have not room to include the whole. We have but space, in conclusion, to say that Kappooism, the dæmonology of the Buddhists, is the real fairy system of Martin’s “*Western Isles*,” (p. 113); that the planetary system brought into contact with demons and sidereal influence on the health and skins of men (116), votive offerings (53), *vetulia*, or oracle stones (58), Moon, attention to, (66), high mountains sacred to divinities (73), the evil eye (49), *Saman*, the deity, of whom see *Gen. de Vallancey* (16-31), the magical ceremonies of the *Bali* (120), mummeries, and the Feast of Fools (63), &c. &c. are shewn in the pages quoted to be derivatives of Buddhism.

Having gone thus far from our Author, we wish to add to the narrow compass within our indispensable limits, notes from our own collections, shewing the Asiatic origin of other Druidical phenomena.

Tolmen, or creeping through perforated stones. *Indian*. (Brand’s *Popul. Antiq.* ii. 592.)

Logans, or *rocking-stones*. These are mentioned as occurring at Harpasa, “*oppidum Asiae*,” in *Plin.* ii. 96.

Cutting the Mistletoe was derived from the Sabæans. See *Maimonides*, as quoted in our review of Mr. Oliver’s work, Part I. p. 423.

Beltine Day, is also mentioned in the same place.

Occursacula, as meeting a woman first on Beltine Day, and other times, still retained in Herefordshire and the North as unlucky omens, occurs at Malabar. (Brand’s *Popul. Antiq.* ii. 522.)

Fires lit up at certain periods. *Indian*. (See *Sketches of the Religion of the Hindoos*, ii. 52, 57.)

Huli Festival, or April Fool Day. *Asiatic* also. (Brand, i. 124.)

Torque, exclusively of oriental origin. Tertullian says, “*Purpura illa et aurum cervicis ornamentum eodem more apud Egyptios et Babylonios insignia erant dignitatis*,” &c. (p. 111, Ed. Rigolt.)

Gen. Mag. July, 1829.

Cairns, as commemorative or sepulchral, are mentioned in Scripture. *Gen.* cxxxi. 45, 48. *Josh.* vii. 26, viii. 29. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 17.

Lastly, Sir. Thos. Herbert (*Travels*, 3d Edit. 1677, p. 126) is quoted by Mr. Pratt in his *Quintus Curtius*, as saying that there was little difference between the *Druids* of Britain, the *Magi* of Persia, and the *Brahmins* of India.

Here we shall close the subject, with this final observation, that, as Mr. Godfrey Higgins, in his *Celtic Druids*, has, so far as can be done, satisfactorily illustrated the astronomical part of Druidism, so Mr. Upham has done the same for the mystical; and that the Welch mythology of the Druids is as gross a violation of history as the fairy tale of Geffrey of Monmouth. As to the Helio-arkite theory, which has now been adopted, it is stated in the *Triads* that not only Noah and his family survived the Deluge, but *two Welchmen also*, named Dwyvan and Dwyvach, who escaped in an open vessel; and *from whom the Isle of Britain was repopled*. So the ‘*Triads*’ in Probert’s *Welsh Laws*, p. 379. Of course these Welchmen were antediluvians. What, then, becomes of Noah’s arrival here *incog.* under the name of *Hu*? We are now told that the story of Brute and the Trojan origin is *Saxon*, and not *British*. We do not believe it: because with them every thing odious is *Saxon*. Such is the rankling sensation still existent, that Mr. Probert says, p. 391, that the only cannibals ever known in the island, first tasted flesh in the *Saxon Court*.

We may be thought severe, but Mr. Probert mentions with great contempt, in p. 573, the “*idle dreams of English antiquarians*,” in a point in which we are supported by Strabo, &c. Of course, in colloquial phraseology, those who have heads of glass should not throw stones; and of Celtic antiquities they either know nothing, or nothing authoritative.

We should do Mr. Upham great injustice if we did not further add, that his truly valuable work elucidates the beautiful tales and wonderful beings of the Arabian Nights, numerous Romish superstitions, and matters of scientific and interesting knowledge, too numerous to be recapitulated.

Foreign Review, No. VI.

THE character of the present Fasciculus is, that it continues unabated in spirit and talent. Indeed, there are more than common exhibitions of the latter in various articles.

ART. I. *Russia, Turkey, and India.* The ambition of Russia is most elaborately exposed in an essay highly poeticized. But, admitting the ambition, we feel no alarm at the power; for we believe that in such a climate population cannot be indefinitely increased, and we know that the invention of gunpowder has transferred the success of war from barbarous to civilized nations. This is fully exhibited by Gibbon. *Par exemple*, Russia took Turkey for a cigar, which she had merely to light, and puff away in smoke; but it turned out to be iron, which immediately became red-hot, and burned her mouth. As to India, a hot climate does not suit bodies of animated ice. The very march would boil them into vapour.

ART. II. *Symbolism and Mythology.* The Author (Creuzer) like many others has thought that writers upon subjects of antiquity, have only to spin their webs, like spiders. The question is not discussed in a proper, philosophical manner, commencing with mere savages, and so proceeding by scale. After Banier and several others, more particularly our own Sir William Drummond, Mr. Creuser's work is one of supererogation, nay of mischief, only pulling down houses to substitute tents. His elementary knowledge of the subject is quite superficial; and were it necessary we could show it.

ART. III. *Klopstock's Life and Odes.* The lives of literati are commonly insipid, sometimes vexatious things; either booksellers' memorandumed catalogues, school-puddings with a few plumbs, which, like dumplings in soup,

"Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto;" or misfortunes of the lowest coin, penny misfortunes, Court of Conscience summonses for a shilling, refusals of credit for sixpence, and so forth; not reputable calamities which excite the pathetic, but the ridiculous. Klopstock had to contend with indigence, for most poets are deformed with that disagreeable humpback, but had an insuperable propensity to write verses. Those before us are mystical

plants, forced in a hot house, but the Messiah is a work of unquestionable magnificence. Klopstock has been assimilated to Milton; but he is not his equal, even though he is but a little contaminated with the nationalities of the German school; that school which confounds the extravagant with the sublime, identifies the fiendish blasphemies of banditti with the dignified apostrophes of heroes; and delights more in devils than in Gods, in hells than in heavens.

ART. IV. *Arabian Literature.* Our readers will find exact counterparts of the parallelisms, imagery, and style of the holy Songs of Scripture, especially of that of Deborah, in a translation from the Arabic, printed p. 385 seq.

ART. V. *History of the Roman Law.* This is a very elaborate article, but we have not limits for a discussion so strictly professional.

ART. VI. *Voltaire.* The character of Voltaire is, in our opinion, comprised in very few words. He was an unprincipled and talented man of the world, who was determined to acquire a handsome independence, and being a French man of the world (and, as being French, a vain man), fame also; an adjunct for which an Englishman, who endeavours to make a fortune, does not care a straw. His philosophy is made not of metal but of glass, which will not bear a single blow of a hammer. His poetry is an imitation in puppet-work of the classics, wood, paint, and doll-dress, instead of animation, soul, and muscle. His romance is made up of farce and sarcasm, and drawn from disgusting views of life in a gaming-house, or a brothel. It has no beautiful traits of that sentiment and feeling, which forms so many fine episodes in the epic of life. Nisus and Euryalus, in the corruption of his heart, he would have deemed two fools only; and the love of Dido merely an orange to be peeled and eaten. His history is, in our judgment, his most successful form of writing; and men hacknied in the world are very happy in catching the peculiarities of character, and in seasoning description with savoury stuffing, because both these acquirements are essential to telling stories, or relating anecdotes. His histories are, therefore, like tours and travels written by military men, very interesting colloquies. Deep philosophical illustration, like that of Hume,

Robertson, or Gibbon, is out of the question, and therefore his histories are not works of science—they are only consecutive *ana*, or dramas, or novels. In short, all his works are characteristic of the vanity and superficiality of his nation; but, being accompanied also with all its superior vivacity, wit, and humour, the sauce gives to the food a most palatable flavour, though the dish altogether may be unwholesome, even pernicious. In short, it is the wit and liveliness of Voltaire, which alone make us take his shadows for substances. Controversy and attack were to be reasonably expected, but he prided himself in being a *Philosopher*, and yet endured, during a long life, unnecessary sufferings, which a hum-drum Englishman would not have borne for a month. He would have wisely cut such connections.

"What human pen can describe the troubles this unfortunate philosopher had with his women? a gadding, featherbrained, capricious, old-coquettish, embittered, and embittering set of wantons from the earliest to the last! Widow Denis, for example, that disobedient niece, whom he rescued from furnished lodgings and spare diet, into pomp and plenty, how did she pester the last stage of his existence, for twenty-four years long! Blind to the peace and roses of *Ferney*; ever hankering and fretting after Parisian display; not without flirtation, though advanced in life: losing money at play, and purloining wherewith to make it good; scolding his servants, quarrelling with his secretaries, so that the too indolgent uncle must turn off his beloved Colina, nay almost be run through the body by him, for her sake! The good Wagniere, who succeeded this fiery Italian in the secretaryship, and loved Voltaire with a most creditable affection, cannot, though a simple, humble, and quite philanthropic man, speak of Madame Denis without visible overflowings of gall. He openly accuses her of hastening her uncle's death by her importunate stratagems to keep him in Paris, where was her heaven. Indeed it is clear that, his goods and chattels once made sure of, her chief care was that so fiery a patient might die soon enough; or, at best, according to her own confession, 'how she was to get him buried.' We have known superannuated grooms, nay effete saddle-horses, regarded with more real sympathy in their time, than was the best of uncles by the want of nieces." P. 444.

ART. VII. *Brunswick and Hanover*. A very proper sarcastic display of the Bobadilism of the Ducal Brunswick, with regard to his royal uncle, our

Sovereign—Tom Thumb menacing King Arthur.

ART. VIII. *Guizot's English Revolution of 1688*. Frenchmen are as much qualified to write accounts of England, as stammerers to be actors. Their misconceptions of our nation appear to be incurable, and so grossly ridiculous, as to be fit subjects of broad farce. Accordingly, they have been admirably delineated by that archpriest of Momus, our inimitable Matthews. Similar blunders appear in this work of Mons. Guizot; and unfortunately it has not that naïveté, that interesting felicity of mistake, which generally accompanies French elucidations of English motives. It consists apparently of dry details, quoted and misquoted; for, according to the Reviewer, p. 507, "M. Guizot has applied to no original sources of information, but quoted at second hand; and he has also written, not only with utter ignorance of the subject, but of the most common of the books, so quoted at second hand" (see p. 524).

We looked in vain among the short Reviews for more attacks upon English antiquaries: by *Professors*, as foreigners style men who profess only to teach arts and sciences, an appellation which, because it is different from ours, as not being a title of honour, is exceedingly *apropos*. We shall notice only a curious work upon "Civil Courage," of which book one out of its three parts treats "of the causes of the rarity of civil courage" (p. 550). This book would be an amusing study for Aldermen and Common-councilmen, who might beautifully elucidate it from the military character of the trained bands of ancient London, who had every willingness to run away, and none to fight; and, when embodied with the regular troops, were only geese among eagles.

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The Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Allan Cunningham. 12mo, pp. 347. Murray.

THIS work opens with an Introduction on early Art in England, from the reign of Henry III. to the time of Sir James Thornhill, whom Mr. Cunningham considers as the earliest English master of any eminence, but dismisses his claims to attention somewhat cavalierly.

The first regular biography in the

volume, is that of the inimitable Hogarth. This is a masterly and well digested article. We regret, however, that the author was not aware that the "Anecdotes of Hogarth," published in three editions, 1782-1785, was the joint production of Mr. Nichols and Mr. George Steevens, and that in his last edition, in 4to, 1812, Mr. Nichols has "assigned to Mr. Steevens his appropriate share," and "pointed out the principal passages from his nervous pen." Had Mr. Cunningham consulted this last edition, he would have found that *all* the passages he attributes to Mr. Nichols, whom he censures in no mild terms, were really written by Mr. Steevens. We trust, in future editions, this will be corrected; for no two men ever differed more in disposition than Steevens and Nichols; the one was too frequently accustomed, in secret, to libel both friend and foe; the other, we really believe, never wrote a line that he would have scrupled to own, or, dying, "would have wished to blot."

The following character is ably and justly drawn:

"The character of William Hogarth as a man, is to be sought for in his conduct, and in the opinions of his more dispassionate contemporaries; his character as an artist is to be gathered from numerous works, at once original and unrivalled. His fame has flown far and wide; his skill as an engraver spread his reputation as a painter; and all who love the dramatic representation of actual life—all who have hearts to be gladdened by humour—all who are pleased with judicious and well-directed satire—all who are charmed with the ludicrous looks of popular folly—and all who can be moved with the pathos of human suffering—are admirers of Hogarth. That his works are unlike those of other men, is his merit, not his fault. He belonged to no school of art; he was the produce of no academy; no man living or dead had any share in forming his mind, or in rendering his hand skilful. He was the spontaneous offspring of the graphic spirit of his country, as native to the heart of England as independence is, and he may be fairly called, in his own walk, the first-born of her spirit.

"He painted life as he saw it. He gives no visions of by-gone things—no splendid images of ancient manners; he regards neither the historian's page nor the poet's song. He was contented with the occurrences of the passing day—with the folly or the sin of the hour; to the garb and fashion of the moment, however, he adds story and sentiment for all time.

"The morality of Hogarth has been questioned; and indeed the like has befallen Crabbe. We may smile as we look at his works, and we may laugh—all this is true:—the victims whom Hogarth conducts pass through many varied scenes of folly, and commit many absurdities; but the spectacle saddens as we move along, and if we commence in mirth, we are overwhelmed with sorrow at last. His object was to insinuate the excellence of virtue by proving the hideousness of vice;—and, if he has failed, who has succeeded? As to other charges, preferred by the malice of his contemporaries, time and fame have united in disproving them. He has been accused of want of knowledge in the human form, and of grace and serenity of expression. There is some truth in this perhaps; but the peculiar character of his pictures required mental vigour rather than external beauty, and the serene Madonna-like loveliness could not find a place among the follies and frivolities of the passing scene. He saw a way of his own to fame, and followed it; he scorned all imitation, and by word and works recommended nature for an example and a mistress in art.

"His grammatical accuracy and skill in spelling have been doubted by men who are seldom satisfied with anything short of perfection, and they have added the accusation that he was gross and unpolished. Must men of genius be examples of both bodily and mental perfection? Look at the varied works of Hogarth, and say could a man, overflowing with such knowledge of men and manners, be called illiterate or ignorant. He was of no college—but not therefore unlearned; he was of no academy—yet who will question his excellence in art? He acquired learning by his study of human nature—in his intercourse with the world—in his musing on the changes of seasons—and on the varying looks of the nation and the aspect of the universe. He drank at the great fountain of information, and went by the ancient road; and till it is shown that his works are without knowledge, I shall look on him as a well-informed man."

Mr. Cunningham is at a loss to fix the date of "Southwark Fair" (p. 107). This is settled by an Advertisement which appeared in the *Craftsman* for 1733.

In p. 179, the fourteen original paintings of the *Harlot's Progress* and *Rake's Progress*, are said to have been burnt at Fonthill. Only five of the *Harlot's Progress* were there destroyed. The eight paintings of the *Rake's Progress* were originally sold by Hogarth for 184*l.* 16*s.* They were purchased at Mr. Beckford's sale by Col. Fullerton, for 850 guineas; and

in 1802, by John Soane, Esq. for 580 guineas; in whose possession they still remain.

The next article is a life of Richard Wilson, the British Claude, in which Mr. Cunningham has of course availed himself of the memoirs by Mr. Wright; for a copious notice of whose entertaining work we refer to vol. xciv. ii. p. 521.

"In person he was above the middle size; his frame was robust and inclining to be corpulent; his head was large and his face red and blotchy; he wore a wig with a tail plaited into a club, and a three-cocked hat according to the fashion of his time. In his earlier days, when hope was high, he was a lover of gay company, and of gay attire: he sometimes attended the Academy in St. Martin's-lane in a green waistcoat ornamented with gold lace. He loved truth, and detested flattery; he could endure a joke but not contradiction. He was deficient in courtesy of speech—in those candied civilities which go for little with men of sense, but which have their effect among the shallow and the vain. His conversation abounded with information and humour, and his manners, which were at first repulsive, gradually smoothed down as he grew animated. Those who enjoyed the pleasure of his friendship agree in pronouncing him a man of strong sense, intelligence, and refinement, and every way worthy of those works which preserve the name of Richard Wilson."

The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds is compiled with care, and from his high place in society, and the eminence of his associates, the biography of the first President of the Royal Academy will always be read with intense interest. His success was the very reverse of his friend Wilson; but his good fortune was richly deserved, and was the reward of a long life spent in an honourable profession. He seems to have wisely adopted Kneller's reason for preferring portraiture. "I paint the living, and they make me live!" Sir Joshua's claims as an historic painter are thus given:

"Sir Joshua's historical paintings have little of the heroic dignity which an inspired mind breathes into compositions of that class. His imagination commonly fails him, and he attempts to hide his want of wings in the unrivalled splendour of his colouring, and by the thick-strewn graces of his execution. He is often defective even where he might have expected to show the highest excellence: his faces are formal and cold; and the picture seems made up of borrowed

fragments, which he had been unable to work up into an entire and consistent whole.

"His single poetic figures are remarkable for their unaffected ease, their elegant simplicity, and the splendour of their colouring."

"The portraits of Reynolds are equally numerous and excellent, and all who have written of their merits have swelled their eulogiums by comparing them with the simplicity of Titian, the vigour of Rembrandt, and the elegance and delicacy of Vandyke. Certainly, in character and expression, and in many cases, he has never been surpassed. He is always equal—always natural—graceful—unaffected. His boldness of posture, and his singular freedom of colouring, are so supported by all the grace of art—by all the sorcery of skill—that they appear natural and noble. Over the meanness head he sheds the halo of dignity; his men are all nobleness, his women all loveliness, and his children all simplicity: yet they are all like the living originals. He had the singular art of summoning the mind into the face, and making sentiment mingle in the portrait. He could completely dismiss all his pre-conceived notions of academic beauty from his mind, be dead to the past and living only to the present, and enter into the character of the reigning beauty of the hour with a truth and a happiness next to magical. It is not to be denied that he was a mighty flatterer."

The fourth place in British art is given to the truly national painter, Thomas Gainsborough; of whom, unfortunately, biographical materials are very scanty.

"Books Gainsborough admired little: in one of his letters, he says, he was well read in the volume of Nature, and that was learning sufficient for him; the intercourse of literary men he avoided as carefully as Reynolds courted it: but he was fond of company, and passionately so of music."

"The chief works of Gainsborough are not what is usually called landscape, for he had no wish to create gardens of paradise, and leave them to the sole enjoyment of the sun and breeze. The wildest nooks of his woods have their living tenants, and in all his glades and his vallies we see the sons and daughters of men. A deep human sympathy unites us with his pencil, and this is not lessened because all its works are stamped with the image of old England. His paintings have a national look. He belongs to no school; he is not reflected from the glass of man, but from that of nature. He has not steeped his landscapes in the atmosphere of Italy, like Wilson, nor borrowed the postures of his portraits from the old masters, like Reynolds. No academy schooled down into uniformity and imitated

tion the truly English and intrepid spirit of Gainsborough."

We need scarcely express the pleasure this volume has afforded us, and shall look forward with interest to the other volumes. It is embellished with two excellent portraits of Reynolds and Hogarth; and with some very clever woodcuts. But we consider the portraits in wood to be failures.

An Inquiry into the Place and Quality of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber. By Nicholas Carlisle, F.R.S. M.R.I.A. Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. 8vo. pp. 390. Payne and Foss.

IN the earliest records explored by Mr. Carlisle, the personal attendants of the sovereign occur under the name of "valecti," or "valetti." He has not investigated the derivation of this title; but "valettus" is shewn by Ducange to be a diminution of "vasallus,"* as Domicella (in English a damsel) of Domina. That the ancient vassal, like the modern valet, was a domestic servant, appears both from records, and from its probable original signification of a bearer of *vases* or dishes,—in modern terms, a waiter at table. It is well known, however, how honourable an occupation it was considered to be a servant of the sovereign, and how nobly filled, particularly on high occasions, were the offices of sewer, carver, and cup-bearer. It is also well known how advantageous an education at the Court was esteemed, and how greatly courted were such offices as gave the possessors the privilege of a constant residence within its circle. With such feelings would anxious parents introduce their children to become the king's "vasleti," or "little vassals," and with such feelings would aspiring courtiers regard the honourable post of "Valettus Cameræ Regis," or Valet of the King's Chamber.

We find, however, that the name of valet was of far wider application than to the monarch's personal servants: it embraced his feudal military ser-

vants, and was particularly given to such as were not of age to take the rank of knighthood, though the heirs of lands held by the tenure of knight's service; those, in short, who also occur under the name of the King's wards. We perceive that Mr. Carlisle (p. 3,) has considered the titles "Valettus Cameræ," and "Valettus Coronæ," or "de Corona," as indifferently signifying the same description of officer,—the presumed prototype of a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber; but we consider it highly probable that the former only was the King's attendant, and the latter merely his ward or military retainer. This presumed distinction derives support from the anecdote which Mr. Carlisle himself relates of Richard Harleston, who, being a Valet of the Crown, had a command, far from the person of the King, of the garrison of Guernsey.

Mr. Carlisle has not, however, overlooked the frequent occurrence of the word "valettus," (unaccompanied by any distinctive addition) in cases where military service alone could be implied. One record, he says, "expressly limits the number to be attendant upon the King, and also how many each of the nobility should be allowed to engage. The numbers are far too large for the mere purposes of domestic servants." In the course of time the lowest menials of the camp and the stables took possession of this once honourable title; and the Anglicised *valet* has ever since been used only as "a term of reproach." Dr. Johnson gives it that definition, on the authority of Shakspeare; whilst in *Troilus* and *Cressida*, in Spenser, and in *Holinshed*, valet is used in its former sense of a soldier's servant.

The title being thus disgraced, the courtiers were obliged to assume another. The "Squyers of Household," who were forty in number, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, are considered to have been the predecessors of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber; but under the latter designation they have not been found in any document earlier than the Ordinary of the King's Train upon the French expedition of Henry the Eighth in 1513.

A few years after, in the Ordinances for the regulation of the Royal Household promulgated at Eltham in 1526, it was

* Vassaleti, the original diminutive word, contracted to Vasleti, and then, by the omission of the *s*, customary in the French language, to Valeti.

"Ordained, that noe person, of what estate, degree, or condicion soever he be, from henceforth presume, attempt, or be in any wise suffered or admitted to come or repaire into the King's Privy-chamber, other then such onely as his Grace shall from time to time call for or command, except onely the Mynisters now deputed, or in lieu of them hereafter to be deputed, for attendance in the same; that is to say, the Marquesse of Exeter, who is the King's neer kinsman, and hath been brought up of a childe with his Grace in his chamber,— six Gentlemen, two Gentlemen Ushers, four Groomes, and the King's Barber, and a Page, being in all the number of fifteen persons, whom the King's Grace for their good behaviour and qualitties hath elected for that purpose."

Their qualifications are thus described:

"Which said six Gentlemen, with Ushers and Groomes, Barber and Page, the King's minde is shall diligently attend upon his person in his said Privy-chamber, doeing humble, reverent, secrett, and lowly service, about all such thinges as his pleasure shall be to depute and put them to doe; not pressing his Grace, nor advancing themselves, either in further service then his Grace will or shall assigne them unto; or also in *sewtes* [suits, or petitions,] or intermeddle of any causes or matters whatsoever they be; of the which number of six Gentlemen, diverse be well languaged, experte in outward parts, and meete and able to be sent on familiar messages, or otherwise, to outward Princes, when the case shall require."

Their other duties are then detailed at considerable length. Mr. Carlisle remarks, "On a review of these Ordinances it will appear that six Gentlemen only are specified to be of the Privy-chamber, but in the *Bouche of Court* eighteen are named. We must, therefore, conclude that either an increase in their number was afterwards made, or that six only were required to be upon duty at a time." The number is so expressly limited in the passage above quoted, that we are inclined to think there was an increase. Mr. Carlisle has not given the date of the "*Bouche of Court*" to which he refers above, and which he afterwards quotes; and we presume he considered it of the same date as the Eltham Ordinances, in the copy of which, preserved in the Harleian MSS. 642, and first printed in the Antiquarian Society's volume on the Royal Households, it occurs. A very slight examination, however, of the names contained in this *Bouche of Court*, will

prove the contrary. Lord Russell and Viscount Lisle are both in the list; the former was not created a Baron until 1538-9, and the latter died in 1541-2. A careful investigation of the various other parties might probably bring dates still closer; but this is sufficient to fix this "*Bouche of Court*" to about 1540, fourteen years after the original date of the Ordinances of Eltham. During that time the number of the Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber may have been altered more than once.

The next information we have regarding the number of these officers is, that Queen Mary "preserved the Gentlemen, at the same time that she adopted the Ladies, of the Privy-chamber." Queen Elizabeth did the same, and in subsequent reigns the Ladies of the Privy-chamber were continued in the Courts of the Queens Consort.

Under James the First the Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber had before 1616 increased to twenty-four; but, although the salary had been 50*l.* in the reign of Henry the Eighth, they had then "noe fee of the King," their diet only being allowed them during their residence in Court. From this arrangement, the honour appears to have been freely bestowed, so that soon after, at the time of Charles's accession, they were forty-eight in number, and besides those appointed "in Ordinary," so many "Extraordinary" were sworn, that in 1637-8 the latter amounted to upwards of two hundred. The individuals then executing the duty, of whom it appears that twelve were "in waiting," had at that period begun to feel their degradation from the former dignity of the post, and consequently petitioned for the restoration of certain privileges.

The civil war converted these courtiers into soldiers. At the Restoration forty-eight Gentlemen of the Privy chamber were again appointed, "to attend diligently there, to attend the King when going out and coming in, and that twelve shall wait every quarter, whereof two shall lodge every night in the Privy-chamber." The system of appointing supernumeraries was, however, again practised, and in 1667 the Gentlemen Extraordinary actually amounted to four hundred and ninety. It had been a contrivance, characteristic of the age, for evading the payment of debts; and in 1673 it

tivated and ignorant, is truly wonderful; they combine the simplicity and majesty of the groves of the forest, with the richness and beauty of its flowers and leaves; all its variety, greatness, and simplicity.

"In a Gothic church, no idea can possibly arise, save that of Christianity, and of the rites of Christianity. We cannot desecrate it, even in thought. From its mode of construction, no convenience which we need ever becomes a blemish, and its character assimilates itself to every emblem or ornament which its use requires. The Gothic style always fills the eye, and conveys the notion of comprehension and capacity. Habitation, and converse, and congregational worship beneath its roof, are seen to be its intent. We are invited to enter into the cathedral. The portals expand, and in the long perspective which appears between the pillars of the porch and ends in the distant choir, the light darts downwards through the lofty unseen windows, each marked by its slanting beam of luminous haze, chequering the pillars and the pavements, and forming a translucent gloom. Gothic architecture is an organic whole, bearing within it a living vegetating gem. Its parts and lines are linked and united; they spring and grow out of each other. Its essence is the curve, which, as in the physical world, is the token of life or organized matter. It is a combination of arches, whose circles may be infinitely folded, multiplied, and embraced. Hence the parts of a Gothic building may be expanded indefinitely, without destroying its unity. However multiplied and combined, they still retain their relative bearing; however repeated, they never encumber each other. All the arched openings, the tall mullioned windows, the recessed doors, are essential parts: they do not pierce the walls of the structure; on the contrary, they bind them together. The spire may rise aloft, the large and massy walls may lengthen along the soil, but still the building preserves its consistency. Richness of decoration, colour, and gold, may increase the effect of the Gothic style, but the inventor chiefly relies upon his art and science. Gravitation, which could bring the stone to the ground, is the power which fixes it in the archivolt; and every pinnacle bears witness to the mastery which the architect has gained. Frequently the details are bad. Parts, considered by themselves, are often destitute of beauty, but they are always relevant, and all minor faults are lost in the merits of the entirety." ii. 75, 76.

But a libel has been cunningly and interestedly circulated, that the system of dilapidating old churches and spoiling new ones, because it promotes business without the labour of qualification in knowledge, should not be im-

peded. This snake is killed by Mr. Faulkner:

"Gothic architecture has hitherto laboured under the reproach of being enormously expensive; but it is gratifying to find, from the example of Chelsea Church, that the fact is exactly the reverse; at least for ecclesiastical purposes; for the whole expence of this beautiful edifice is stated to be about 30,000*l.*, and it will bear an advantageous comparison, in point of magnificence, with some modern churches which have cost three times that amount. This may arise, in a great degree, from the fact, that in Gothic architecture nothing superfluous is admitted; every part is useful and necessary, and its best ornaments are the essentials of its construction. It is true, that more nicety of calculation may be demanded in balancing and proportioning the various parts, and the labour of the architect may be greatly increased thereby; hence the lovers of Gothic architecture are much indebted to Mr. Savage for this splendid and commanding proof that the principal objection to their favourite style is unfounded."

The following extract (i. 202) will show the proper and laudable feeling of our ancestors concerning their Churches. Attention to Temples (as may be seen from various passages in Horace) was deemed a great cause of divine protection and prosperity, and the feeling derived from thence ought not, and cannot be called superstitious, by any law of philosophy which admits a Providence.

"The image or sculpture of a Church in ancient times was often cut out, or cast in plate or other metal, and preserved as a religious treasure, to perpetuate the memory of famous Churches." (Mon. Angl. Tom. 3, p. 309.)

How much more conducive to piety, and a proper sense of the glory due to God was this, than the puritanical substitute of mere windowed barns and hovels. Why should piety be allegorized as a figure without hair or teeth, nose, or other essentials of beauty?

About the year 1633 the communion-table in Churches began to be placed altar-wise, after the pattern of Cathedrals, which were called mother-churches. i. 214.

Association of ideas with idolatry ought to have been discouraged; but our ancient Reformers, in many instances, deformed, instead of reformed, and like barbers who had an advantage in selling wigs, instead of cutting and dressing the hair, shaved the head.

We have heard the name of a deceased gentleman (Mr. Wilson, surgeon, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden), who could recapitulate the names of the persons designated by the various characters in the novels of Fielding and Smollet. Among these renowned personages, not one of the least is *Strap the Barber*, in Roderick Random, the *fidus Achates* of that *Aeneas*, Roderick Random, *alias* Smollett himself. Strap was, it seems, a Mr. W. Lewis, a bookbinder, who resided at Chelsea, and died about 1785 (i. 171). Mr. Faulkner gives, in p. 268 seq. an excellent biographical account of Smollett himself, by which it appears, that he was personified under

different names in parts of his other novels. We have read in various works, which we cannot enumerate, other appropriations of these characters, and we think that it would be a literary curiosity if a perfect *Clavis* was published, with the best possible biographical accounts, now to be obtained*. In the last generation such a task would have been easy, perhaps it might still be executed, but in a short time it will be impracticable.

Here we shall leave this interesting and useful work, with feelings of the warmest approbation.

* We throw out this for the attention of our Correspondents.

The Present to young Christians, or Little Mary set free, is well-intended, but far, we think, from a judicious mode of instruction applied to that age. It is a sermon in an enthusiastical form, a fanatical one, and as nothing of that heavy character will induce children to take an interest in it, it will accordingly not make an impression, but be considered as a task, and be detested. Miss Hamilton, in her *Letters on Education*, has set the question at rest, concerning the right modes of inculcating religious feelings. The phraseology too, that of the conventicle, will perpetually exclude the book from the houses of the opulent and educated.

Memoirs of O'Bertin. We do not think better of a fruit tree for having lichens on its bark; on the contrary, we should prefer it if these excrescences were scraped off. We apply this remark to the sectarian jargon, in which is cloaked up the history of a worthy clergyman, who made the utmost exertions to civilize and improve a village of savages. Biography, rationally narrated, might have influenced thousands, who will now despise it: and thus extensive benefit is foolishly extinguished, possibly under views of proselytism, whereas the bad taste of the style will limit the circulation to the initiated only.

Aids to Development. This is a children's book, in which the wonders of Natural Philosophy, and the ingenious processes of Art, are made pegs and nails for hanging thereon certain religious tenets. Natural Philosophy is an excellent vehicle for inculcating piety, especially if the reflections (as in *Paré's Chemical Catechism*), are developments deduced from the phenomena; but as to such a knowledge of Christianity, as is fit and safe for children, nothing is equal to the church catechism.

Alfred the Great, a Drama in five Acts. We do not know what to say to drums in the Anglo-Saxon camp, (p. 56.) and addressing ladies of that era by *Madam*, (p. 60.) but we are not hostile to the author.

We wish M. THIERRY success in his *New and easy mode of acquiring the French Pronunciation*.

We regret that Mr. FABER is obliged to reply to *scurrilities*, but the subject of Transubstantiation is worn out, and for matters of no public interest we have not room.

Jones's Christian Biography. Mr. JONES has compiled a useful book of reference; for though we think mere preaching and mere authorship *in se*, neither do, nor ought to imply any more than Scotch degrees, and have the bad tendency of cheapening titles, and dissevering society by wrong modes of obtaining eminence; it is always useful to have the means of knowing A from B, even if they are only letters of the alphabet.

The Œdipus Rex of Sophocles. By the Rev. JOHN BRASSE, D.D. &c. This is one of a series of improved school-books, publishing by Mr. Valpy. We need not say, that this work is edited in a most instructive and satisfactory form, for Dr. Brasse is evidently a masterly Grecian.

The Anthology for Midsummer 1828, is a tasteful selection, and calculated to produce sound principles, correct reason, and amiable habits. In addition, it is exceedingly entertaining.

Mr. CLISSOLD's *Last hours of eminent Christians* is a work which may do considerable good, and is written in an interesting form.

John Huss, or the Council of Constance, a Poem, is strong and energetic, with much command of language and elegant phraseology.

The Village Nightingale and other Tales, by ELIZ. FRANCES DAGLEY, confer the highest honour for taste, sentiment, interest, and instruction upon the fair authoress. We know few Tales so elegant in construction, and so favourable to the promotion of sound judgment and just discrimination.

The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporters for April and May are, as usual, violent and abusive of the established clergy; but they point out to just reprehension the abuse of Sunday into a day of labour.

The Practical Information for superseding the necessity of climbing boys for sweeping chimnies has our warmest commendations. The Machine is coming more and more into vogue, and in some places, one person buys it and others hire it, upon cheaper terms than the pay to chimney sweepers. We throw this out as a very effectual mode of easily extending the practice.

D'Erbine, or the Cynic. There are passages in this novel which do honour to the author; but we are concerned to say, that it has a favourable bias to seditious principles. We need only mention the palpable falsehood of bishops having hunting lodges (i. 3), the sneer at our late excellent monarch (i. 188), and even commendation of Tom Paine.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

School of Painting.

224. *A Roman Princess washing the female Pilgrims' feet*. D. Wilkie, R. A.—Lovely head and figure. In this room there are two other religious subjects of very great merit by the same artist. They are *Pilgrims confessing in the Basilica of St. Peter's*, No. 293; and the *Pifferari*, No. 293. This latter represents some Calabrian shepherds playing their hymns to the Madonna when arriving with the pilgrims in Rome.

246. *Camilla introduced to Gil Blas at the Inn*. G. S. Newton, A.—On the same spot where was hung this artist's *Vicar of Wakefield* forgiving his daughter Olivia, last year, is this illustration of a scene in another of our popular novels. The landlord, with a flambeau in his hand, lights the lady and her attendants to the room of Gil Blas; and stands with a dauntless look of effrontery; while the young Gil Blas looks modest and bashful at the visit of the stately Camilla, with her old superannuated punctilious esquire and sly page. It is worthy of Mr. Newton's talents.

257. *Battle of Borodino*. G. Jones, R. A.—A very good representation of a splendid victory. Buonaparte is seen in the foreground to the right on foot, accompanied with his staff, watching the result of the attack made by a column of infantry supported by the cuirassiers of Caulaincourt, who bravely fell. Murat is on the left encouraging his troops.

261. *Comus and the Lady benighted*. J. Wood.—Comus attended by some of his revellers, in a variety of postures, discovers by the use of his charms that a lady is benighted in the wood; he sets about exerting his power to entice her to where he is. A very pretty vale appears approaching, lady, who considers the noise of

"the ill-managed merriment" to be her best guide. It is a pretty picture.

263. *Scandal!! "Only think!"* T. Clatter.—This artist exhibited last year "*The Morning Visit*," itself a picture of scandalous import. This is perhaps the way in which he gained his information for the preceding subject. A couple of old tabbies, in rich brocades, &c. appear relating, to their great contentation, some important *faux pas* or imagined slip, and garnishing it with appropriate shrugs of the shoulder, raising the hands, elevating their eyes, &c. Behind the screen is the female servant listening; on the table are several indications of ill-health; and the dogs and cats exhibit no very great partiality for one another. It is a very highly finished picture, and in the treatment of the subject and display of the powers of art, deserves praise.

283. *A Spaniel*. A. Cooper, R. A.—Painted with Mr. Cooper's accustomed abilities.

299. *The Legacy*. J. Inskipp.—A young lady looking over the contents of a trunk of dresses and trinkets, and dropping a tear to the memory of the donor. Has considerable merit.

318. *A Turnspit and a species of Spaniel*. R. R. Reinagle, R. A.—Very well painted in high relief.

327. *Subject from the Revelations*. F. Danby, A.—Another wonderful picture in this artist's peculiar grand and forcible manner. It is an exact portraiture copied from the allegorical description of the angel in the 10th chapter of the Revelations, verses 1, 2, 5, and 6. It is an excellent painting, but we regret the choice of subject.

337. *Loretto Necklace*. J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—Has less of Mr. Turner's overbearing light; but possesses great beauty and richness. It is a scene to wonder and delight, to surprise and gratify.

352. *Coronation of Remains of Ines de Castro*, G. St. Evre.—This singular subject has been very ingeniously treated. In future we shall expect something more pleasing than such a painful subject:—the doing homage to a shrouded case of dust to gratify the wishes of a madman of the 14th century.

357. *Scene from "Tempest,"* H. P. Bone.—An excellent group from the second scene of the first act, where Miranda intercedes with her father for Ferdinand. The lovely sensibilities of Miranda appear in almost every sentence that she utters; and Mr. Bone has done much to embody her exquisite feelings.

361. *Boys caught robbing a Garden*, P. A. Multready.—Very clever. A dog prevents one of the boys from escaping through a hole in the palings by laying hold of his dress.

363. *The Boar that killed Adonis brought before Venus*, G. Arnald, A.—The goddess lover is seen in the distance alighting from her car, and moaning over the tender-limbed Adonis. A number of little ensnarers of both sage and fool appear dragging and driving in the boarish criminal with their bows, arrows, and branches of trees. Some are seated on his back.

Anti Room.

320. *Scene near Chalons sur Saone*, C. Stanfield.—The only one which this artist's theatrical engagements would allow him to finish and send here. It is exquisitely finished, and the tones are warm and natural.

403. *Guerilla's Departure*, D. Wilkie, R. A.—This picture and Nos. 56 and 128 before noticed, are part of a series of subjects intended to represent the class of patriots in Spain which the celebrated war of Independence, of 1808, called into action. The Guerilla is here taking leave of his Carmelite confessor to join his confederates in war, and from whom he is receiving a light to his cigar to comfort him on his perilous journey. The figures are well painted and very expressive.

421. *Chevalier Bayard*, J. W. Wright.—The Chevalier is dividing between the two daughters of his hostess the sum of money he had received from her for protecting her property from the pillage of the French soldiers at Brescia. It is an interesting subject; the chevalier is a handsome man in his dressing gown, and the young ones are receiving his bounty, with very different feelings.

454. *Brigands disputing the spoils of their victim*, Collin.—Two ferocious robbers with daggers drawn, prevented from murder by the interference of a woman. Singularly clever in execution.

465. *Madonna and Infant Christ*, F. C. Hakewill.—In the manner of Guido, very clever.

478. *Tattle Bay, Cape of Good Hope*, R. Peckersgill.—Ship dismantled and wrecked: inhabitants pulling wreck to shore. Very clever and warm in its tones.

Antique Academy.

481. *Shepherd Boy recovering a Lamb from Eagles*, H. Irvine.—Particularly well executed: expression bold and lofty.

520. *Voyageurs in a snow drift upon Mount Tatar*, J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—This drawing of Turner's has obtained the name of *Turner's Shipwreck*, with which it has too great a resemblance.

595. H. Corbould.—Taken from that plaintive ballad, "My Mother bids me bind my hair." All the force and feeling of the love sick girl, which the poetry conveys is here faithfully depicted. In the distance a rustic merry meeting round the may-pole.

683. *Uffington, Salop*, P. Browne.—This interesting scene exhibits gleaners returning; and Shrewsbury in the distance. The same artist has 643. *Snowdon, North Wales*, and 786. *Cottage on the summit of Hagmond Hill*, the plain of Shropshire in the background.

Amongst the drawings in this room, Chalon's, and R. J. Lane's, stand pre-eminent: the former for their sketchy Watteau-like effect, and the latter for the excessive softness and delicacy of his pencilling. Can any thing be more lovely than No. 507, the lady? what a lovely figure and face; and how fair is the lily in the vase. Can any thing surpass in effect the child's head, No. 503? Lewis has a *Gondolier*, No. 532, sketched at Venice, very clever; and so are those of T. Wageman, whose sketch of Mr. T. P. Cooke as — in *Presumption*, is a masterly delineation of one of the most horrid situations which this extravagant piece affords. He has several other theatrical portraits. Of the Birds we particularly admired A. Pelletier's No. 565, copied from Mr. Ledbitter's collection. In the Flower department there are many rich and brilliant specimens, which for excellent choice of subjects and good taste in the arranging might vie with any thing ever produced in this branch of art. The names of the artists are Miss Shaw, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. D. Dighton, the Misses Gandy, and V. Bartholomew. The latter has a rich group of hollyhocks, No. 614; and Mrs. Pope, with the squirrel introduced, has a magnificent composition, numbered 596. There are several Enamels by Bone and Essex very well executed, all portraits of distinguished individuals. The latter has been polishing the broad comic face of Liston into that of a passable gentleman! The Miniatures are distinguished for high excellence in the finish and drawing. They are very numerous, exceedingly well executed, and the artists have been singularly fortunate in their sitters. Amongst the most prominent exhibitors appear the veteran Lethbridge with his still vigorous and characteristic pencil; Mrs. Barrow; T. Harding; Mrs. Green; Mrs. A. and Mrs. J. Robertson; Mr. J. Newton; J. J. Richard, &c. Mr. Patten has a very good portrait of our fair friend

and correspondent, Mrs. Bray, the author of the Protestant, &c. Among the compositions are 672, *Psyche borne by the Zephyrs*, a beautiful specimen of the delicacy and loveliness of Mr. L. Stephen's powers, and in the same niche is No. 711, Mrs. Mee's *Sketch of the interview between Rebecca and Rowena*. The subject is the meeting of those two ladies in the highly poetical novel of *Ivanhoe*, where the amiable daughter of the Israelite requests the sight of the fair Saxon's face. They have here mutually thrown aside their veils; and a richer expression of loveliness was never beheld. The exceeding softness, fairness, and beauty of the Saxon, heightened by a pair of as celestial blue eyes as ever were beheld, to say nothing of the effective character of the drapery, must have burst upon the Jewess like an angelic visitant; and the religious cast of the benevolent and beautiful Rebecca, must have powerfully interested Rowena. Indeed their individual loveliness seems to have been heightened by their admiration of each other. What a lesson to the jealous rivalries of our fashionable beauties. We hesitate not to call this the gem of the room—why then was it so inconveniently placed? In the opposite recess is a clever drawing by D. M'Clise, of *Malvolio affecting the Count* in the fifth scene of Act II. of "Twelfth Night." The extreme affectation is well delineated.

SALE OF MR. WEST'S PICTURES.

The sale by auction of the large and highly finished numerous productions of the late President West, the favourite artist of George the Third, commenced on Friday the 22d of May, and was continued on Saturday and Monday following. The lots were put up by Mr. George Robins, and were 181 in number. On the first day's sale the bidding was extremely confined; but on the two latter days purchases were made with spirit, though but few of the pictures obtained the sums which they deserved. The following list will preserve the prices of all which were sold for 40 guineas and upwards, and the names of the purchasers of those which produced more than 100 guineas.

	First Day.	guineas.
Naming of John	60	60
Birth of Jacob and Esau	50	50
Cupid complaining to Venus of being stung by a bee	55	55
The Marys at the Sepulchre	50	50
The Combat between Hector and Diomedes prevented by the Lightning of Jupiter	70	70
Thetis bringing the Armour to Achilles— <i>R. Ward, esq. of Bedford-square</i>	140	140
The Last Supper	55	55
Angels delivering St. Peter	45	45
Child afraid of crossing the Water	42	42
Angel at the Tomb of Christ	45	45

Phaëton soliciting Apollo for the Chariot of the Sun— <i>St. Geraud F. de St. Peray</i>	425
Cicero discovering the Tomb of Archimedes— <i>H. P. Bone, esq.</i> (we believe for Mr. West's family)	300
The Nativity of our Saviour— <i>Lord Egremont</i>	180
St. Paul shaking the Viper from his Finger— <i>H. P. Bone, esq.</i>	120
The Overthrow of the Old Beast and False Prophet— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	190
Paul and Barnabas— <i>St. Geraud</i>	360
Telemachus and Mentor on the Island of Calypso— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	280
Mark Anthony showing the Robe and Will of Cæsar	270
The Bard— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	170
Christ healing the Sick in the Temple— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	100
Narcissus— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	220
Joshua crossing the river Jordan with the Ark	40
The Crucifixion of our Saviour— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	370
Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh	40
The Ascension of our Saviour	45
Children eating Cherries	43
Moses and Aaron Sacrificing	65
The Resurrection of our Saviour	50
Christ healing the Infirm in the Temple— <i>Mr. Hick, of Bolton</i>	105
The Nativity of our Saviour	52
The Messiah	45
Elisha raising the Widow's Son	51
Paddington Canal	60
Second Day.	
View of Tintern Abbey	62
Large Landscape, with his late Majesty hunting, and Windsor Castle in the distance	70
The Wise Men's Offerings	45
Queen Elizabeth's Procession to St. Paul's after the defeat of the Armada	60
The Death of the Earl of Chatham	46
Baptism of our Saviour	50
Iris coming to Priam	50
Cupid and Psyche	85
The Brazen Serpent	65
The Cave of Despair	40
The Ascension of our Saviour— <i>Lord Egremont</i>	200
His late Majesty resuming Royal Power in 1789	40
St. Peter's First Sermon— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	100
Characters in the Streets of London	50
Arcthusa	60
Moses receiving the Laws— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	520
Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise	43
Venus lamenting Adonis— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	110
Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh	60
Death of Lord Nelson— <i>Henry Sandby, esq.</i>	850
Lear and Cordelia	55
Death of General Wolfe— <i>J. Monckton, esq. 46, Portland-place</i> (a descendant of Gen. Monckton, the se-	

	guineas.		guineas.
cond in command on that memorable occasion)	500	Overthrow of Pharoah and his Host	60
Venus and Adonis, with Cupids bathing	62	The Ascension	70
Saul Prophecyng	60	General Johnson saving a wounded French Officer from the Tomahawk of a North American Indian	48
The Death of Sydney, Epaminondas, and Bayard, in one frame	50	Angelica and Medora	45
Death on the Pale Horse— <i>W. Ker-shaw, esq.</i>	2000	View near Hammersmith	44
Ophelia before the King	55	Antiochus and Stratonice	52
Institution of the Garter.— <i>Mr. Vernon</i>	125	Total amount of	guineas.
Battle of La Hogue— <i>Mr. Monckton</i>	370	First day's sale	4827
Surrender of Calais— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	110	Second	9900
Edward III. crossing the Somme	50	Third	4410
Christ Rejected— <i>Mr. Smith</i>	3000		19,137
Edward III. and his Son, after the Battle of Cressy— <i>Mr. Vernon</i>	100	<p>All these pictures fetched considerable less sums than the late President could have procured for them in his life-time; and his refusal of many handsome offers is scarcely reconcileable with his great poverty. He seems to have been endowed with feelings the very loftiest and refined, and to have possessed what he so powerfully stamped upon his canvas—grandeur and majesty of soul, unalloyed by any base metals. In him there was no mercenary feeling: no itching palm for gold; he desired a subsistence suitable to his talents and his feelings, and, having that, the arts were to him a pleasure and delight.</p> <p>The <i>Christ Rejected</i> he could have sold for 8,000 guineas; but when the offer was made, and good advisers would have had him take it, his reply was, "No, if it is worth their while to offer me that sum to have it, it's worth my while to keep it."</p> <p>This and the other large picture, <i>Death on the Pale Horse</i>, are, we believe, bought for exhibition in America. Other reports ascribe the purchase of the former to have been made for the Duke of Orleans. Whichever may be the fortunate possessor, we cannot but regret that, for the credit of British taste and British gratitude, they should be withdrawn from this Country.</p> <p>The <i>Death of Nelson</i> might have fetched thousands. When this picture was engraved by the elder Heath the subscriptions poured in without number. Mr. Heath says they sold to the amount of 100<i>l.</i> a day; when West checked the sale, and would not allow any more to be taken off. Heath expostulated with him: but his answer was, "I will not in my own person have the arts mercenary—the picture and a few copies of the engraving are sufficient for their glory."</p> <p><i>Wreckers at Fort Rouge.</i>—Moon, and Co.</p> <p>One of the few superb things painted by Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, which have been engraved. It is a representation of a vessel on her beam ends in great distress in the Straits of Calais, with boats and smaller vessels putting off from Fort Rouge to her assistance. In the distance is a view of the town of Calais. The Fort Rouge is a strong timber built work, before the harbour, and</p>	
Tobit and the Angel	65		
Edward III. crowning Ribemont	40		
Pactus and Arria	60		
Edward receiving John prisoner— <i>Mr. Ward</i>	165		
Queen Philippa	65		
<i>Third day.</i>			
Moses receiving the Laws	75		
Peter's First Sermon	48		
Our Saviour healing the Sick	47		
The Ascension of our Saviour	50		
Baptism of our Saviour	42		
Paul and Barnabas preaching— <i>Mr. Wood, of Brighton</i>	115		
Moses consecrating Aaron and his Sons	100		
The Raising of Lazarus	50		
Hagar and Ishmael	50		
General Kosciusko	40		
View of Tangier Mill, near Windsor	72		
Peter and John going from the Sepulchre	45		
The Resurrection of our Saviour— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	150		
The Three Marys going to the Sepulchre	52		
Omnia vincit Amor	60		
Sheep washing	70		
Daniel interpreting the writing on the wall— <i>Mr. Ridley</i>	130		
View of Cranford Bridge	85		
The Overthrow of Pharoah and his Host— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	110		
Thetis bringing the Armour to Achilles	50		
Landscape, falling of trees in Windsor Great Park— <i>Mr. Egerton</i>	100		
The Golden Age— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	130		
Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise— <i>Mr. Smith</i>	420		
The Stolen Kiss	78		
View in Windsor Great Park	65		
Venus relating to Adonis the story of Hippomenes and Atalanta— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	280		
Design for a Monument to Nelson	45		
View of Windsor Castle from the Great Park— <i>Mr. Bone</i>	100		
Birth of Jacob and Esau	45		
Pactus and Arria	70		
Abraham going to Sacrifice	40		
Ophelia before the King— <i>Hamlet</i>	50		
Abraham going to Sacrifice	45		
The Waters subsiding after the Deluge— <i>Mr. Sawby</i>	450		

Liber Garderobæ ab anno 18 Edw. II. ad annum 15 Edw. III. 110l. 15s. Thorpe.

Liber Receptorum in Scaccario et Garderoba, commencing 6 Edw. III. 42l. Thorpe.

Liber Garderobæ Alienore sororis Regis Edw. III. 42l. Thorpe.

Liber Garderobæ Johanne Regine Angliæ, 9 Henry V. 44l. Thorpe.

Liber Garderobæ, 3 Hen. VIII. 31l. 10s. Thorpe.

Expences of Henry the Eighth, 1544-5. 53l. 11s. Thorpe.

Accounts of Sir John Howard (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) from 5 Nov. 1462 to July 1469. 141l. 15s. Thorpe.

Household Book of Thomas Earl of Surrey, 1523. 43l. 1s. Thorpe.

Household book of Sir Edward Coke, 1596-7. 56l. Madden.

Chartulary of Garendon Abbey, Leicestershire. 68l. 5s. Thorpe.

Chartulary of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts. 75l. 10s. Thorpe.

Chartulary of Johannes de Norwico, 1288, being a register of the estates of John Lord Vaux. 73l. 10s. Thorpe.

Registrum de Bury, temp. Edw. III. 126l. Madden.

Chartulary of St. Saviour in Bury, 1496. 37l. 5s. 6d. Thorpe.

Part of the Chartulary of Hoxne Abbey, Suffolk. 21l. Payne.

Charters of Campsey, Allensbourne, and Butley Monasteries, Suffolk; bound in a volume. 27l. 6s. Rodd.

Charters of Rumburgh Priory. 27l. 6s. Payne.

Charters, &c. of Dodnash and Ixworth Priors. 31l. 10s.—This volume was purchased by Mr. Ord for 5s.!

Chartulary of Saxham. 24l. 3s. Madden.

Part of a Chartulary of Whepsted, Suffolk. 10l. Thorpe.

Charters, &c. of Sibton and Bungay. 45l. 3s. Payne.

History of the Hundred of Elveden, Suffolk, by G. Burton, Rector of Elveden. 21l. 10s. Cochrane.

Iter Suffoliciæ, by Salomon de Roffe, 1325. 12l. Thorpe.

Pleas before the same and other Judges, same date. 11l. Thorpe.

Taxacio Suffoliciæ, 28 Henry VIII. 19l. Thorpe.

Papers relative to Lieutenantcy of Suffolk, temp. Charles I. 10l. 10s. Madden.

Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, in two interleaved folio volumes. 6l. 12s. Madden.

Extracts from Suffolk Parish Registers. 2 vols. folio. 13l. 13s. Percival.

SUFFOLK COLLECTIONS, in twenty folio volumes, and three volumes of Indexes. 210l. Thorpe.—There were besides some thirty lots of Suffolk collections which were sold chiefly for sums under 10l.

Register-book of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. 22l. Thorpe.

UNIQUE HEBREW MANUSCRIPT.

An original ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch is now in the possession of Mr. Sams, of Darlington, Durham. It is of goat-skin leather, in two volumes, and measures two feet wide and 69 feet long. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The letters are very large, and not only most beautifully written, but ornamented with a number of tagin or coronal. The antiquity of this MS. may be inferred by its being written on leather—a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It is believed to be fifteen hundred years old, and has been above eight hundred years in one Jewish family on the Continent, from whence it has recently been procured. During the calamities which followed the train of Buonaparte's wars, a Jewish family of opulence was reduced to utter ruin, and compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, and were there so very much reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last resource, this precious treasure of their laws, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. It has been preserved with the greatest care, in a rich cover fringed with a fine silk. The rollers on which the MS. runs, are composed of beautiful mahogany. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew scholars and Jews, and it has been supposed to be the most ancient copy of the five Books of Moses in existence.

CHINESE MANUSCRIPTS.

The Archimandrite Hyacinth, who has resided for fourteen years at Pekin, and who has successfully applied himself to the study of the Chinese language, has collected several Chinese manuscripts, highly important to the history of China. 1. Annals of the Chinese Empire, in 8 vols., already known by the translations of the Jesuits. 2. History of the dynasty Ming, 1 vol. 3. Geography of the Chinese Empire, 2 vols., in the Russian language. 4. History of the first four Khans of the family Tchingis, 1 vol. 5. Sii-Schou, or the Four Books, 2 vols. 6. Description of Thibet, in its present state, 1 vol. 7. History of Thibet and Tangout, 1 vol. 8. Description of the Mongolian people two centuries before the birth of Christ. 9. Description of Süngary and little Boukhary, a hundred and fifty years before Christ, 1 vol. 10. Description of the same countries in their present state, 1 vol. 11. Description of Pekin, and a plan of the city. 12. Description of the Mongolian people until the birth of Christ. 13. Treatise on inoculation for the small-pox. 14. The legal medicine of the Chinese, 1 vol. 15. System of the universe, 1 vol.

16. On the fortifications of the river Jaune, 1 vol. 17. Mongolian Code, 1 vol.; and 18. Chinese Dictionary translated into Russian, 6 vols.

Ready for Publication.

Modern Wiltshire, Part V. Hundred of Dunworth, illustrated with numerous portraits, views, and brasses, and containing an account of Fonthill, from its origin; the siege of Wardour Castle; and memoir of the unfortunate Col. John Pennycuik. By LORD ARUNDELL and SIR R. C. HOARE.

The Heraldry of Crests, containing nearly 4000 Crests from Engravings by the late J. P. Elves, with the bearers' names alphabetically arranged, forming a companion to Clark's Easy Introduction to the Study of Heraldry.

Historical Recollections of Henry of Monmouth, the Hero of Agincourt, and other eminent characters.

The Second Volume of Lieut.-Col. NAPIER'S History of the War in the Peninsula. The History of the Irish Catholic Association. By MR. WYSE.

The Life of Works of George Romney the Painter, by his son, the Rev. J. ROMNEY, B.D.

Questions on English Grammar; with Answers comprising an explanation of Etymology and the principal Rules of Syntax. By MARY-ANNE TUCKEY.

The Scholar's Practical Introduction to Merchants' Accounts, upon an Improved Plan. By MR. REYNOLDS.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A. is printing a transcript of a very ancient roll entitled, "*De Dominabus, et Pueris, et Puellis*," containing an account of the widows and infant heirs and heiresses of tenants *in capite*, in the gift of King Henry II. with their ages, their possessions, the stock upon their lands, and the value in sterling money of such lands and stock. There is much matter of family pedigree in the record, and it is on that account published, in order to add another source of genealogical information to those already printed in Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's "*Origines Genealogice*." The roll comprises twelve counties; and from internal evidence must have been compiled in the 31 Henry II. A.D. 1154. There are not more than four records in this kingdom of earlier date.

The original roll, "*De Dominabus*," is lost, or if still preserved in its proper repository (the Remembrancer's Office of the Exchequer) cannot be found. The transcript now publishing is made from an attested copy in the British Museum, certified by Simonds D'Ewes and Roger Dodsworth to have been compared by them with the original in 1643. Sir William Dugdale cites the record in his Baronage, but it does not appear to have been since noticed in any work, with the exception of a few lines alluding to it in the *Origines Genealogice* in 1828, and a few in the present number of the Quarterly Review.

Picturesque Memorials of Winchester; a Series of Views comprising the most interesting buildings in that city and neighbourhood; drawn by Mr. O. B. Carter, and engraved by Tomblason, under the superintendence of Mr. Garbett. The literary details by Rev. Peter Hall.

A Picture of Australia, comprising all that is known of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land.

M. RUPPELL, of Frankfort, who travelled in Africa from the year 1822 to 1827, is preparing the result of his observations.

Hambden in the Nineteenth Century, or, Colloquies on the Errors and Improvement of Society. By the author of the "*Revolt of the Bees*."

A third Series of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S Tales of a Grandfather; they relate to those periods of Scottish history, 1715 and 1745.

Mr. HOOD has a work in the press, entitled "*Epping Hunt*," illustrated with engravings on wood after the designs of Cruikshank. He is about to convert his Whims and Oddities into a regular periodical, under the title of *The Comic Annual*.

A series of subjects from the works of the late R. P. BONINGTON, to be drawn on stone by J. D. HARDING, to which will be added a portrait of Bonington, accompanied by a biographical memoir.

Mr. GWILT'S Rudiments of the Anglo-Saxon Language.

The hypothesis of Mr. KENDALL, that the circulation of the sea and the blood are analogous.

The National Reader. By JOHN PIERPONT, Compiler of the American First-Class Book. Re-printed by E. H. Barker, who is also re-printing Palair's *Thesaurus Ellipsium Latinarum*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN PAVEMENT.

The five Roman pavements at Pitney, near Somerton, co. Somerset, of which several imperfect accounts were given last year, have now been uncovered, and accurate drawings made under the inspection of Sir R. C. Hoare.

These pavements prove to be the most

splendid and interesting of any that have yet been discovered in our island. Three of the apartments contain whole-length figures; and the principal one has nine of the unusual height of five feet. We understand that at a future period the result of these discoveries and investigations will be laid before the public.

magazine with a candle for powder to fire the evening gun. The officers were seated at dinner when the explosion occurred.

The ordinary session of the Brazil Legislature opened on the 3d of May by a speech from the Throne. The only portion of it which relates to the affairs of Europe, or, indeed, to any affairs in which Europe feels an interest, is a short allusion made by the Emperor on the conduct of his brother, the fortunes of his daughter, and the policy which the transatlantic Sovereign intends to pursue in the present crisis. Declaring without reserve the present Government of Portugal an usurpation, and engaging never to enter into any terms with the Usurper, he nevertheless recognizes his more domestic obligations, and promises never to compromise the interests or tranquillity of his Brazilian subjects in a mere family quarrel.

EAST INDIES.

Sir C. Colville, the Governor of the Mauritius, has issued an address respecting the Orders in Council for the modification of the Slave system, which has excited a great ferment throughout the island. The memorandum of the Governor appears to have originated in a refusal on the part of the Proprietors to allow the Protector of Slaves to communicate the new laws to three of the most intelligent Slaves on the estates in each district. The inhabitants memorialized the Governor on the subject; and his Grace, whilst he says little on the authority claimed by the Protector, takes occasion to reason with the memorialists on the expediency of the modifications proposed to be introduced "into all the Sugar Colonies possessed by his Majesty," and recommends them not to be influenced by vain fears, nor to let the Slaves acquire an unfounded notion, insinuated by the memorialists in their address, that the

English Government had censured the Local Administration of the Colonies for having done too much in their favour.

By letters from Foule Point, Madagascar, of the 3d of March, it appears, since the death of Radama, King of the island, and instantly after the arrangement of mourning and settling its ceremony, the Queen assembled all the chiefs of the various extensive provinces at the capital, and those that were known to have expressed a wish, on the death of the late King, for his relation to succeed to the throne, were put to death, as well as a long list of Princes and Princesses of the blood of Radama. The whole island was in a state of commotion; the Arabs and Madagasse of the beautiful and fertile kingdom of Benbatooka had declared for their old King, subdued by Radama's troops, when his Majesty's ship *Andromache* was off Mejunga, in Benbatooka-bay, with a squadron. The Queen had ordered the English Government agent from the capital, and the Missionaries expected orders to quit momentarily. She had also expressed her detestation of the British Nation, and only the wife of Mr. Hart, the late Government agent, recently returned, after the death of her husband, at Port Louis, Mauritius, was permitted to remain, and she was greatly in her confidence. Her sole adviser was the son of the Madagascarian who was some little time ago beheaded at the Mauritius, for attempting to raise an insurrection when at Port Louis. The Queen having declared her intention to reject the annual gift of dollars for the suppression of the Slave trade, it was expected the island would retrograde to its wonted state of barbarity and slave traffic. Not one prince or princess of the blood of Radama is left to lay claim to the sovereignty of the island.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

We regret to say, that the Irish papers are full of details of rioting and murder, and that, as yet, not one of the beneficial results which we were taught to look for from the recent measures, is apparent. It is of little consequence that there are laws for the protection of persons and property, if these laws are not fully and vigilantly carried into execution. It is to this system of outrage and violence that the distresses in Ireland are chiefly to be ascribed; and without some better security is afforded than at present exists, to the peaceable and well-disposed part of the community, it is in vain to expect that English capital and industry will be brought effectually to bear upon the improvement of the condition of Ireland. A stronger and more active superintendence on the part of Government is absolutely necessary to produce peace and tranquillity.

All the accounts from Ireland continue to be of the most alarming nature. One from Armagh, dated the 18th July, states the county is dreadfully disturbed, and that nothing has ever been witnessed like it since the great Rebellion of 1798. At a battle fought at Glenoe, four Orangemen were killed, and six or seven Catholics, besides a great number wounded. The county of Down is greatly agitated; at Miltown, 2,000 people drove the barrister, the court, and the police out of the town. In the county of Leitrim, handbills have been circulated, calling upon the Roman Catholic peasantry, in the name of the King who granted them Emancipation, to repair to Fermanagh to assist their friends. At Manor Hamilton, co. Leitrim, a regular attack was made on the Protestants by the Papists. The Protestants were compelled to take arms to defend themselves. The Popish leaders fre-

quently called out to rally their men, exclaiming to them that it was for their "religion they were fighting." A lallad-singer was paraded by the Papists, to sing forth the glories of Mr. O'Connell, and this was made the pretext for beginning the affray.

In many parts of Ulster the Orange exhibitions were celebrated on the 13th and 14th, the challenge thrown in the teeth of the Catholics accepted, battle given, and lives unhappily lost. In Fermanagh, some of the intelligence received makes the killed and wounded on both sides upwards of 20 men.

The *Fermanagh Reporter* states, that on Monday the 13th inst. a vast crowd of persons assembled at Derrylin, seven miles from Enniskillen. Lord Enniskillen repaired to the spot, but, although aided by the Priest, he could not disperse the people. About 800 men, armed with pikes, scythes on poles, pitchforks, &c. attacked the Protestant party, killed a man who had advanced to make peace, and wounded seven others mortally. A considerable number were killed and wounded on the other side. The rebels, to the amount of some thousands, formed an encampment on Benaughlin mountain.

On the evening of the 2d July inst. a man named M'Cabe was way-laid by some Popish fiends, on his way homewards from the market of Carrickmacross, county of Monaghan, and most savagely murdered. This victim was offered up on the altar of Popish intolerance, on account of his having read his recantation, and abandoned the errors of Popery for conscience sake. In order to make this the more apparent, the sanguinary barbarians actually cut out the tongue of this new martyr in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

On the 18th of July, the Irish Government issued a proclamation against meetings of a religious or political tendency. It stated, in the preamble, "meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have lately been held, for the avowed purpose of commemorating political events, or for the manifestation of particular opinions, political or religious; as also for the purpose of resisting, by violent and illegal means, such commemoration or manifestation." It concludes with expressing a determination "to put down and suppress such meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof."

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 23. The opening of the new railroad from *Kingswinford* to the *Staffordshire* and *Worcestershire* canal, with a locomotive steam-engine, took place amidst an immense concourse of spectators from the surrounding country. The entire length of the railway is three miles and one-eighth; it commences at the colliery of the Earl of *Dalby* by an inclined plane of one thousand

yards in length, having an inclination of 2 feet 3-10ths in a chain, and the carriages with coal are delivered down the plane in three minutes and a half, bringing up at the same time an equal number of empty carriages. The rail-road then proceeds from the foot of the inclined plane for one mile and seven-eighths, at an inclination of 16 feet in a mile; and on this part of the railway the locomotive engine travels and delivers the waggons at the head of another inclined plane, of five hundred yards in length, having an inclination of 2 feet 85-100ths in a chain. The waggons are passed down this plane in a similar manner to the first, in one minute and three quarters. At the foot of the second inclined plane there is a basin 750 yards long, communicating with the *Staffordshire* and *Worcestershire* Canal, parallel to which the rail-road is continued on both sides, affording the means of loading sixty boats at the same time; and over the middle of this basin is a handsome bridge of eleven arches, on which the road from *Wordsley* to *New Inn* passes.

Workmen are now engaged in unroofing the *Cross Church* of *Dundee*, preparatory to the alterations intended to be made on it. It is to be enlarged, by taking down and rebuilding the West wall, and otherwise improved. This building formed the North Transept of the Cathedral Church, built by *David Earl of Huntingdon*, on his return from the third crusade in the 12th century, in gratitude of his deliverance from several imminent dangers. Subsequent to the Reformation, it shared in the destruction which attended other parts of the fabric, and long remained in a state of dilapidation. It is said that, during the Protectorate of *Oliver Cromwell*, it was used as a stable for the horses of the English soldiers. It was only in 1759 that the North or Cross Church was prepared for a Protestant place of worship, and a Minister appointed to officiate in it. It underwent some repairs a few years ago; but the accident which took place at *Kirkcaldy* having led to an examination of this as well as other churches, it was found to be in a very decayed and insecure state, and the alterations about to be made were resolved on.

July 3. This evening one of those tremendous phenomena called *Waterspouts* burst at *Aber*, a village a few miles from *Tyn-y-maes*, *N. Wales*. About ten o'clock, the inhabitants of the village were thrown into a state of alarm in consequence of the water in the river rising very rapidly. The large stones in the bed of the river being carried by the force of the water, dashed against each other, and kept up an almost incessant roaring. Several houses were inundated, and at *Glany-mor* the inmates were sleeping until the water had gained the height of two feet, when they were awoken by some person from the village. For about

two hours, during the greatest fury of the torrent, the inhabitants were afraid to cross the bridge of the river, from the foundation of which two large stones were washed. A small wooden bridge, called Bont Nant, which crosses the river about a quarter of a mile from the village, and which on one side was fixed on a rock of about 15 tons weight, was hurled into the water and carried off; and the rock was swept away, and is no where to be found. On the arrival of the mail from London in the neighbourhood, about ten at night, the highway was found completely impassable, and the coach was delayed until half-past two in the morning, when the Holyhead mail arrived at the other extremity of the broken ground, where it was delayed in like manner. The course of the rivers towards the Conway present similar scenes of devastation. The village of Roe Wer, about three miles from Conway, has materially suffered. An avalanche in Switzerland is the only thing that the picture can be compared to. The high road from the village of Bwlch-y-ddaufaen is totally impassable, and it is doubtful whether it can ever be restored in the same line.

At the coal works situated between *New Sauchie* and the river *Devon*, co. *Stirling*, there is a seam of coal which is at present burning under ground, and is said to have done so for years past: and, though repeated efforts have been made to extinguish the fire, they have been hitherto unavailing. Two men and two women lately went down this burning pit, for the purpose of building a dyke to serve as a barrier between the coal that was not ignited and the burning mass, and had not been long engaged at their work when the roof fell down behind them, and shut them in close to the flames. They had entered in a sloping direction, the earth had fallen behind them, and there they were entombed alive, amid the burning embers and smoking turf. It was some time before any one could approach the place where the bodies lay on account of the flame; and when they did reach them they were almost totally consumed.

June 30. The extensive freehold, *Oatlands-park* estate, mansion, and domain, *Surrey*, for upwards of 40 years the favoured retreat, residence, and property of the late Duke of York, was disposed of by Messrs. Driver, at the Auction-mart. The first lot comprised the mansion, pleasure grounds, gardens, stabling, and land, in all 776 acres. The late Duke of York expended a large sum in improving and embellishing this portion of the property; the out-buildings alone cost nearly 100,000*l.* The splendid tennis-court and the beautiful grotto were erected by his Royal Highness, at an expense of 20,000*l.* The lot, after a lengthened competition, was knocked down at 50,000*l.* The remainder of the estate comprises that curious district known as *St. George's-forest* containing 1,100 acres, sundry villa

residences, cottages, land, and tenements, in the village of *Weybridge*; the extensive and valuable manors of *Byfleet* and *Weybridge*, *Walton Leigh*, and *Walton-upon-Thames*. The estate, including the park and pleasure-grounds, contains 3,247 acres, the greater part of which is title-free; the timber trees, underwood, and growing crops, it was stipulated, should be taken at a valuation. The auctioneer estimated the rental and value, as exceeding 5,000*l.* per annum. The outgoing amount on the whole to 254*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* a-year, leaving a net annual-rental of 4,745*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The 23 lots produced the sum of 88,450*l.*, making a total, with the first lot, of 138,450*l.* Lord King was the principal purchaser. — Sparkes, Esq. a wealthy land-owner of *Surrey*, bought several lots.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the years ended on the 5th of July 1828, and the 5th of July 1829, showing the increase and decrease on each head thereof:

	Years ended July 5, 1828.	1829.
Customs	£.16,608,856	£.15,597,482
Excise	17,339,379	18,350,189
Stamps	6,584,484	6,662,670
Post Office....	1,894,000	1,404,000
Taxes.....	4,850,231	4,871,558
Miscellaneous	724,595	522,818
	£47,501,545	47,408,717

Decrease on the year.....£.92,828

Hungerford Market.—Another attempt is likely to be made to re-establish a useful market on this spot. From the high respectability of the trustees and committee, we trust it will be carried into execution. 210,000*l.* is proposed to be raised by shares of 100*l.* each. When *New London Bridge* is completed, it is expected that the steam-boats will be brought to *Hungerford Market*, to land and embark passengers from a jetty to be erected for the purpose. A fish market, also, for the accommodation of the western part of the metropolis, cannot fail to be of great advantage.

The eighteenth Report of the Commissioners of Revenue Enquiry relates entirely to the business in every department of the General Post-Office in London, and shows the extraordinary machinery of that extensive establishment. The ordinary business of each day is, in letters in the inland office alone, 35,000 letters received, and 40,000, sent, (23,475,000 annually) exclusive of the numbers in the foreign department, and the ship letter office, and altogether independent of the two-penny post. The number of newspapers daily varies from 25,000 to 50,000 (on Saturday 40,000, and on Monday 50,000), of which number about 20,000 are put into the office ten minutes before six o'clock. After that hour each newspaper is charged one half-penny, which

yields a revenue of fully 500*l.* a-year, and which gives 240,000 newspapers annually put into the office from six to a quarter before eight o'clock. The revenue derived from charges for early delivery in London is 4,000*l.*, and the sum obtained by the charge of one penny each letter, taken up by the bellmen from five o'clock, when the receiving offices shut, to six o'clock when they must dispatch all their letters by the mail-carts to Lombard-street, is 3,000*l.* a-year, giving 720,000 letters annually, or nearly

2,000 daily, collected in this manner. The revenue of London is 6,000*l.* a-week, above 300,000*l.* a year, and yet of all this vast annual revenue there has only been lost, by defaulters, 200*l.* in 25 years!! The franks amount in a morning to 4,000 or 5,000, or more. Newspapers can only be franked for foreign parts to the first foreign port at which the mail arrives. After this they are charged postage according to the weight, in consequence of which a daily paper costs in St. Petersburg 40*l.* sterling per annum.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 13. 62d Foot, Major John Reed to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 20. Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. Richard Besuchamp to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. 88th Foot, Major Hassell Eden to be Major.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. Rowan and Mr. Mayne have been appointed to the two new offices under the Metropolitan Police Act; and John Wray, esq. Receiver under the Act. R. Smith, esq. of Buckden, and R. Swan, esq. of Lincoln, to be Principal Registrars of the Diocese and Consistorial Court of Lincoln.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.
Corfe Castle.—George Bankes, esq.
Oxt.—Gerard Callaghan, esq. vice Sir N. C. Colthurst, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rich. Bagot, D. D. to be Bp. of Oxford.
Rev. E. Burton, Regius Professor of Oxford.

Rev. J. Arthur, Atherington R. Devon.
Rev. H. A. Beckwith, St. Martin V. York.
Rev. S. E. Bernard, Pychley P. C. N'p'sh.
Rev. H. C. Brice, St. Peter's, Bristol.
Rev. C. F. Bromhead, Cardington V. Beds.
Rev. C. T. Broughton, Uttoxeter, co. Staf.
Rev. W. Bulmer, St. Mary Bishophill Junior V. York.
Rev. W. Carpendale, Wincanton P. C. Som.
Rev. H. Dugmore, Beechamwell R. Norfolk.
Rev. T. Gunn, Ch. of Keiss, co. Caithness.
Rev. H. Harding, Aldridge R. co. Stafford.
Rev. W. Hare, Alton Barnes R. Wilts.
Rev. J. O. Hill, Ashenden and Dorton CC. Bucks.
Rev. R. B. Hone, Portsmouth C. Hants.
Rev. G. Laudon, Branscombe V. Devon.
Rev. B. R. Perkins, Wootton-under-Edge V. co. Gloucester.
Rev. Jas. Richardson, Subchanter of York.
Rev. Wm. Richardson, Vicar-choral of York.
Rev. W. Richardson, St. Michael-le-Belfry P. C. co. York.
Rev. R. Salwey, Fawkham R. Kent.
Rev. E. Thorold, Morecott R. co. Rutland.
Rev. R. Watkinson, Earl's Colne V. Essex.
Rev. E. H. G. Williams, St. Peter's R. Marlborough.

BIRTHS.

July 3. At Carshalton, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Murray, R. N. a son.—4. At Reshden-hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Thomas Williams, esq. a dau.—At Mendham Harleston, Norfolk, the wife of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. a dau.—8. At Barkby-hall, Leic. the wife of George Pochin, esq. a son.—9. Lady Henry Cholmondeley, a son and heir.—12. In Portman-sq. the wife of Eyre Coote, esq. of West-park, Hampshire, and Leopardstown, Dublin, a dau.—13. Lady Emma Portman, a son.

—In Upper Brook-street, the wife of Capt. Ellice, R. N. a dau.—The wife of G. C. Norton, esq. M. P. a son.—14. In Grosvenor-sq. the Co'tess of Cawdor, a son.—At Westport, the March'ness of Sligo, a dau.—16. At the Castle, Cardigan, the wife of A. Jones, esq. a dau.—18. At Exeter, the wife of J. C. Green, esq. a son.—21. In Great Portland-street, the wife of G. A. Moultrie, esq. of Aston-hall, Shropshire, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 23. At Holywood, the Rev. J. C. Martin, to Agatha, only dau. of Dr. Mant, Bishop of Down and Connor.
GENT. MAG. July, 1829.

Lately. In Dublin, the Rev. R. Packenham, son of Adm. the Hon. Sir T. Packenham, to Harriet Maria, youngest dau. of the

ate Rt. Hon. Denis Browne, M. P.—At Hereford, the Rev. F. H. Brickenden, Vice Provost of Worcester-college, Oxford, to Miss Anne Coyle.

July 1. At Barrowby, Linc. the Rev. H. B. Thorald, eldest son of the late Rev. Geo. Thorald, Rector of Houghton, to Julia, youngest dau. of John Thos. Ellis, esq. of Wyddiall-hall, Herts.—2. At Beddington, the Rev. C. W. Knyvett, of Mitcham, Surrey, to Julia, second dau. of the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, Rector of Beddington.—At St. Pancras New Church, Augustus Leicester Barwell, esq. to E. S. West, third dau. of Professor Coleman, of the Royal Veterinary College.—3. At Chobham, Surrey, John Jerram, esq. of London, to Miss Rowell, dau. of the late W. Rowell, esq. of Grove-house.—4. At All Souls, Marylebone, Capt. Rich. Irton, Rifle Brigade, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Sabine, esq.—At Clifton, Capt. W. D. Dalzelle, late of the Madras Army, to Jane, eldest dau. of Joseph Beete, esq. of Demerara.—6. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Capt. Edwin Rich, R. N. son of the late Sir Chas. R. Bart. of Shirley-house, Hants, to Sophia, youngest dau. of Capt. G. F. Angelo, of Hill, Southampton.—At Eccles, Henry, second son of the late Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton-hall, Yorkshire, to Jemima, second dau. of Thos. Jos. Trafford, esq. of Trafford-park, Lancashire.—7. At Granton, near Edinburgh, Hercules James Robertson, esq. Advocate, to Ann Wilhelmina, daughter of the Right Hon. Chas. Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session.—8. At All Souls, Marylebone, Capt. Taylor, 4th Madras Cavalry, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Savile, esq. M. P. of Park-street, Westminster.—At Melton Mowbray, Francis Grant, esq. to Isabella Elizabeth, third dau. of Richard Norman, esq. and niece to the Duke of Rutland.—At Walcot, Isaac Avarne, esq. second son of the late Gen. Avarne, of Rudgeley, Staffordshire, to Augusta, youngest dau. of the late John Murray, esq. of Highbridge-house, Bucks.—14. At St. Marylebone New Church, John Foy, esq. 50th Reg. to Eliz. Spencer, second dau. of the late Col. W. A. S. Boscawen.—At Westerham, the Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, to Frances-Maria, second dau. of the Rev. Thos. Streetfield, of Chart's-edge, Kent.—At Hereford, the Rev. F. H. Brickenden, Rector of Hoggiston, Bucks, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Miles Coyle, esq.—At Midhurst, Sussex, Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL. D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge, to Mary Jane, third dau. of Rich. Wardroper, esq.—At All Souls, Marylebone, Robert, youngest son of the late Geo. Sandilands, esq. of Nut-hill, Fife, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Style, Bart. of Watering-

bury, Kent.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. Capt. Andrew Ellison, 60th Rifle Corps, to Betsy Edwards, daughter of the late Henry Smith, esq. of Harley-street.—15. At Newnham, Northamptonshire, the Rev. H. Bromfield, son of the Rev. T. R. Bromfield, Prebendary of Lichfield, Warwickshire, to Sarah, second dau. of the late H. Hickman, esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Monsieur le Colonel de Bonanny, Officier de Legion d'Honneur, to Anna, dau. of the late Timothy Harty, esq. Kilkenny, and sister to Alderman Harty, of Dublin.—At Berne, Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Samuel C. Jervoise, Bart. of Idsworth-park, Hants, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of G. N. Thompson, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place.—At Hythe, John Kydd, esq. R. N. to Sophia Matilda, only dau. of G. V. Oughton, esq. R. N.—At Enfield, H. Treacher, esq. of Finsbury-sq. to Francisca, youngest da. of Henry Carrington Bowles, esq. of Myddelton-house, Enfield.—16. At Coltishall, Norfolk, W. Morton, esq. of Powick, Worcestershire, to Eliz. Maria, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Ward, of Coltishall-hall.—At Kennington, John Shepherd, esq. to Harriette Strachey, third dau. of T. Harper, esq.—At Cheltenham, G. B. Arbuthnot, esq. Madras Cavalry, eldest son of the late Bp. of Killaloe, to Harriette Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Joseph M. Ormsby, esq.—At Denham, Bucks, Thomas Upton, esq. of Ingmire-hall, Westmoreland, to Eliza, second dau. of Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place.—18. At Gilling, Yorkshire, Samuel Ware, esq. to Mary Divett, widow of the late Thos. Divett, esq. M. P.—20. At Kensington, Major-Gen. Newbery, to Margaret, widow of the late Rev. Inigo Jones, of Chobham-place, Surrey, and dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. H. R. Gale.—21. At Wimbledon, Alex. Atherton Park, esq. second son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Park, to Mary Frances, dau. of the late Geo. Brown, esq. of Russell-square.—At Paston, Northamptonshire, J. Maudan Maitland, esq. of Alwalton, Hunts, eldest son of Gen. Maitland, of Bryanston-square, London, to Harriett Rawlins, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Pratt.—At Hampstead Church, Sydenham Malthus, esq. of Albury, Surrey, only son of the late S. Malthus, esq. of Hadstock, Essex, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel White, D. D. Incumbent of Hampstead.—At the Marquis Wellesley's, Regent's-park, Sir Rich. Hunter, to Miss Dulaney, of Brighton.—In Portman-square, by special licence, the Hon. Edward Petre, to the Hon. Laura Maria Stafford Jerningham, fourth daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Stafford; the ceremony having been previously performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bramston.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

April 19. At Dryburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire, aged 86, the Right Hon. David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan and sixth Lord Cardross.

The Earl of Buchan was born June 1, 1742 (O. S.) the second but eldest surviving son of Henry David, the tenth Earl, by Agnes, second daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtrees, Bart. his Majesty's Solicitor for Scotland; and was the elder half-brother of Thomas Lord Erskine, for a short time Lord High Chancellor of England. From an account communicated by himself to Mr. Wood's edition of Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," we learn that he "was educated by James Buchanan, of the family of the memorable poet and historian, under the immediate direction of his excellent parents. He was founded in the elements of the mathematics by his mother, who was a scholar of the great Maclaurin; by his father in history and politics; and by his preceptor in all manner of useful learning, and in the habits of rigid honour and virtue." By a memoir in the "Public Characters" of 1798, to which also it is probable that his Lordship contributed, we are further informed, that, "at the University of Glasgow, in early youth, he applied with ardent and successful diligence to every ingenious and liberal study. His hours of relaxation from science and literature were frequently passed in endeavours to acquire the arts of design, etching, engraving, and drawing, in the academy which the excellent, but ill-requited Robert Foulis for some time laboured to support in that western metropolis of Scotland." A specimen of his abilities in etching (a view of Icolmkill Abbey), was published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Scottish Antiquaries, as noticed hereafter.

Having completed his education, Lord Cardross was probably at first intended for the military profession, as we find that he held a half-pay lieutenancy of the 32d foot even to the period of his decease. We are informed, however, that he repaired to London, to pursue the study of diplomacy under the patronage of the Earl of Chatham. Whilst resident in the metropolis, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1765. Of the latter, and perhaps of the former, he would, for some years before his decease, have been the senior member, had he not resigned the honour a few years after returning to Scotland.

His Lordship was appointed Secretary to the British Embassy in Spain in November 1766; but, losing his father Dec. 1, 1767, "withdrew from public life at a very early period after his succession to the title, and dedicated himself to the duties of a private station, the advancement of science and literature, and the improvement of his native country by the arts of peace." Such is his lordship's own account. His political feelings, however, were strong; and several occasional manifestations of them are on record.

One is thus noticed in the "Public Characters:" "The King's Ministers had been long accustomed, at each new election, to transmit to every Peer a list of the names of sixteen of his fellow-Peers, for whom he was required to give his vote, in the choice of the members who should represent the nobles of Scotland in the British Parliament; and to this humiliating usurpation the descendants of the most illustrious names had accustomed themselves tamely to submit! The Earl of Buchan, with the spirit of an antient Baron, took an early opportunity of declaring, that he would oblige the Secretary of State, who should insult him with such an application, to wash away the affront with his blood. The practice from that time ceased; and Ministers were obliged to adopt some other less offensive mode of exercising their electioneering influence over the Caledonian Peerage. Lord Buchan's "Speech, intended to have been spoken at the Meeting of the Peers of Scotland, for the General Election of their Representatives; in which a plan is proposed for the better Representation of the Peerage of Scotland," was published in 4to, 1780. His Lordship never voted at subsequent elections of Representative Peers.

To revert from these political efforts to those scenes where his zealous enthusiasm was more successfully and beneficially exerted, we will again take up the Public Characters. "The Earl had two very promising brothers [the Chancellor and the witty Henry Erskine]; and on their education he earnestly bestowed that care which was to be expected from the kindness and vigilance, not merely of a near relation, but of a prudent and affectionate parent. The fortunes of his family had been, from different causes, not dishonoured indeed, but impaired so considerably that they could no longer afford an annual income sufficiently ample to support its dignities with

due splendour, and to enable him to gratify all the generous wishes of a munificent spirit. Struck with this, he resolutely adopted a plan of economy, admirably fitted to retrieve and re-establish those falling fortunes; and his endeavours (perhaps the most honourable and difficult which a young and liberal-minded nobleman could resolve upon), without subjecting him to the imputation of parsimony, were crowned and rewarded with opulence.

"The High School of Edinburgh is confessedly one of the best seminaries in the kingdom for the initiation of youth in the first principles of the Latin language. By frequent visits to this seminary, the Earl of Buchan has sought every opportunity of recommending to public notice the skill and attention of the teachers, as well as the happy proficiency of their pupils; and a premium, his gift, is annually bestowed at the University of Aberdeen, upon the successful competitor in a trial of excellence among the Students."

Of a school for Students of more advanced years, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Earl of Buchan may justly be styled the founder. The first meeting, preparatory to its formation, was held at his house, Nov. 14, 1780; when he explained, in a pertinent discourse, (printed that year in octavo,) the general plan and intention of the proposed Association. A second meeting assembled at the same place a fortnight after; and at a third, on the 18th of October, the Society was instituted, when the Earl of Bute was elected President, and the Earl of Buchan the first of the five Vice-Presidents. A few weeks after it was announced that "the Earl of Buchan has presented to the newly-instituted Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a correct Life of the admirable Chrichton, written by the Earl himself, in which many falsities relative to this prodigy of human nature are detailed. [This was afterwards employed in the *Biographia Britannica*.] His Lordship has likewise deposited with the Society some valuable literary productions of Chrichton." See also some further account of his exertions in vol. LIV. p. 504.

In a letter to a London correspondent in 1783 his Lordship thus speaks of his personal exertions in antiquarian researches: "I have seen a very good specimen of parochial history by Mr. War-ton in that of Kidding-ton. I wrote one of my parish, (I mean, of that in which I reside,) which is a very small and uninteresting one, as an encouragement to others to proceed on a plan of that sort, *and I am glad to find the example has*

been made useful. If I had better health, and a little more ready money, I could have done more, but I have had much greater success under all my obstacles than my most sanguine expectations gave me reason to suppose some years ago. My insatiable thirst of knowledge, and a genius prone to the splendid sciences and the fine arts, has distracted my attention so much, that the candid must make allowances for me in any one department; but, considering myself as a Nobleman and not a Peer of Parliament (a piece of ornamental china as it were), I have been obliged to avail myself of my situation to do as much good as I possibly could, without acting in a professional line, from which my rank and my fate excluded me. Our annual publication is gone to the press. The first volume of our Transactions will appear about the 14th of November."

In December 1784 the Earl communicated to Mr. Nichols two letters, containing some "Remarks on the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland, during the Sixth Campaign of Agricola," which, with a third by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, and six plates, were published in 1786 as the xxxviii Number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. The first letter begins in this singular manner, the quotation of which will impart some further idea of his Lordship's political sentiments: "Sir, Next to the united loss of health and character, accompanied by the gnawing torments of an evil conscience, is the misfortune to a good man of surviving the virtue, the glory, and the happiness of his native country. This misfortune is ours; and such has been the accumulation of disgrace and discomfiture that has fallen on us as a people, since the last wretched twenty-four years of the British annals, that I turn with aversion from the filthy picture that is before my eyes, and look back for consolation to the times which are past. It was in seeking, sir, for such opiates to the watchful care of a good citizen in a falling empire, that I fell into antiquarian research, and shall give you from time to time the results of it."

On reviewing the memorials of the Scottish nobility, Lord Buchan felt his enthusiastic veneration in a particular manner excited by the science and virtues of the illustrious Napier, the inventor of logarithms, and the most eminent discoverer in philosophy which Scotland could boast. With a generous hand he aspired to crown the memory of his illustrious countryman with due honours, and, in conjunction with Walter Minto, LL.D. published at Edinburgh in quarto, in 1787, "An Account of the Life,

Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston;" as a specimen of biography on a new plan. (See the Monthly Review, vol. LXXX. pp. 232—237.)

In 1787, Lord Buchan, from regard to his health, left Edinburgh, and went to reside at his country mansion of Dryburgh Abbey. The circular Latin epistle which he addressed to his learned friends on this occasion will be found in our vol. LVII. p. 193, 300. His Lordship then applied his energies to the improvement of his ancestral seat; and no tourist who has visited the South of Scotland will forget the beauties of Dryburgh. The Earl himself communicated to Grose's Antiquities of Scotland a description of the place (printed in vol. I. pp. 101—109), with two views taken in 1787 and 1789; and another description to "The Bee." In 1814 he erected in his grounds a statue of Wallace (see our vols. LXXXIV. ii. 631; LXXXVII. i. 621); and a chain bridge of his formation crosses the Tweed at Dryburgh.

The enthusiasm of Lord Buchan led him in 1791 to institute an annual festive commemoration of Thomson, at Ednam, the scene of that poet's birth. In our vol. LXI. pp. 1019, 1083, will be found an "Eulogy of Thomson the Poet delivered by the Earl of Buchan, on Ednam-hill, when he crowned the first edition of *The Seasons* with a wreath of Bays, on the 23d of September 1791." This contains some strong reflections on Dr. Johnson for his "profligate" criticisms on the Scottish bard; and in the following year the Earl pursued the subject in an "Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Salton and the Poet Thomson, biographical, critical, and political; with some pieces of Thomson's never before published," 8vo. In this are found some further specimens of his Lordship's political feelings (see our vol. LXII. p. 52; Monthly Review, N. S. vol. vi. pp. 425—428). He says, himself, in the notice in the Peerage which has been twice before quoted: "In his Essay on the Lives of Thomson the Poet, and Fletcher of Salton, and in his correspondence with Christopher Wyvill, as chairman of the Yorkshire committee, he has sufficiently explained the political motives by which he has been guided; and his public acts, which have been few, will speak for themselves. *Est quodam ire tenus si non datur ultra.*"

In our number for March 1792, the Earl of Buchan published proposals for editing the voluminous manuscripts left by the celebrated Peirese; but the plan does not appear to have led to any result.

It was not till the same year that the first volume of the "*Transactions of the*

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," was completed at the press. It contained the following articles by the Earl of Buchan: "Memoirs of the Life of Sir James Steuart Denham, Baronet," (pp. 129—139); "Account of the Parish of Uphall," (pp. 139—155). This begins thus: "Some time ago I threw into a weekly paper, published by Messrs. Riddiman, some anonymous hints for giving accounts of country parishes in Scotland, suited to the various objects of our institution, and pointed out a few of the many advantages which might arise from the promotion of such communications. Having been lately in a very indifferent state of health, and finding my mind unable to invent, or to range in my favourite fields of science, or of the fine arts, I thought my time could not be better employed than in compiling the notes I had formerly made, with respect to the country parish where I reside."—His "Account of the Island of Icolmkill," in pp. 234—241, is accompanied by the before-mentioned etching, executed by himself when at the University of Glasgow, and dedicated to his mother Isabella the Countess dowager; and in pp. 251—256 is a "Life of Mr. James Short, Optician," by his Lordship.

Lord Buchan was an occasional contributor to various periodical publications. His favourite signature was Albanicus; under which, in a letter to his friend Hortus, he describes his own delightful residence of Dryburgh Abbey in the fourth volume of "*The Bee*." In some letters (where printed we are not informed) he warmly embraced the cause of Mary Queen of Scots against Dr. Robertson. To this Magazine he communicated, in 1784, a description of the Grave of Ossian, with an epitaph in blank verse, vol. LIV. p. 404; and a letter on the Antiquities of Scotland, signed with his own name, *ibid.* 674; and in 1785 a fragment of Petronius, received from Constantinople, signed A. B. vol. LV. p. 105.

The mind of this indefatigable nobleman was, as we have seen, almost continually devoted, through a long series of years, to the pursuits of literature. His correspondence with scholars and men of science, both at home and abroad, was almost unbounded; and he numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished characters of his period,—a period which may almost be said to comprise the Nestorian age of three generations. Some specimens of his correspondence, particularly illustrating the first proceedings of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society may be expected in the forthcoming volume of Mr. Nichols's "*Illustrations of Literature*."

In Scotland patronage can rarely afford to take a very munificent form, nor did Lord Buchan's circumstances enable him to become an exception to the general order. But in kind offices, in recommendations, in introductions, in suggestions, and in warmly interesting himself and others within his sphere for the promotion of deserving efforts and youthful or lowly aspirants to fame, he well merited the name of a zealous patron. The poet Burns, Tyler, the translator of Callimachus, and Pinkerton the historian and antiquary, were, amongst others, fostered by his countenance and friendship.

Lord Buchan married, at Aberdeen, Oct. 15, 1771, Margaret, eldest daughter of his cousin-german, William Fraser, of Fraserfield, co. Aberdeen, esq. The Countess, who died May 12, 1819, never had any family. The titles have devolved on his Lordship's nephew, Henry-David Erskine, esq. elder son of the Hon. Henry Erskine, who died in 1817. His Lordship is a widower, with a numerous family, having lost his lady, who was Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Charles Shipley, on the 5th of last October.

A portrait of the Earl of Buchan, when Lord Cardross, was painted by Reynolds, in a Van Dyck dress, and engraved in mezzotinto by J. Finlayson in 1765. A profile, taken by Tassie in 1783, was published in 1797, at the head of the dedication to his Lordship of Herbert's *Iconographia Scotica*; and among the etchings of the clever self-taught artist Kay, is a small whole-length of the Earl in 1784, in the same plate with the Marquis of Graham (the present Duke of Montrose). They stand dos-a-dos in the Highland military costume.

THE COUNTESS OF DERBY.

April 23. At Knowsley, after protracted suffering, aged 66, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Derby.

Many females have risen from the lower grades of society to exalted rank, some on account of their personal charms, others by fortuitous circumstances, but unfortunately too few by a union of superior beauty with virtuous conduct. To the subject of this memoir this praise is due.

Her father was Mr. George Farren, a surgeon and apothecary of Cork, and brother to Captain Farren, of the 64th foot. Her mother was Miss Wright, the daughter of a brewer of Liverpool, who brought Mr. Farren some fortune, but which he dissipated by irregular habits, and particularly by an attachment to "atrical amusements, which induced

him to neglect his profession, and join the company of actors at Liverpool. In this situation he met an early death, having had four children, of whom only two daughters long survived him. Peggy, the youngest, was married to Mr. Knight, a respectable actor of Covent-garden Theatre.

Miss Elizabeth Farren made her first appearance on the Liverpool stage, in 1773, as Rosetta, in "*Love in a Village*." She performed this and many other characters with great success, not only at Liverpool, but at Shrewsbury, Chester, and other places where the company usually performed. At length, by the kindness of Mr. Younger, the manager, she obtained a letter of introduction to the elder Colman, at whose theatre in the Haymarket she appeared in the summer of 1777, in the character of Miss Harcastle, in Goldsmith's comedy of "*She stoops to conquer*." That excellent mimic Edwin, first appeared the same night as Tony Lumpkin; and the celebrated Henderson also made his *début* during that season. It may not be unamusing to quote a contemporary critic on the lady: "Miss Farren's first appearance on a London stage, appeared the most leading figure in this groupe, and from that circumstance is entitled to some indulgence from the critic pen. Her performance of Miss Harcastle, though far short of Mrs. Bulkeley, who was the original bar-maid, would not have disgraced either of our winter theatres. Her person is genteel, and above the middle stature; her countenance full of sensibility, and capable of expression; her voice clear, but rather sharp, and not sufficiently varied; her action not directly awkward; and her delivery emphatic and distinct."

On the 30th of August following Miss Farren played the part of Rosina, in the "*Spanish Barber*," which was then first produced, and by her skilful performance greatly contributed to the success of the piece.

In the ensuing winter she was engaged at Covent garden, where she performed in tragedy, as she did also afterwards at Drury-lane. It was, however, on the removal of Mrs. Abingdon to Covent-garden that the opening was provided for her in the principal characters of comedy, that proved most advantageous towards the display of her abilities. It was about this period of her fame that the celebrated Charles Fox was observed to pay her particular attention, frequently dangling whole evenings behind the scenes for the sake of her company; but finding these attentions not meeting the success he anticipated, he

gave up the pursuit to Lord Derby, who took every means in his power to promote her interest. He induced Lady Dorothea Thompson and Lady Cecilia Johnson to become her patronesses; by which means she was enabled to move in the first circles, and she became anxious to rival those of the highest rank and fortune in every female and polite accomplishment; and so indefatigable were the pains the lady took to improve, that Miss Farren was justly considered as a finished pattern of female elegance and fashion. The platonic affection that was said to exist between Miss Farren and Lord Derby was of course productive of a great many squibs, &c. among the would-be-wits and idlers about town; but their conduct was so guarded as to be free from the aspersions of the most censorious or malicious. When the Duke of Richmond had private plays performed at his house in Privy Gardens, Miss Farren was appointed to preside over the stage business; which employment introduced her to most of the nobility of the kingdom, and thereby gave her an importance unknown to any of her theatrical contemporaries.

The following character is from a dramatic publication of that period:

"It might be sufficient praise to say of Miss Farren's performances, if she had never deviated from the walk for which art as well as nature designed her, it might, perhaps, be sufficient praise to say, that, were we to collect every idea which has been suggested to us by books, or has been the result of our own observations on life, assisted by all that the imagination could conceive of a woman of fashion, we should find every idea realized, and every conception embodied in the person and acting of Miss Farren. Her figure is considerably above the middle height; and is of that slight texture which allows and requires the use of full and flowing drapery, an advantage of which she well knows how to avail herself; her face, though not regularly beautiful, is animated and prepossessing; her eye, which is blue and penetrating, is a powerful feature when she chooses to employ it on the public, and either flashes with spirit or melts with softness, as its mistress decides on the expression she wishes to convey; her voice we never thought to possess much sweetness, but it is refined and feminine; and her smiles, of which she is no niggard, fascinate the heart as much as her form delights the eye. In short, a more complete exhibition of graces and accomplishments never presented itself for admiration before the view of an audience.

"To this enumeration of personal charms, we have to add the list of her talents. It is not wise, indeed, to separate them, they are mutually benefited and improved by each other. *Dant simul et accipient.* A rarer combination of nature and art to qualify their favourite for the assumption of the principal characters in the higher comedy has never been known; she possesses ease, vivacity, spirit, and humour; and her performances are so little injured by effort, that we have often experienced a delusion of the senses, and imagined what in a theatre it is so difficult to imagine, the scene of action to be identified, and Miss Farren really the character she was only attempting to sustain; we cannot admit the supposition even, that St. James's ever displayed superior evidence of fine breeding than Miss Farren has often done in her own person."

At length, by the death of his first Countess, March 14, 1797, the obstacle to the Earl's wishes was removed. Miss Farren took her farewell of the public at Drury-lane, on the 7th of April following, in the character of Lady Teazle, in the "School for Scandal," on which occasion the house actually overflowed. Towards the conclusion of the play she appeared to be much affected, and when Mr. Wroughton came forward to speak some lines which were written on the occasion, her emotions increased to such a degree that she was under the necessity of receiving support from Mr. King. The fall of the curtain was attended with repeated bursts of applause, not unmingled with feelings of regret, for the loss of an actress, then in the zenith of her charms, and while her dramatic reputation was in the highest esteem of the public. On the 8th of May following she was married to Lord Derby by special licence, at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-square; and she was soon after introduced at Court, and was one of the procession to the marriage of the Princess Royal to the Duke of Wirtemberg.

After her marriage the Countess of Derby on no occasion obtruded herself on public notice, or in any way descended from the propriety of that acquired station of which she had become the ornament. She gave birth to three children, of whom the youngest only survives. They were: Lady Lucy-Elizabeth, who died in 1809, at the age of ten; the Hon. James, who died in 1817, at the age of seventeen; and Lady Mary-Margaret, married in 1821 to the Earl of Wilton.

The remains of the Countess of Derby were interred at Ormskirk on 30th April.

THE EARL OF BLESSINGTON.

May 23. At Paris, aged 46, the Right Hon. Charles-John Gardiner, Earl of Blessington, second Viscount and Baron Mountjoy, a Representative Peer for Ireland, and a Governor of the County of Tyrone.

The family of Gardiner, which was first raised to the Peerage in the person of his Lordship's father in 1789, and by this nobleman's decease has left the roll of Peers, was founded by the first Lord Mountjoy's grandfather, the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. His wife was Anne, sole daughter and heiress of the Hon. Alexander Stewart, second son of William first Viscount Mountjoy of that family; the male line of which terminated with William third Viscount Mountjoy, and first Earl of Blessington, in 1760.

The nobleman now deceased was born July 19, 1782, the only surviving son of the first marriage of Luke Viscount Mountjoy, with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Montgomery, of Magbiehill, co. Peebles, Bart. and sister to Anne late Marchioness Townshend. At the age of sixteen he succeeded his father, who was slain by the rebels at Ross, June 5, 1798. He was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland about 1809; and advanced to his Earldom June 22, 1816.

His Lordship was twice married: first, July 11, 1812, to Mary-Campbell, widow of Major William Browne, and by her, who died at St. Germain's, in France, Sept. 19, 1814, he had one son and two daughters: 1. Lady Harriett-Anne-Frances, who was married Dec. 4, 1827, to Count Alfred D'Orsay; 2. Luke-Wellington, Viscount Mountjoy, who died in his tenth year in 1823; 3. Lady Mary. His second marriage took place Feb. 16, 1818, with the widow of M. St. Leger Farmer, Esq. and daughter of Edmond Power, of Curragheen, co. Waterford. The Countess, who survives him, has written some novels which have acquired considerable popularity.

On the day of his death the Earl appeared in good health; but, after taking a luncheon, consisting of a mutton-chop, and to him an unusual quantity of *Eau de Melise*, he rode out in the heat of the day on horseback, along the Champs Elysées, and was suddenly attacked with apoplexy. His servant prevented his falling from his horse, but he was carried home immediately, and Dr. Young and Dr. Boyton sent for. Every attention was paid, and every remedy resorted to, but in vain.

His sister Louisa is the wife of the *Gen. Robert Fowler*, D. D. Bishop of Os-

sory; and his late half-sister, Margaret, the wife of John Hely Hutchinson, Esq. M.P. (heir presumptive to the Earl of Donoughmore,) left a son and daughter.

LORD HARRIS.

May .. At Belmont, Kent, aged 82, the Right Hon. George Lord Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont in Kent, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 73d foot, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, G.C.B.

This illustrious officer was born March 13, 1746, the son of the Rev. George Harris, of Brasted, in Kent, by Sarah, daughter of George Twentymann, of Braintree, in Cumberland, Esq. He entered the service as a Cadet in the Royal Artillery in 1759, and was appointed Fireworker in June 1762; but in the following month was transferred to an Ensigny in the 5th foot, promoted to be Lieutenant in 1765, Adjutant in 1767, and Captain in 1771. In May 1774 he embarked for America, and he was engaged in the action of Lexington, and in the battle of Bunker's Hill. In the latter he was severely wounded in the head, and in consequence was trepanned, and came home; but he returned in time to take the field previously to the Army landing in Long Island, in July 1776. Capt. Harris was present at the affair of Flat Bush; in the skirmishes on York Island; in the engagement at White Plains; at Iron Hill (where he was shot through the leg), and in every action up to the 3d November, 1778, except that of German Town. In the latter year he was appointed to a Majority in his regiment, and in November he embarked with it for the West Indies, with the force under Major-Gen. Grant, by whom he was appointed to command the battalion of grenadiers, and landed with the reserve of the army under Brig-Gen. Meadows at St. Lucie, 25th December. After the taking of Morne Fortunée, Major Harris was second in command under Brig-Gen. Meadows at the Vigie, where the French were repulsed in their repeated attacks on our post, and in consequence retreated from the Island. In 1779 he embarked with his regiment as Marines, and was present in the engagement off Grenada under Admiral Biron; and in 1780 returned to England.

In December that year he succeeded to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 5th foot, from which he exchanged into the 76th, and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras. He was in the campaigns of 1790 and 1791, against Tippoo Sultaun; and in the action of

15th May, 1791, was appointed by Lord Cornwallis to command the 2d line; he was also personally engaged in the attack of the Sultaun's camp and island of Seringapatam, on the night of the 6th February, 1792, the success of which terminated the war. Peace being re-established, this officer returned with Sir W. Medows to England.

In reward for his services, he was appointed Colonel by brevet, Nov. 18, 1792; the 3d October, 1794, he was appointed to the rank of Major-General, when he re-embarked for India, and was placed on the Bengal Staff. The 3d May, 1796, he received the local rank of Lieut.-General, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief under the Presidency of Fort St. George; and in February 1798 he succeeded to the military and civil Government of the troops and territories of Madras.

In December, 1798, the distinguished military talents of Lieut.-Gen. Harris pointed him out to the discriminating eye of the Marquess Wellesley as the fittest person to command the Army against the formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun. The forces under his command exceeded 50,000 men, and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo, and the annexation of his dominions to his Majesty's Crown. The following letter from the East India Government was addressed to the Lieut.-General on this occasion:

"The Governor-general in Council now directs me to signify his particular sense of the firmness, constancy, and perseverance with which you subdued the difficulties opposed to the progress of the army through the enemy's country; of the zeal and unanimity with which you inspired all the great departments of your army; of the judgment displayed in the whole conduct of the campaign, especially in the passage of the Cavery, and in the position taken up before Seringapatam; and the vigour and skill with which the siege was conducted. This great achievement entitles you to the gratitude and respect of the Company, of your King, and of your Country; and the Governor-general has already discharged, with particular satisfaction, the grateful duty of stating to the Honourable Court of Directors, and to His Majesty's Ministers, your eminent services, in a manner adequate to the honour and advantage which the British Empire in India is likely to derive from the splendid victories obtained by the army under your command.—*Fort St. George, August 7th, 1799.*"

The Conqueror was promoted to the *Genl. Majo.* July, 1829.

Colonelcy of the 73d foot, Feb. 14, 1800; to the rank of Lieut.-General Jan. 1, 1801; and General Jan. 1, 1812. He was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont in Kent, Aug. 11, 1815; and was appointed a Grand Cross of the Bath, May 27, 1820. His Lordship succeeded General Francis Dundas as Governor of Dumbarton Castle in January 1824. During the latter years of his life he lived in dignified retirement at his seat in Kent, beloved and respected by all around him. He was remarkable for his clear understanding, his unaffected bravery, his kind disposition, and simple manners.

Lord Harris married, Dec. 9, 1779, Anne-Carteret, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Dixon, esq. of Bath; and by that lady, who survives him, had four sons and six daughters: 1. the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth, married in 1799 to the present Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, M.P.; 2. Major-Gen. the Right Hon. William-George, now Lord Harris, C.B. and K.W.; he has been twice married, and by his first lady, Eliza-Serena-Anne, daughter of William Dick, of Tullimet, in Perthshire, esq. has three sons and a daughter; 3. the Hon. Michael-Thomas, who was Collector and Magistrate at Canara, on the Madras establishment; he married in 1807 Emma-Mary, fourth daughter of William Money, of Walthamstow, esq. and died in 1824, leaving two sons and two daughters; 4. the Hon. Sarah, married to the Rev. John Hodson; 5. the Hon. Phæbe-Frances; 6. Charles, who was slain at the attack on New Orleans in 1815, at the age of twenty-one; 7. the Hon. Sybilla-Mary; 8. the Hon. Matilda; 9. the Hon. Mary-Jane, married in 1822 to Francis Bradley, esq.; and, 10. the Hon. Musgrave-Alured, in the Civil service of the East India Company at Bombay.

Lord Harris's will has been proved in Doctors'-commons. Probate was granted to the present Lord, and the effects were sworn under 90,000*l.* It is well known that the deceased was in the frequent habit of boasting that he had been the architect of his own fortune; one of the clauses runs thus: "To my estimable and much-loved daughter, Ann Lushington (the wife of the celebrated civilian), and to her worthy husband, and my highly esteemed friend, I leave 200*l.* each for a ring, or any memento they may choose, of our mutual regard; and to each of their children who may be living at the time of my decease I leave them mourning rings, in the hope they

may at odd times bring their grandfather to memory, and recollect that, under Providence, he imputes his rise from *nothing* to his affluent fortune, to his economy and willing privation from self-indulgence through a long life." In another part of this will, the deceased thus disposes of the costly jewels which fell to his lot in the distribution of the Seringapatam prizes: "The jewels received by me, as part of the Seringapatam prize, I wish to entail as a memorial in the family of what Providence has done for it; and, to that intent, I bequeath the same to my said trustees. Upon the same trusts, the gold medal sent to Tippoo Sultan by Louis XVI. of France, bearing very strong likenesses of him and his Queen Antoinette, and which being found among Tippoo's treasure by the prize-agents (chosen by the army not only to take charge and to dispose of the booty taken, but to decide on the share each individual was entitled to), was by them, in the name of that army, sent to me, requesting my acceptance of it."

LIEUT.-GEN. MONTGOMERIE, M.P.

May. At Bath, Lieut.-General James Montgomery, Colonel of the 30th foot, M.P. for Ayrshire, youngest brother to the late, and great uncle to the present, Earl of Eglintoun.

Lieut.-Gen. Montgomery was the fifth and youngest son of Alexander M., of Coysfield, Esq. (great grandson of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglintoun,) by Lillias, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery, Bart. He was appointed Ensign in the 51st foot, Sept. 13, 1773, and joined the regiment at Minorca early in 1774. At the close of 1775 he exchanged into the 19th foot, and was appointed Adjutant by Gen. James Murray. In 1776 he returned with his regiment to England, and succeeded to a Lieutenancy July 23, 1778. In February 1780 he was appointed to a Company in the 93d, and sailed with an expedition to the West Indies. Soon after arriving at Jamaica, the 93d was drafted and sent home; Capt. Montgomery remained in that Island on the Staff, as Major of Brigade to Gen. Garth, but returned to Europe at the end of 1781.

On the reduction of the corps at the peace of 1783, Capt. Montgomery was placed on half pay, but in November 1786 purchased into the 10th foot, and joined in Jamaica. In 1790 he was sent to England on the recruiting service; in February 1793 he rejoined his regiment, and continued with it until 1794. On his return to Great Britain, he was ap-

pointed Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. Bruce; and in March 1794 received the brevet of Major. In May 1795, having been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th West India Regiment, he sailed with the Officers to Martinique, in order to raise that corps; but not succeeding, he offered his services in the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1796, was removed April 5 that year to the 31st Light Dragoons, and appointed by that General to command the troops at St. Kitts. He remained there till exchanged in 1798 into the 45th, which regiment he joined at Dominica, but was shortly after obliged to return to England from ill health.

He was appointed Colonel by brevet April 29, 1802, and in 1804 Lieut.-Colonel of the 64th foot. In February of the latter year he was appointed Brigadier-General in the West Indies. He sailed in March with Sir William Myers, Commander of the Forces, and was selected by him to hold the civil and military command at Tobago. In 1805 he was removed to the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice, where he remained until November 1808, during the greater part of which time he acted as Governor of those Colonies. He was then removed by Gen. Beckwith to Dominica, and in 1809 returned to England. He received the rank of Major-General in that year, the Colonelcy of the 74th regiment in 1813, the rank of Lieut.-General in 1814, and the Colonelcy of the 30th regiment in 1823.

Lieut.-Gen. Montgomery was first returned to Parliament as Knight for Ayrshire in 1818, and was re-elected in 1820 and 1826.

SIR WILLIAM BURROUGHS, BART.

June 1. In Russell-street, Bath, Sir William Burroughs, of Castle Bagshaw, co. Cavan, Bart.

Sir William was the third son of the Rev. Lewis Burroughs, D.D. Archdeacon of Derry, by Mary, daughter of Richard Cane, of Larabrian, co. Kildare, esq. and younger brother to the late Rev. Newburgh Burroughs, also Archdeacon of Derry. Sir William filled for many years the office of Advocate-general in Bengal, and was subsequently one of the Puisne Judges at that Presidency. He was created a Baronet Dec. 1, 1804; and then had the following grant of arms: Gules, the trunk of a laurel-tree eradicated, with two branches Proper, on a chief Or an Eastern coronet Gules between two annulets Azure. Crest, on an Eastern coronet Or a lion passant Gules.

Sir William married Letitia, daughter of William Newburgh, of Ballyhaise, co. Cavan, esq. She died in 1803, having had issue one son and three daughters: 1. William, who was an officer in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, but died unmarried in 1814, at the age of thirty, of wounds received before Bayonne; 2. Letitia, married in 1820 to Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.; 3. Maria-Isabella, who died unmarried in 1798; and 4. Louisa. The Baronetcy has become extinct.

WALTER SNEYD, Esq.

June 23. At Keel Hall, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in his 78th year, Walter Sneyd, Esq. the descendant of an ancient Staffordshire family, whose principal seat was formerly at Bradwell, in that county, but in the reign of Elizabeth was transferred to Keel.

Erdeswick (whose "Survey" was written circa 1580) thus details the origin of the family: "Somewhat easterly of Talk (a place on the North-west extremity of Staffordshire) stands Bradwell, y^e seat of Raufe, y^e son of Sir Wm. Sneyd, Kt. who is y^e fourth man from the raiser of that family, William by name, a citizen of Chester. This William, y^e Chester man, was y^e son of Nicholas, y^e son of Richard, to which Richard, or Richard his father, y^e Lord Audley gave Bradwell, as I have heard, in fee-farm*. William had issue Richard Sneyd, learned in the laws, who had issue Sir William, before spoken of, who had issue Raufe Sneyd, now of Bradwell. This Raufe, by virtue of his affability, courtesy, and in all good sort increasing his patrimony, sheweth that the first ad-

vancee thereof obtained his wealth, whereby this house is come to this estate, by lawful, good, and praiseworthy means; for otherwise, God would punish the sins of the parents upon the children, until the third and fourth generation, and y^e third heir should scarce enjoy the patrimony†." From Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, it appears that Ralph Sneyd was then one of the Aldermen of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the Sneyds removed from Bradwell (described by Plot, p. 359, as having been a "magnificent mansion,") to Keel, which has ever since been the principal residence of the family. "More than a mile from Newcastle westward (says Erdeswicke, in a passage subsequent to the one above quoted) stands Keele, where Ralph Sneyd hath built a very proper and fine house of stone."‡ A curious south-west view of the edifice, which still retains much of its original appearance, is given in Plot's History of the County, engraved by Nicholas Burghers, and dedicated to William Sneyd, esq. whom, with his usual profusion of epithets, the Doctor styles a "worshipful, judicious, prudent, and most obliging gentleman, a worthy benefactor of this work;" and in several other places he mentions him as a curious inquirer into science and natural history.

During the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament the Sneyds were of the royal party, and suffered much for their devotion to the cause. In a journal (MS.) of the proceedings of a Parliamentary Committee sitting at Stafford, there appears the following entry:

"Feb. 29, 1643-4. Ordered, That

* Mr. Harwood, in his recent edition of Erdeswicke (p. 20) remarks, "Bradwell is said to have been purchased by Sneyd, temp. Henry IV."—The supposition is correct, as may be seen by referring to the introductory portion of Shaw's "History of Staffordshire, vol. II. p. vi."

† This alludes to the adage, "De male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres."

‡ The period at which Erdeswicke commenced his Survey is uncertain:—Mr. Harwood, in the last edition, conjectures that it was "about 1593," but I suspect that he began to collect his materials much earlier: and a discrepancy between the two passages quoted above, confirms me in the opinion. In the first of them, it will be seen, he speaks of Sneyd as still residing at Bradwell, yet in the second he mentions his having built the house at Keel. Now, on the front of Keel Hall, as shewn in Plot's view of it, there appears the date 1581, which was doubtless that of its completion, and of Sneyd's removal thither, as we may reasonably presume that he did not build the house without the view of inhabiting it. Is it not then pretty clear that, though the second quotation from Erdeswicke was penned after that year, the first must have been written previous to it?—Much stress also might be laid upon the improbability that Erdeswicke, who died at an advanced age in 1603, and some time before his death, became, as Ant. Wood tells us, "often times crazed, and fit for no kind of serious business," should commence and complete a work of so much research at so late a period as 1593; but this is not the place to continue the inquiry.

Keels House be forthwith demolished by Captain Barbar's souldiers*."

That this order was in some measure acted upon, appears from a letter addressed, in 1679, by W. Sneyd, esq. (Member for the County at the Restoration,) to Walter Chetwind, esq. in reply to some inquiries made by the latter respecting his pedigree, wherein he says, "most of my writings were lost when Keel was plundered;" and a subsequent order of the above-mentioned Committee runs thus:

"May 1, 1644. Mrs. Sneyd, wife of Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Keel, to pay to the Committee at Stafford 400*l.* Mrs. Sneyd to have all the goods remaining at Keel House, except vessels of brass and wood, corn, and white meal."

It appears that he suffered still further for his devotion to his monarch, as in the list of Staffordshire loyalists who compounded for the sequestration of their estates by paying fines, there occurs this item, "Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, Esq. 1000*l.* with 100*l.* per annum settled."

The founder of Keel Hall, Ralph Sneyd, was three times Sheriff of the County, and several of his descendants have enjoyed the like distinction; the family-vault of the Sneyds is in the Church of Wolstanton, five or six miles from Keel; but in the Church of the latter place they have two mural monuments; one of them to the memory of Ralph Sneyd, ob. 1792, æt. 70, and of his wife Barbara, ob. 1797, æt. 71; it also records the names of their fourteen children. These were the father and mother of the gentleman now deceased. The lady was the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, Bart. by Lady Barbara Legge; and the late Mr. Sneyd married a lady of the same family, his first cousin the Hon. Louisa Bagot, eldest daughter of William first Lord Bagot and the Hon. Louisa St. John.

In the returns of the Staffordshire Militia, embodied 1776, the late Mr. Sneyd's name appears as Captain of a company; in 1783 he was Major; and on the 1st May 1790 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His Majesty George the Third was so well pleased with the appearance and conduct of the regiment, when stationed at Winchester, towards the close of the last century, that he signified his desire it should proceed to Windsor, to do duty about his person; and on its arrival, the following

notice was issued by Lieut.-Col. Sneyd:

"Windsor, 14 June, 1798.—Parole, Staffordshire, R. O.—His Majesty having been pleased to make choice of the Stafford regiment to do the duty at Windsor this summer, the Colonel wishes to observe to the men how necessary it is to appear as a regiment ought to do which is particularly selected to be near the person of the King. In order to this, it is absolutely necessary that no man who is on duty, be on any account suffered to be absent from parade."

At Windsor, Weymouth, or St. James's, the regiment remained almost constantly on duty, till the peace of 1814, when it was disembodied. "During this time (says Pitt's History of Staffordshire) Col. Sneyd received many tokens of Royal regard, and his Majesty stood sponsor to one of his children." In 1805, after reviewing the regiment at Windsor, his Majesty expressed his approbation of the men's evolutions and appearance in this forcible manner—"They shall be called my own;" and Lord Uxbridge was commanded to communicate to the regiment the King's "entire approbation, not only of its very steady appearance that day in the field, but also of its general good conduct; in reward for which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to confer upon it the honour of being in future named, THE KING'S OWN STAFFORDSHIRE MILITIA."

About this period Lieut.-Col. Sneyd, after a service of twenty-nine years, quitted the regiment, "universally regretted," says a recent writer, "both by officers and men." He subsequently, it is believed, commanded the Local Militia in the hundred of Pirehill North, in Staffordshire.

Mr. Sneyd was elected M.P. for Castle Rising at the General Election in 1784; but sat in the House of Commons only during that Parliament, which was dissolved in 1790. He served Sheriff for Staffordshire in 1814. His death was announced in the Staffordshire Advertiser, with the following well-merited encomium: "Although the head of an ancient family, and possessor of very considerable property in the county, yet his title to the general respect which he enjoyed was derived from higher sources,—from a character distinguished by manliness, integrity, and independence, a clear and excellent understanding, and a remarkably sound judgment,—from his religious principles, his moral habits, his domestic affections, his well-regulated liberality, and his exemplary and upright conduct in all the relations of life.

The arms of Sneyd are, Argent, a

* Mr. Harwood (p. 24 of his "Erdeswicke") says, "Keel House was ordered by the Parliament to be demolished;" but it will be seen that the order emanated from a local committee only.

seythe Sable, the blade in chief, and the *anede* or handle in bend sinister; on the dexter side of the handle a fleur de lis Sable. Le Neve, in a manuscript note on Erdeswicke, (Mus. Brit.) says: "Snead, in the German language, signifies to cut; thence a sith is their arms;" but, without disputing the correctness of the "learned Theban's" remark, it may be observed that he needed not have roamed abroad in search of a derivation which was to be found nearer home, *snead* being an old North-country word (of Saxon origin) still in use, for the handle of a seythe; and that fanciful taste which often caused the selection of devices emblematic of the names of those who bore them, doubtless led to the adoption of a seythe by the Sneyds.

LIEUT.-COL. TARLETON.

Feb. . . . In Cheshire, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Henry Tarleton, on the half pay of the 60th foot; nephew to Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bart. and K. C. B.

He was the fourth and youngest son of Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth, in Cheshire, Esq. by Mary, daughter and coheir of Laurence Robinson, of Clitheroe, in Lancashire, Esq. He was appointed Cornet in the first dragoon guards in 1804, Lieutenant in the 21st dragoons 1805, Captain of the 4th garrison battalion 1808; in the 7th foot 1810; acted in that year as Aid-de-camp to his uncle Sir B. Tarleton, on the staff of the Severn district, was promoted to a Majority of the 60th foot in 1814, and to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1817.

WILLIAM HALE, ESQ.

April . . . At King's Walden, Herts, advanced in years, William Hale, Esq. uncle by marriage to the Earl of Verulam, and brother to the late Charlotte Countess Onslow.

This gentleman, the representative of a family which has frequently represented the county of Hertford in Parliament (see their pedigree in Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. iii. p. 132) was the eldest son of William Hale, of King's Walden, esq. (eldest son of Sir Bernard Hale, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland,) by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Farnaby, the first Baronet of Kippington, in Kent.

Mr. Hale married April 3, 1777, the Hon. Mary Grimston, daughter of James second Viscount Grimston, and had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. William Hale, Esq. who married in 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Leeson, and cousin to the Earl of Milltown; 2. Charlotte Bucknall, married in 1809 to her first cousin Cholmeley Dering,

esq. (second son of the late Sir Edward Dering, seventh Baronet, by Anne, dau. of William Hale, esq.) and has a numerous family; 3. Paggen, who died in 1814, at the age of 30; 4. Cecil-Barnaby-Richard, a midshipman R. N. who died at Jamaica, Jan. 17, 1801, in his 15th year; 5. Elizabeth-Mary, married to George Proctor, of Madocks, in Hertfordshire, Esq.; and 6. the Rev. Henry, Perpetual Curate of King's Walden, who is deceased.

CAPTAIN KEMPE.

Lately. At Bridgend, South Wales, aged 72, Capt. Nicholas Kempe, R. N.

Capt. Kempe entered the navy at a very early period of his life; during the revolutionary war with the United States, was on the American station; passed much of the early portion of his service in the West Indies, and was three years in the East Indies, where he bore his part in several engagements with the French squadron commanded by Admiral Suffrein.

He was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1796, and was appointed to the Dutch frigate Williamstadt of 44 guns (afterwards called the Princess), which vessel, some officers, as prisoners of war, and a convoy, he brought to England, and arrived at the time of the mutiny in the fleet. He was afterwards appointed to the Cockatrice sloop of war, on board which vessel he met with an accident which impeded his further career in the service; the carpenter, in removing a scuttle close by Capt. Kempe's cabin door, did not use the proper precaution against accident, and, that part of the ship being dark, Capt. Kempe fell into the hold, injured his head and, fractured several of his ribs. On his recovery he was appointed to the command of a body of the sea fencibles (at that time organized to protect the coast against invasion) in Yorkshire; this post he held until the sea fencibles were disbanded. On this Capt. Kempe retired on half-pay to the seclusion of a country life, and took up his abode at the village of Bishopston, about six miles from Swansea in South Wales, on the sea coast, near that noble æstuary, the river Burry, and at the foot of the mountain Cevyn y Bryn, on which stands the remarkable British trophy or cromlech, Arthur's stone.* Here Capt. Kempe passed

* Arthur's stone is a huge mass of granite (if the writer's sketch, made in 1811, is correct,) weighing upwards of twenty tons, placed on the summit of a lofty mountain, and resting on five or six

the hours of his tranquil, unambitious, and honourable retirement in riding and trout fishing; and the testimony of respect with which he was received by the rustics of Gower* on entering every sabbath the rude village church of Bishopston† showed how much he was beloved by his poor neighbours. Those friends or relatives who visited Capt. Kempe in his cottage at Bishopston ever went away impressed with that generosity of character and openness of heart, which shewed, according to the homely but expressive phrase, that he thought "he could never make too much of them." How often with the limited income of a half-pay officer is found the spirit of a prince, and the sordid niggardliness of avarice shrouded under the splendour of office and title! Of the first mentioned class of character was Capt. Nicholas Kempe; just and punctual in all his engagements, to the strictness of the apostolic injunction of "owing no man anything," the rest was for the duties of relationship, of generous hospitality, and for the poor. The tenor of his earthly path was noiseless and unpretending; but his memory is embalmed with the tear of individual gratitude, and his reward rests with that all righteous judge who looks solely at the singleness of the heart, not at the adventitious circumstances of worldly acquirements. Of men like him our dearest and best hopes teach us with humble assurance to exclaim,

"Let none suppose this relique of the just,

Is here wrapped up to perish in the dust!"‡

Capt. Nicholas Kempe was the elder representative of that branch of the ancient stock of the family originally seated at Olantigh in Kent, which migrated to Cornwall, and his descent may be thus briefly shown, without particularly noticing the intermarriages.

Peter Kempe, of Wye in Kent, temp. Edw. III.—Thomas Kempe, of Olantigh, in the said parish, died 1428.—Sir William Kempe, knt.—William Kempe.—

smaller supporting stones; underneath the stone issues a spring called by a Welsh term, signifying "the lady's well."

* The Peninsula near Swansea, so termed.

† Few of the obscure country churches in Wales have any other floor than the ground on which they are built.

‡ Inscription on the monument of ^{the} lady Katherine Scott, in Nettlested ^{ch.}, Kent, A. D. 1616.

Sir Thomas Kempe, knt. of the Bath.* —Edmund Kempe.—Humphrey Kempe.—Richard Kempe, of Lavethan in Bissland, Cornwall.—William Kempe.—Thomas Kempe (married Catherine Courtenay, which intermarriage allied the family to the blood of Plantagenet, and of Courtenay, Earl of Devon). —John Kempe.—Nich. Kempe (bought Rosteague in the parish of Gerrans near Falmouth 1619). —John Kempe, of Rosteague.—Nicholas Kempe, do.—Arthur Kempe, do.—Nicholas Kempe, do.—Samuel Kempe, sold the mansion and estate of Rosteague to —Harris, esq.—Nicholas Kempe, John Kempe, William Kempe, Jane (Larbeck), Honour (Stephens).

The first name of this last descent is the subject of this memoir, who had the mortification, through the changes incidental to worldly fortune, to see the beautifully situated residence of his ancestors on the Cornish coast, Rosteague, alienated from succession to himself. The second brother John, a most worthy and respectable character, died an eminent merchant and ship-owner of New York. The third, William Kempe, esq. of Roath Castle near Caerdiff, is now the elder representative of the family, and has furnished the writer of this memoir with many of the particulars above detailed.

The stock of Kempe, all bearing the same "coat armure," differenced in the crest by way of distinction, has spread itself into various counties of this kingdom. A Sir Ralph Kempe of the North is mentioned as being the parent of the Olantigh family, which Sir Ralph was connected with the Nevills of Raby; a branch was seated at Slindon, in Sussex; another in Norfolk; † some in Essex, Herts, Surrey, ‡ Cornwall, &c. as has been shown. The three garbs Or, in a field Gules, with a bordure engrailed Or, are borne by all the families distinguished by the name of Kempe in the present day, and identify them as a common stock; but an old pedigree in the possession of a daughter of the late Admiral Arthur Kempe, has the following

* Sir William Kempe, knt. whom I take to be the elder son of Sir Thomas, was Sheriff of Kent, 20 Henry VIII.

† Geoffrey Kempe lived at Norwich 1272. Robert Kempe in 1306. The final of the name has been dropped by many of the stock, careless of the right orthography.

‡ Sir Nicholas Kempe was a benefactor to Abbot's alms-houses, Guildford: his portrait now hangs up in the chapel, decorated with the family arms.

note: "The Kempes of Cornwall leave out the bordure enrailed, borne by the Kempes of Kent, whence I guess ours is the chief family; the *bordure* being the brisure of the younger brother." This assertion relative to the *bordure* being borne for difference receives strong confirmation from a passage in Froissart, who says, the arms on the Bishop of Norwich's pennon was charged with a *bordure* Gules, because he was a *younger brother* of the Despensers.* (Johnes's Froissart, vol. vi. p. 279.)

The term *Kempe*, in a former memoir in this Magazine,† has been remarked as signifying a combatant or man at arms; it is used, indeed, frequently in that sense, in the early period of our language, and will be found revived in its original meaning in the writings of Sir Walter Scott. One or two passages from the ancient ballad of King Estmere are subjoined in proof of its ancient acceptation:

"But in did come the King of Spayne,
With Kempes many a one."

"Why, how now, Kempe? said the
King of Spayne."

"Down then came the Kemperye man."

In all which passages, looking at the context, which it is unnecessary here to quote, the word plainly signifies a soldier.

A tradition exists in the family, that the coat of the Kempes was derived from one of the Kemperye, or fighting men of this house, performing a gallant exploit in a field of corn in the sheaf, and at the moment of the king knighting him a hawk alighting on one of the natural golden garbs,‡ which erect and bearing in sanguine field became thenceforth to the Kempes a mark of honourable distinction. A legendary tale not perhaps to be seriously considered. A. J. K.

* The monument of Cardinal Archbishop Kempe in Canterbury cathedral, bears the arms with the *bordure* enrailed; he was a younger brother. The *bordure* has been adopted in later days, perhaps from this very monument, without reference to its being the mark of difference.

† See vol. xciii. i. 603.

‡ Stephen de Segrave, temp. Hen. III. bore the same coat as Kempe, without the *bordure*. See the illuminations of the MS. of Matt. Paris, Bibl. Regia 14. C. vii. Mus. Brit. The retainers of a knight or baron often, perhaps, adopted the arms of their leader, as their own paternal distinction.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.G.S.

The death of Mr. Phillips occurred during the year 1828. He was one of the Society of Friends, and well known by some popular works on Geology. These were, "An Outline of Mineralogy and Geology," 1815; "An Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy," 1816; third edition, enlarged, with numerous woodcuts of Crystals," 1823. Dr. Fitton, in his late Annual Address to the Geological Society, thus notices his labours:

"Among the members whom we have lost during the past year, we have had to regret the death of Mr. William Phillips, who had been for several years distinguished by his acquirements and publications on Mineralogy and Geology; and whose name stands very creditably prominent in the list of persons, fortunately numerous in England, who, though constantly occupied in commerce, increase their own happiness, and promote useful knowledge, by devoting their hours to the pursuit of natural science.

"Mr. Phillips was the author of several papers in our Transactions, all of them containing proofs of the zeal and effect with which he pursued his inquiries. It was after the invention of Dr. Wollaston's reflective goniometer, that his assiduity and success in the use of that beautiful instrument enabled him to produce his most valuable Crystallographic Memoirs; and the third edition of his elaborate work on Mineralogy contains perhaps the most remarkable results ever yet produced in crystallography, from the application of goniometric measurement, without the aid of mathematics. In our fifth volume Mr. Phillips has compared some of the strata near Dover with those of the opposite coast of France; and has proved, that the cliffs on the two sides of the English Channel, though evidently portions of strata once continuous, must always have been separated by a considerable space. He was the author likewise of several detached works, which have materially promoted the study of mineralogy and geology. But the service for which he principally claims the gratitude of English geologists, is his having been the proposer of the Geological 'Outlines of England and Wales;' in which his name is joined to that of the Rev. William D. Conybeare; a book too well known to require any new commendation, and to the completion of which we all look forward with increasing interest and expectation."

REV. W. D. TATTERSALL.

March 26. At the Rectorial house, Westbourne, Sussex, aged 77, the Rev. William De Chair Tattersall, A.M. F.A.S. for upwards of fifty years Rector of that parish, Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and one of His Majesty's Chaplains.

He was the second son of the Rev. James Tattersall, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and of Streatham, in Surrey, by his first wife, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. William De Chair, and sister of the Rev. Dr. John De Chair, Rector of Little Rising-ton, Gloucestershire, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains. His elder brother John was Vicar of Harewood, in Yorkshire, and a King's Chaplain, and his younger brother James was Vicar of Tewkesbury (see Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. v. p. 853). The divine now deceased was educated at Westminster school, where he was admitted King's scholar in 1765, and elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1770, at the head of his election; previous to which he was distinguished for his performance of the character of Phormio, on which occasion he received the commendation of Garrick. He took the degree of M.A. in 1777. He was presented to Westbourne in 1778 by his father, who acquired the right by purchase from the executors of the late Earl of Halifax, and to Wotton-under-Edge in the following year by his College.

Mr. Tattersall some years ago exerted a laudable zeal in the improvement of Psalmody and Church music. He published in 1791, "A Version or Paraphrase of the Psalms originally written by James Merrick, M.A. which he divided into stanzas, and adapted to the purposes of public use or of private devotion," 4to. and likewise an edition in 8vo; the preface of which displays considerable learning and ability. He was encouraged to persevere in his design by very flattering encomiums of the greater part of the Right Reverend Prelates who were then living, particularly of his Diocesans, Dr. Hallifax and Dr. Beadon, successively Bishops of Gloucester; and of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, who observed to him in a letter, that he accounted the division of Merrick's Psalms into stanzas a great advantage, as it fitted them at once for regular music.

With an enthusiastic ardour in the prosecution of this his favourite pursuit, he adapted several of the most approved old tunes to Merrick's version; and he likewise prevailed upon the most eminent composers of his time, viz. his intimate friend Sir William Parsons, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Hayes, Dr. Dupuis, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Haydn, Dr. Callcott, Mr. T. Stafford Smith, the Rev. Osborne Wight, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Shield, Mr. Webbe, Mr. Worgan, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. Trip, &c. to furnish new compositions

for a considerable number of the Psalms. His grateful sense of their services was evinced by the donation of a handsome piece of plate to each of them. In 1795 he published, "Improved Psalmody," in three parts, 8vo. the music printed with types; and subsequently two volumes of Psalms, with new music, engraved. It must here be stated, with regret, that he found himself so considerably a loser by this undertaking that he was deterred from completing it.

As Rector of Westbourne, to which preferment no ecclesiastical duties are attached, Mr. Tattersall became patron of the Vicarage, and on a vacancy several years ago he presented his friend and his schoolfellow the Rev. Peter Monamy Cornwall, who was his Curate at Wotton-under-Edge, to that benefice, on whose demise in the year 1828 he presented his own nephew, the Rev. John Baker, Vicar of Thorp Arch, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Tattersall married Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Ward, of Wands-worth, esq. who is now living, by whom he had, 1. Dr. James Tattersall, of Ealing (late of Uxbridge), Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; 2. the late Rev. George Tattersall; 3. John Tattersall, of Wotton-under-Edge; 4. Mary-Anne; and 5. Jane, relict of the late Granville Hastings Wheler, Esq. of Otterden Place, in Kent. Mr. Tattersall was of a most hospitable disposition, and his friendly, social, and agreeable qualities were highly appreciated, and will be long remembered by all who knew him.

JOHN LOCKLEY, Esq.

March 5. Aged 79, John Lockley, esq. of Amerie Court, near Pershore.

He was born at Barton Hall, in Derbyshire, once the residence of Oliver Cromwell. He resided fifty years at Boscobel House, co. Salop, a place well known as the asylum of King Charles the Second after the fatal battle of Worcester. On the Boscobel estate being sold in 1810, Mr. Lockley removed to Amerie Court, occupying a considerable farm under the Earl of Coventry. Though Mr. Lockley occasionally ran horses at country races, fox-hunting was his favourite amusement, and in this pursuit he achieved what few men could accomplish. For several seasons he was in the habit of hunting with the late Sir Edward Lyttelton's fox-hounds on Cannock Chase, whose hour of meeting was at day-break; after the morning's sport was over, he used to go to the late Lord Talbot's hounds, whose country was on the other side of the Trent, and whose hour of meeting was eleven. Three times in a year he rode the same horse from Newmarket to his own house, 104 miles, in one day. At the age of 73 he rode a distance of 162 miles in fifty-three hours, on the same horse. Whilst on a visit to Mr. William Graze-

brook, of Audnam, near Stourbridge, he had a fall from his horse, while hunting with the fox-hounds of T. Boycott, esq.; but he again mounted his horse gallantly to the end of the chase, and afterwards rode to his friend's house at Audnam, a distance of 16 miles. He was rather unwell in the evening, was taken suddenly worse, and died the next day. His cheerful temper, his affability, and hospitality, will long be remembered. His remains were interred at Bushbury, near Wolverhampton.

THOMAS SHELTON, ESQ.

July 10. At the Sessions House, Old Bailey, aged 74, Thomas Shelton, esq. Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Arraigns, Registrar of the Lord Mayor's Court, and Coroner for the City of London.

This highly useful and excellent officer, and amiable man, was never married, and is supposed to have died very rich. He was one of the most independent men in the Corporation. He never asked a favour of any of his superiors; he never deviated one step from his path of duty to perform a favour for them. The dispatch of business in his office was regular and able; and as a mark of attention to their excellent officer, the Court of Common Council suspended their standing orders, and unanimously elected his nephew, Mr. John Clark (who had been many years his assistant), Clerk of the Arraigns. Mr. Alderman Lucas, in bringing the subject to the Court, said, that he held in his hand letters from the Lord Chief Justice, and others of the Judges, to Mr. Clark, expressing their sense of the great loss sustained by the public in the death of Mr. Shelton, and their opinion of Mr. Clark's qualifications for the office of Clerk of the Arraigns. Mr. Shelton's remains were interred at Datchet, attended by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and other Civic officers.

MAJOR-GEN. LAMONT.

March 31. At Robroystown, N. B. Major-Gen. John Lamont, late of the 92d foot.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 42d foot, in 1793; was promoted the same year to be Lieutenant in the 17th; and early in 1794 to a Captaincy in the then 97th. He served in Holland, and on board the Channel fleet in a sea engagement, June 23, 1795; was appointed Major in the Clanalpine feucible infantry, Sept. 7, 1799; and was present in the battles of the 2d and 6th of October that year. He served also in Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain, being promoted to be Major in the 92d in 1804, and Lt.-Colonel in the army, Jan. 1, 1805. He was engaged in the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and at the action at Kioge, Aug. 29 that year. He succeeded to a Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 92d on the death of Colonel Napier, who was slain at

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Corunna; and, having taken the command of the 2d battalion, which was stationed in the British Islands, remained with it till it was disbanded. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1813, and of Major-General in 1819.

LIEUT.-COL. HARDING.

March 8. At Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. George Harding, Lieut.-Colonel of the 99th foot.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the 44th foot, Dec. 3, 1794, when he proceeded to the Continent, and served there during 1795. In 1796 and 1797 he was employed in the West Indies, where he was engaged in the capture of St. Lucie; and in 1798 at Gibraltar. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, Dec. 5, 1799, and in 1805 appointed Major of the 44th foot. He then proceeded to the Mediterranean, and served in Malta and Sicily; which latter place he left in 1811 for the Peninsula. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1812; succeeded to the command of his regiment at Badajoz; and commanded it at the battle of Salamanca, when it captured a French eagle. On the 25th of October, 1812, he was wounded in the face at Villa Murial, in Spain. In 1813 he returned home from the Peninsula with his regiment; and went in the same year to Holland; he served before Antwerp, and again succeeded to the command at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, when, after having been wounded in four places, his coat shot to pieces and burned with gunpowder, and his left epaulette shot away, he was taken prisoner with several officers, and above two hundred soldiers, being the greatest part of his regiment. He returned to England in consequence of his wounds; and joined the first battalion of his regiment.

FREDERICK VON SCHLEGEL.

This eminent writer, whose death was announced in Part i. page 286, was born at Hanover in the year 1772, and was afterwards apprenticed to a merchant at Leipsig, whilst his elder brother, A. W. Von Schlegel, was highly distinguishing himself at Gottingen. Frederick, however, evincing a decided distaste for the mercantile profession, returned upon his father's hands, and was permitted to follow the natural bent of his genius, which led him, during his sojourn at the Universities of Gottingen and Leipsig, to devote himself to the study of languages with exemplary ardour. He entered the lists as an author at a very early age, attracted the attention of the public by the novelty of his opinions on subjects connected with ancient literature, and acquired no little note by his critical labours in the field of ancient and modern poesy. His

first attempts, the "History of Poetry among the Greeks and Romans," which appeared in 1792; and the "Greeks and Romans," which followed in 1797, were very favourably received. At a later period, particularly after his conversion to the Roman Catholic religion, his favourite pursuit was ethics and romantic literature, in which departments his "Prelections on German History," and "History of Literature," are highly creditable to his attainments. His public lectures on Modern History, and on the Literary Annals of all nations, delivered in 1811-12, created a deep sensation throughout Germany, as combining a high degree of literary attainments with much originality of perception. His manner of viewing and treating these subjects, no less than his dramatic compositions and poems, afforded abundant aliment to the new school of the *romantesque* in that country, soon after its foundation had been laid in contradistinction to the "classical school," and through the chief instrumentality of his brother. An over-wrought impression of the pre-eminent genius and glory of the middle ages strengthened the principles his mind had already imbibed; and, though himself the son of a Protestant clergyman, he scrupled not to pass over to the Roman Catholic religion, within the exclusive pale of which he conceived the regeneration of that golden epocha to be placed. Having prevailed upon his wife, a daughter of the celebrated Jewish deist, Mendelsohn, to follow his example, he had associated himself with Gentz and other converts to the same opinion, and in the year 1808 transferred his residence to Vienna, where he was appointed to the situation of Counsellor of Legation in the Imperial Chancery by Prince Metternich; and for several years conducted the affairs of Secretary to the Austrian Envoy at the Diet of Frankfort; where the fervour of religious feeling does not appear to have rendered him a less useful tool in promoting the machinations of his princely patron. In 1819 he was allowed to retire from official avocations, and zealously embarked in labours calculated to promote the interests of the faith to which he had attached himself: his days were now absorbed by religious studies and spiritual speculations, and the fruits of his investigations were exhibited in the lectures he had begun to deliver at Dresden a few days before his decease. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the intelligence of his death so deeply affected his fellow-labourer and bosom friend, Adam Muller von Nutterdorf, that he died of grief the day after the tidings reached Vienna.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Exeter, aged 49, the Rev. *Hugh Paisley Polson*, Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of St. Mary Major in that city, and of Upton

Helion, Devon. He was of Caius college, Camb. B. A. 1804, M. A. 1807; was presented to Upton Helion in the latter year by Joseph Polson, Esq.; to his church in Exeter in 1814 by the Dean and Chapter; and to his Prebend in 1820.

At Tarcross, Devon, the Rev. *William Rennell*, late a Chaplain R. N.

At Lydford Rectory, Somerset, aged 74, the Rev. *Narcissus Ryall*, B. A. Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1784 by John Davis and others.

Rev. *Charles Sheppard*, Rector of Hornsey, Middlesex, to which church he was presented in 1780 by Dr. Lowth, then Bp. of London.

At Norwich, aged 40, the Rev. *Charles Woodward Smyth*, son of the Rev. John Gees Smyth, Rector of St. Gregory's in that city. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B. A. 1811, being 9th Senior Optime, M. A. 1814.

At an advanced age, the Rev. *John Thomas*, B. A. forty-five years Vicar of Caerleon-on-Usk, and a magistrate for Monmouthsh. The church is in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.

At Bayswater, aged 63, the Rev. *George Waldron*, formerly Rector of Elmley Lovett, Worc. He was instituted to Elmley Lovett on his own presentation in 1800, and resigned it in 1823. He took the degree of M. A. by accumulation, as of St. Mary hall, Oxford, in 1808.

Aged 82, the Rev. *John Henry Williams*, Vicar of Wellsbourne, Warw. He was of Merton coll. Oxf. B. C. L. 1774, and was presented to Wellsbourne in 1779, by Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

April 21. At Brighton, the Rev. *George Kent*, Vicar of Horsford and Horsham St. Faith, Norfolk. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B. A. 1809; and was presented to the above-named churches in 1812 by the late Viscount Ranelagh.

June 16. At Clifton, aged 25, the Rev. *H. Magan*, late of Rutland-square, Dublin.

June 18. Aged 72, the Rev. *William Preston*, Vicar of Wold Newton, near Bridlington, to which he was instituted in 1802.

June 20. At Prestbury, Glouc. aged 61, the Rev. *Edmund Edward Southouse*, Rector of Wolstone, Glouc. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1794; and was many years Chaplain to the British Army. He was presented to Wolstone in 1795 by the Earl of Coventry.

June 26. At his son-in-law's, Richard Hill, Esq. at Thornton, of apoplexy, aged 72, the Rev. *John Gilby*, Rector of Barmston, Yorkshire, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the East Riding. He was of University coll. Oxford, B. C. L. 1794, and was presented to Barmston in 1790 by Sir F. Boynton, Bart.

At Ringsfield, Suffolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Guntton Postle*, Rector of that parish. He was

formerly Fellow of Caius coll. Camb. B. A. 1778, being the third Senior Optime of that year, M. A. 1781; and was presented to Ringsfield in 1790 by Sam. Postle, Esq.

June 29. At the Rectory, Stoke Newington, aged 77, the Rev. *George Gaskin*, D.D. Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Newington, and St. Benet Gracechurch, in the City of London. Of this truly venerable man a memoir will appear in our next number. He filled the office of Secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge for the long period of 37 years, and during that period was very extensively known, especially among the Clergy of the United Church, by whom he was very highly revered. We can have no doubt that the sketch of a life devoted to purposes so important to the cause of true and pure religion, will be deeply interesting to the readers of this work.

June 30. At his mother's, Rusham house, Egham, aged 30, the Rev. *Robert Hopkin Smith*, second son of the late Rev. Charles Smith, Rector of South Repps, Norfolk.

July 5. At Exmouth, aged 62, the Rev. *William Coney*. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M. A. 1789.

July 6. At North Tidworth, Wilts, aged 70, the Rev. *John Hughes*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1783. He was presented to North Tidworth by the Lord Chancellor in 1806. Mr. Hughes has left a widow and family.

July 16. At Leamington, the Rev. *Thomas Welby Northmore*, Vicar of Winterton, Linc.; nephew and son-in-law to Sir Wm. Earle Welby, of Denton-house, in that county, Bart. He was the eldest son of Thomas Northmore, of Cleve-house, in Devonshire, esq. by Penelope, only daugh. of Sir William-Earle Welby, the first Baronet, and his first wife Penelope, daugh. of Sir John Glynn, sixth Baronet of Hawarden Castle, co. Flint. The deceased married Catherine, third dau. of the present Sir W. E. Welby. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B. A. 1814, M. A. 1817; and was presented to the vicarage of Winterton by the Lord Chancellor in 1827.

July 17. The Rev. *George Graham*, Master of Abp. Holdgate's grammar-school, York. He was of Cath. hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1820.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. James Thompson, esq. formerly a Major in the Army, and resident at Mawbey-house, South Lambeth. He was appointed First Lieut. in the Royal Marines in 1795, Captain 1804, and brevet Major 1814.

May 18. At Kentish-town, *Sophia-Ma-*

tilda, only dau. of W. T. Luxmore, esq. Albany.

June 21. Emma, eldest dau. of Philip Perring, esq. of Brunswick-square.

June 28. At Brook-green, aged 77, W. Browne, esq.

July 1. At Streatham rectory, aged 74, Wm. Slator, esq. of Thorney, Camb.

July 2. At his father's, Pentonville, aged 37, Mr. John Boosey, bookseller, of Old Broad-st.

Wm. Gillison Bell, of Moss Hall, Finchley, and Melling Hall, near Lancaster.

July 4. In Alpha-road, Miss Maria Taylor, third dau. of the late Sir John Taylor, Bart. and sister of the late Sir Simson Taylor, Bart.

In James-st. Buckingham-gate, aged 60, P. S. Du Puy, esq.

July 5. In Cornwall-place, Holloway, in his 74th year, John Williams, esq.

July 6. Aged 16, Catherine, youngest dau. of Rev. Dr. Povah, Burton-crescent.

In South Audley-street, aged 80, Anna Maria, dau. of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, late Bishop of St. Asaph, and widow of the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones.

July 7. In Orchard-st. Portman-square, Anne, relict of Thos. Skelton, esq. of Bradford, Yorkshire.

July 11. In the Wandsworth-road, aged 76, Henry Gibbs, esq. formerly of Old Broad-street, solicitor.

July 12. Aged 8, Edm.-Turnor, youngest son of Sir P. B. V. Broke, Bart. and nephew to the late Edmond Turnor, esq. of whom a memoir appeared in our June Mag.

July 13. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Watson, of Gerrard-st. solicitor.

In Southwark, aged 72, Capt. Tho. Eyre Hinton, R.N.

July 14. In Bedford-row, London, Mr. Thomas Hayward Budd, solicitor.

July 15. At St. Andrew's Rectory, Holborn, Edward, youngest son of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford.

July 16. Mr. Allen, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. He had been for many years an eminent member of the legal profession, and vestry-clerk of St. Ann's, Soho, in which parish he resided. The annual perquisites and emoluments of the office of the Clerk of the Peace have been estimated at 4,000l.

July 18. At her son's, Henry Ansell, esq. Tottenham, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Eliz. Ansell.

At Hampton, aged nearly 76, John-Clement Ruding, esq. an eminent corn-merchant in Bishopsgate, and formerly of Francis-street, Bedford-square. He was the eldest son of John Ruding, esq. who died in the East Indies in 1757; who was the sixth son of Walter Ruding, esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester. A Pedigree of this ancient family is given in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. IV. p. 568.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

PROPHESYING ALMANACKS.

In our last December Magazine, p. 552, some animadversions appeared, relative to the absurd practice of prophesying the state of the weather during the year. We instanced the falsity of those prophesies, by quotations relative to the weather from Rider's *British Merlin* for 1827. On turning to this Almanack for the current year, we find that for the last month preceding the time of writing this, from July 20th to Aug. 20th, the weather was to be remarkably fine for the harvest:—"some fair and hot weather towards the end of the month" [of July],—"this month [August] begins with fine harvest weather,"—"still fair and hot; excellent weather for the corn!" Now, unfortunately for our sage prophet, it has been all along wet and cold; and therefore not very excellent weather for the corn. Should farmers and speculators in corn place any reliance on these nonsensical prophesies, how wofully would they be deceived; but the growing intelligence of society is becoming daily more capable of appreciating these vagaries of a drivelling imagination. Blackstone says, that false and pretended prophesies are unlawful and penal, and were punished capitally by statute 1 Edward VI. c. 12. According to a statute of 5 Eliz. c. 15, it is enacted, that "if any person shall advisedly and directly advance, publish, and set forth, by writing, printing, singing, or any other open speech or deed, any fond, fantastical, or false prophecy,—he shall for the first offence be imprisoned for a year, and forfeit 100*l.*; and for the second offence, shall be imprisoned for life, and forfeit his goods." The editors of some of these Almanacks, having discovered that the spirit of prophecy has ceased, have at length, we understand, come to the determination of prophesying no more! In Rider's Almanack, for instance, the weather predictions will be omitted, and a useful column, containing the risings and settings of the Moon throughout the year, inserted in their place, with other desirable alterations and improvements.

RECTOR remarks, "In modern times extensive plantations of the pine tribe have spread themselves over many heaths and light soils throughout the country, to its great ornament, and the profit of the proprietors. The clergy and lay-impropriators of the parishes in which they are grown, have not, I believe, hitherto derived any benefit from those plantations, as tithes, after twenty years growth; submitting to the claim of exemption on the part of the proprietors, that they are privileged as timber by construction of the Act of 45 of Edward

III. or by analogy. I wish to call the attention of such of my brethren as it may concern, to the expediency of trying this open question before custom has confirmed the claims of exemption. The tracks of fir-trees are spreading far and wide in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, and various other counties."

In allusion to the story respecting *Sawney Bean*, in part i. p. 127, L. says, "There is recorded an account of a similar monster who lived in recent times. In 1782, one Blaise Ferage, a mason by trade, betook himself to the mountains of Aure in the neighbourhood of Cessan, his native place, where he seized women and children, deflowering the former, and murdering both for the purpose of living on their flesh! This monster inspired the people with such terror, that none dared to encounter him, not even the guards, called *Marechaussée*; and it is said that no less than fourscore women and children fell victims to his barbarity, before he was apprehended. He was sentenced to be broken on the wheel, and his body consumed to ashes, and next day he walked with composure to meet the reward of his horrible depravity. The latter part of the sentence was not executed, but his carcass was exposed on a gibbet, as an object of execration to all spectators."

In part i. p. 104, a Correspondent, under the signature of W. asks for some further information on the subject of an 'extract' of a letter of the Rev. George Plaxton, in which the late Dr. Johnson's father is mentioned with more respect than your Correspondent thinks him entitled to.—W. H. in reply, says, "I have seen Mr. Plaxton's letters in manuscript, and that extract is correctly given.—Mr. Plaxton was domestic chaplain to the grandfather of the present Marquis of Stafford, and, as was the custom in those days, resided with his patron at Trentham. I saw the MSS. in the possession of the late Mr. Skrymsher of Newport in Shropshire, to whose father, the Rev. Mr. Skrymsher, Rector of Forton near that town, they were chiefly addressed."

The "Eclipse of Herodotus" has been sufficiently discussed. Nothing new can be elicited.

A. B. is referred to Britton's "Architectural Antiquities" for a description of Christchurch more satisfactory than those he mentions.

The Inquirer after Fairs is referred to Rider's Almanack.

ERRATA.—P. 8, 10 l. from bottom, for "Archbishop," read Archdeacon.—P. 27, b. l. 31, for "LNn," read NL*o*.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HERALDIC VISITATIONS AND COUNTY GENEALOGIES.

THE Visitation of Counties by the King's Stewards, and Officers at Arms, under the special warrant of the Sovereign, for the purpose of collecting and recording the pedigrees and arms of the Nobility and Gentry resident therein, is of very antient date; and the genealogies and arms thus collected, are well known by the name of "Visitations." These records are in existence at the College of Arms, London, from the year 1528 to 1686, the date of the last commission. The authority or commission for making these Visitations was granted by the Sovereign to the provincial Kings of Arms, at intervals of about twenty-five or thirty years; the Nobility and Gentry were summoned in each county by warrants, to give accounts of their families and arms; and the various entries are in most cases attested by the signatures of the heads of the families, or of persons on their behalves. These Visitations are admitted by the Courts at Westminster, as evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained.

Since the year 1686, there has not been, as we have mentioned, any commission issued, authorizing a Visitation, and the pedigrees of the Gentry of England have never since then been recorded, except in those comparatively few instances where the prudent members of families have registered them at the College of Arms, London. The neglect (the word is perhaps too severe, but we find it applied by great authority,) therefore, of the Heralds in making their usual progresses is a public injury, affecting the fame, and sometimes that more substantial treasure, the land, of every gentleman in the kingdom; and rendering, as Mr. Justice Blackstone remarked, "the proof of a modern descent, for the recovery of an estate, or succession to a title of honour, more difficult than

that of an antient;" and neither wealth nor industry can repair the mischief which this desuetude of the Visitations has occasioned; especially as the registries of descents now made are not of themselves legal evidence, although they may point out records and documents to substantiate them, and may afford information upon isolated statements, which the Courts of Westminster will not reject.

The Heralds having thus relinquished a most important duty, there can be no surprise that they should have successors in persons who are not members of their Corporation; and it is rather astonishing that nearly a century and a half should have elapsed without any person having undertaken to perform a task, which must always have been, as it now is, much desired; for, if we except the printed Peerages and Baronetages, the valuable pedigrees which have appeared in modern County Histories, and the no less important genealogical information so constantly to be found in this Magazine, we have heard of no publication on the subject, deserving attention, until the recent production of "Berry's Kentish Genealogies." As this work, or rather the first part (consisting of 256 pages, folio) of a proposed voluminous work, has been published without a title page, or any other designation than what appears as above, we refer to the Author's prospectus upon the subject, entitled, "County Genealogies, by William Berry, late and for fifteen years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, London; Author of the 'Encyclopedia Heraldica,' and other Works upon Heraldry and Genealogy." From this circular letter it appears that the author intends publishing "separately, in Counties, each in two parts, a series of Genealogies of the present resident families, with numerous pedigrees from the Heraldic Vi-

sitations of each County, and other authentic Manuscript collections." In order to obtain the pedigrees of the resident Gentry, the author states his intention of personally waiting upon them; five shillings for each descent is to be paid by non-subscribers to the work, but subscribers may have six descents inserted gratuitously; the arms accompanying each genealogy to be paid for in addition.

From the novelty of this undertaking, we feel ourselves called upon to take some notice of a publication dedicated, as it is, to a subject for which the Gentleman's Magazine has, from a remote period, been at once celebrated and unrivalled.

It must be considered undeniable, that all-important as truth and honesty are, at all times and in all places, there are occasions on which these qualifications are of greater importance in their results, than they would be in other events; and the tracing of a pedigree is one of those sciences which requires its professors to be surpassed by none in true and honest dealing. The Genealogist should be of liberal education in modern as well as ancient languages—well skilled by study in his pursuit—of talent rather above than below mediocrity—and if not of "gentle blood" himself, the allowed equal and associate of those who are so, with a very quick perception of the truth or falsehood of evidence. Without these qualities, each and every of them, the man who undertakes the compilation of a volume of pedigrees is undertaking that for which he has not the full necessary qualifications. How far the present compiler is entitled to our approbation, we regret to say we must, from the importance of the subject, proceed to inquire.

The prospectus (which we use for want of a title-page) informs us that the Genealogies are "by William Berry, late and for fifteen years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, London;" but with what astonishment will our readers learn, that there is not, and never has been, such a situation or office belonging to the College of Arms as "Registering Clerk," and that no person of the name of William Berry has ever been a member of that College from its incorporation by Richard the Third, to the present hour. And that the author or compiler of the work before us, was a

writing Clerk in the private employ of Mr. Harrison, and afterwards of Mr. Bigland, members of the College, and Registers of the Corporation, at the ordinary salary usually given to writing clerks, and thus the common clerk of a Herald and Register of the College of Arms, has the vanity to call himself "Registering Clerk in the College of Arms." The word "late," which this Compiler prefixes to his title of Registering Clerk, is also used with corresponding impropriety, since we believe that his services were dispensed with, even as a clerk, so far back as the year 1809.

Although the reasons just given are sufficient to condemn any such work as the present, yet we must proceed in our investigation, by asking, whether the writing Clerk to an officer of the College of Arms, can be fairly and honestly presumed to have received such an education, or to have had such association with persons of education and station in society, as to qualify him in any way for the task of a genealogist. We reply most unequivocally in the negative, and the regret with which we thus express our opinion, will not be diminished by examining in what way the task before us has been performed.

The first objection that occurs to us is, that the work wants system; there is no arrangement of the pedigrees, either alphabetically, topographically, or chronologically, with reference to the time of compilation of such descents;—a pedigree traced 200 years since, occupying the same or following page as one compiled yesterday: thus in p. 1 is the pedigree of a family named "Man," ending in the year 1625, copied we presume from the Harleian MS. 1106 or 1432; but why such an unmeaning pedigree commences this work, or we may almost say, why such an unmeaning pedigree is inserted at all, we cannot discover. In p. 2 and 3, we have a pedigree of the family of Bargrave, brought down to the present day. In p. 4 we find a pedigree ending in 1619. In p. 5 we observe two short pedigrees without any date whatever, and in this manner is the whole volume put together. In p. 92 we have, for the second time, the pedigree of Man, verbatim, as in p. 1. And we may safely affirm, that the absurdity of many of the pedigrees is beyond description, the book abound-

ing with entire genealogies, unsanctioned by a single date from beginning to end; so that whether such pedigrees relate to families flourishing before the flood, or to the *parvenus* of latest origin, the reader is not informed. It may, however, afford some relief to the disappointed holders of this volume, to be informed that we think most of the pedigrees will be found to have been copied from some one of the volumes of *Kentish Pedigrees* in the *Harleian Manuscripts* in the British Museum.

Another defect of no small importance, is the publishing a volume of pedigrees, of no possible utility unless as a book of reference, without referring to an authority for any one genealogy in the work; and whether this has been done intentionally, or ignorantly, it is much to be reprehended. The antient pedigrees in Mr. Berry's work ought to have a reference to the MS. from which they have been transcribed, with some general account of its author, its date, its character, and the like; whilst modern pedigrees ought to have been sanctioned by the name of the party authorizing their insertion.

Though we consider this work a failure, there is, notwithstanding, due to the compiler the credit of much industry and perseverance, as well as much spirit in being the first to renew a mode of collecting pedigrees long disused; nor ought the engraving of the arms to be passed over without approbation. But as we cannot think that a work conducted on so faulty a system as the present, can be continued without pecuniary loss, so we shall not regret, or consider it any injury to Mr. Berry, to hear that a better sort of Visitation has been undertaken by some person, in our opinion, better qualified. Such a work might be made of great value, and ought to be, and we must believe would be patronized by a majority of the Country Gentlemen of England, very few of whom have contributed their pedigrees to the present undertaking. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

THERE was a time when Gravesend was remarkable only as "a sort of station between Kent and London," with which the "huge tide botes, tilt-botes, and barges," formed an occasional means of communication, the "shipmen" receiving as a re-

compence for the toilsome voyage the vast sum of two pence for every passenger with his luggage.

Times are changed; but in many instances the habits, manners, and customs, of our ancestors very much resemble those of their representatives in the present day. Chaucer's "shipman"

"— rode upon a rouncie as he couthe."

And this is all that can be said of the present race of mariners, who have still as limited a knowledge of Latin, and are as certainly good fellows as they were in the days of our earliest poet.— Horse-dealers are as great rogues as they were when Holinshed wrote.

Such were the ideas which suggested themselves to me as I embarked on board one of the Gravesend steamers on Wednesday, the 15th of July last; and were only interrupted by the wheezing and shivering notes of the steam-pipe, and the "hubble, bubble," incident to the occasion of the vessel's departure. After clearing the Pool we proceeded at a rapid rate towards our destination.

There is something so exhilarating in the motion of a steam-boat, that I am anxious to convey to your inland readers some idea of it; and I cannot do this better, than by an extract from Southey's description of the Lodore Falls, which I have often thought must have been written on the deck of one of these vessels, or at all events under the excitation of a recent voyage.

"Rushing and flushing, and brushing and gushing, [slapping,
And flapping and rapping, and clapping and
And curling and whirling, and purling and
twirling, [sheeting,
Retreating and beating, and meeting and
Delaying and straying, and playing and
spraying!"

We were not without our "merrie band of musickers," who entertained us at intervals with such "ditties and songes glad," as added considerably to our pleasures on board. Nor was it without its corresponding effect on the shore, as the happy countenances and awkward merriment of many of the groups we passed gave ample testimony; confirming the remark of Wordsworth, that this earth is full of stray pleasures, which he who finds may claim.

"It plays not for them. What matter? 'tis
theirs, [cares,
And if they had cares, it has soften'd those

While they dance, crying, "Long as you please."

Of Greenwich I need say nothing; nor of Charlton, Woolwich, or "the far-seen monumental tower" on Shooters Hill; for these have had their topographers and poets; but I cannot withhold a brief notice of Erith, with its fine woods and "ivied spire," illumined as it was by the slanting rays of a bright Sun, and environed by many a "fair spot so calm and green." The masses of shade contrasted with the vivid outline of the trees, beautifully varied in form and character, and rising one above another, which stretched down the fine slope terminating near its small white church, about whose walls the shadows were fast gathering, gave a boldness to the scenery which I have never before witnessed.

Of Gravesend I have nothing to communicate. The adjoining parish of Milton has its church, which forms a conspicuous and picturesque object from the town. It is a small plain building with a slated roof, and partly covered with ivy on the south side. The interior is neatly pewed, but contains little to interest the visitor, except an elegant modern Gothic altarpiece. The gallery fronts have alternately, with plain panels, a double square of Gothic work, consisting of a quatrefoil within a lozenge in the centre, and trefoils in the angles. There are four windows of various patterns on each side. According to Hasted, "the crests of the several Kings of England from Edw. III. to James I." were formerly painted round the walls of this church, but of these I saw nothing. There are seven groins jutting out on each side of the interior walls, on twelve of which are carved grotesque heads, supposed by some, from their number, to be portraits of the apostles, but no more like human creatures than I to Hercules. Against the wall at the west end are the Royal arms, in which France and England, quarterly, share the first and last quarters. The inescutcheon also bears the fleurs de lis. The whole, but more especially the inscription, *DIE VET MONDRIT (sic)*, is executed in a bungling manner.

Over a small porch on the south side, now used as a vestry, there is a sun-dial, with this inscription, "Trifle not, your time is short." It was con-

structed by a late eminent schoolmaster of Gravesend, Mr. James Giles, who died 9 Dec. 1780, aged 61.

In the church-yard there is a stone, which, from its form, has apparently covered a stone coffin. I observed very near it a large grey slab, which has probably occupied a station within the church, but now lies exposed and mutilated near the entrance door. The inscription running round the edge, which seems to be in Dutch, is imperfect, so that the name of the party it commemorates is not known. The husband died in 1511., and "was buried here." (*hier leit begrave.*) His wife followed in 1536. In the centre of the stone is a merchant's mark.

In the grounds of the Rev. Mr. Roper, Curate of Gravesend, situate at a short distance from this church, are remains of an ancient building, consisting of a gable end, with a sharp pointed doorway through it, and some massive brick walls clothed with ivy.

July 16, I went to Windmill hill, a noted Cockney resort, commanding a prospect of great extent and variety. As I looked down a wooded bank into a beautifully verdant bottom, I thought of Peter Bell and the "little field of meadow ground," where he stumbled upon his sentimental donkey. I walked towards a number of hillocks covered with furze and bramble. The one of most fearful ascent is of course called "the Devil's Mount;" I gained its summit, and gazed on the goodly prospect spread around me.—Over Cliffe in the evening. I saw an appearance very like the lower limb of a rainbow, which the country people call a Sundog. No rain was falling, and the atmosphere seemed perfectly dry. Lord Bacon says the rainbow has a "sweetness of odour" about it; and Beattie talks of the sky after a storm being "cool and fresh and fragrant."

"For now the storm of summer rain is o'er,
And cool and fresh and fragrant is the sky,
And, lo! in the dark east expanded high,
The rainbow brightens to the setting Sun."

Minstrel, b. 1, xxx.

These are such pretty ideas, that I wish they had truth on their side.

Over the fields to Shinglewell, where I saw that "good house which was for some years owned by a family of the name of Parker." The initials of Robert Parker, who was a considerable benefactor to the adjoining church of Ifield, and Elizabeth his wife, with

the date 1675, are over the door; and on the ceiling of one of the rooms, which is profusely ornamented with foliage, the same letters occur with the date 1676. One of the Gravesend "Guides" says there is a house here "formed of part of the residence of Anna Boleyn;" and tradition, more than usually blind, tells us, notwithstanding the date which figures on the front, that in the one which I have just mentioned, this illustrious lady saw first the world's light.

I proceeded to Cobham Hall, the seat of Lord Darnley, whose arms and motto, AVANT DARNLEY, are conspicuously displayed in front. Before the house, a singular looking pile, built chiefly of brick with stone dressings, after the designs of Inigo Jones and other later architects, is a stately avenue of lime trees. The park is otherwise finely wooded, the oaks are of great girth, and some of the chestnut trees the grandest I ever saw. They are dying of sheer old age, and instead of being barbarously felled, are left to bury themselves and lie alone with their glory. I noticed one in particular, that was

"indeed a ruin,

But grand and glorious in its desolation,
Like a decaying temple"

Several groups of Indian cattle and herds of deer add to the beauties of this spot.

I proceeded through Northfleet, and by a desolate looking pile called Wadman's Folly to Swanscomb, where the Kentish men, "carrying boughs before them, surrendered themselves to William the Conqueror upon condition that they might have the customs of their country preserved entire." The church has a high shingled spire, and was "much haunted in times past for St Hildeferthe's helpe, to whom such as were distracted ran for restitution of their wits." It contains a fine monument, with recumbent figures, and some remains of armour overhung with ivy, a branch of which has been suffered to grow through a fissure in the wall.

A delightful walk through the wood, enlivened by the nightingale's fiery song, and the tender voice of the turtle, brought me to a remarkable cave, which the people hereabouts call "Crab-knappers' hole." One of its two entrances is on the skirt of the wood just mentioned; the other in a

field at some distance from it. The descent is attended with such difficulties, that it has seldom been explored, though I am told that fragments of war-weapons and other relics have been found in it. Some suppose that it was connected with the earthwork here, where "they tell that Sweyne the Dane formerly encamped," though it is most probable that it was intended to serve the same purposes as those at Tilbury, Faversham, and in the heath and fields about Crayford. Here I passed through some corn fields interspersed with stunted cherry trees,* whose grey stems seemed to have weathered the storms of centuries.

July 27th, I went through the Chalk Cliffs at Northfleet, a walk abounding in picturesque points, amidst crags and green mounds, carpeted with flowers of all hues, and embossed with a great diversity of foliage, thrilling with the gush of melody poured forth by the birds that nestled in its cool recesses. The head of a large deer and other animal remains were recently discovered here.

Yours, &c. D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

I SEND the following for the use of your Correspondent W. p. 2, in last number.

The first edition of the "Mercurius Rusticus," 12mo, was published in 1646.—"Mercurius Rusticus, or the Countries Complaint of the barbarous Out-rages committed by the Sectaries of this late flourishing Kingdome. Together with a briefe Chronologie of the Battails, Sieges, Conflicts, and other most remarkable Passages, from the beginning of this unnatural Warre to the 25 of March, 1646.—Jer. 15, 13, 'Thy substance and thy treasure will I give to the spoile without price, and that for all thy sins, even in all thy borders.' Printed in the yeare 1646." It has no place or printer's name. It has a frontispiece divided into nine compartments; in the middle is the figure of a man (Mercury) with wings on his head, and holding in both hands a scroll—"The Country's Complaint, recounting the sad events of this unparralleld Warre." Over him is a small

* The "Kentish Cherry" was not introduced into England, I believe, till the 16th century, though some species were grown here very long before that period.

cut of Canterbury minster; and on the side, Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge; together with representations of Sir John Lucas's house plundered, p. 1.—Countess of Rivers's house plundered, p. 11.—A bonfire for the voting down Episcopacy, p. 26.—Sir Rich. Mynshull's house plundered, p. 31.—Warder Castle defended by a lady, p. 41.—Mr. Jones, a minister, carried on a beast, p. 81. And on the bottom, along the whole length, is "Edgehill Battle."

This volume contains preface, six leaves and a fly leaf, on which it is said, "In the catalogue of persons slain, those underwritten were forgotten," &c. Then pp. 1—173; a new title-page, "Mercurius Rusticus, or the Countries Complaint, &c. &c. in the Cathedral Churches of this Kingdom; (a quotation from Matth. 21, 13.) Oxford: printed in the year 1646;" a preface of 2½ leaves, and pp. 182—223. Next comes another title-page, "Querela Cantabrigiensis; a Remonstrance by way of Apologie for the banished Members of the late flourishing University of Cambridge. By some of the said Sufferers. (A quotation from Matth. 10, 17 and 18.) And Basil Magn. Epist. 70. Oxoniæ, anno Dom. 1646." A preface, headed "An Advertisement to every indifferent Reader," 5 leaves; and pp. 1—34, with the Table of Mercurius Rusticus, 2 leaves, and Quærela, 1 leaf.—Then follows, a further title-page, "Mercurius Belgicus, or a briefe Chronologie of the Battails, Sieges, Conflicts, &c. Together with a Catalogue of the Persons of Quality slain on both sides. Printed in the year 1646." It begins with the year 1641, and ends 25 March, 1645-6, 31 leaves not paged.

These are the contents of my copy.* An account of Bruno Ryves may be seen in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* edit. Bliss, vol. iii. coll. 1110.

As there appears in the bibliographical catalogues to be some uncer-

* We have received a similar collation from INVESTIGATOR, who observes, in addition, that his copy has a memorandum on one of its fly leaves, to the following effect: "The edition of Mercurius Rusticus, which came out in 1647, had more in it than that of 46. However, Richard Royston, bookseller, being minded to make another edition, which he made in 1686, hath less in it than that of 47."

tainty of the first editions of. I copy from those which I have.

"Hudibras, the first Part in the time of the late Wars. printed by J. G. for Richard under Saint Dunstan's Church street, 1663." 8vo. pp. 268.

"Hudibras, the second Part. Authour of the first. LONDON: ed by T. R. for John Ma James Allestrey, at the Bell Paul's Church-yard." 1664, 216. It has on the title-page cut, with the printer's device and the letters at bottom I. M.

"Hudibras, the third and written by the Author of the second Parts. London: printed by Simon Miller, at the sign of at the west end of St. Paul's Church-yard." 8vo. pp. 285.

The 1st and 2d parts were re-ed in 1674.

"Hudibras, the first and Parts, written in the time of Wars. Corrected and amended several Additions and Amendments. LONDON, 1674." 8vo. Part I. Part II. contains pp. 223—411.

It appears that there was a Part of Hudibras published 12mo, which Malone says, is curious, and not by Butler, and extremely scarce." It was three times in that year. In impression there is a continuation of the 3d canto, to which is fourth canto. This I have not.

In 1682 Tom Dufsey printed "Butler's Ghost, or Hudibras fourth Part, with Reflections on these Times. *Jacta est Alea.* LONDON, 1682, 8vo, pp. 188. for Joseph Hindmarsh at the Bull in Cornhill. It has two with a dedication, on one by "Henry Lord Marquis and Worcester," signed T. D.

Mr. LOWNDES writes to inform W. WADD (p. 2)—(too late, alas! for the gentleman's satisfaction, who has died by a most melancholy accident he has in his possession the addition to Garth's *Dispensary*, called "The Whigs." It is printed by J. I. St. John's Gate, and sold by T. D. others in 1768.—The same Correspondent inquires for a copy of "Historical dotes of Heraldry and Chivalry, to show the Origin of many English reign Coats of Arms. By a Lady." ed at Worcester about 1795.

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FRIAR BACON'S, OR FOLLY BRIDGE, OXFORD.

FOLLY BRIDGE, OXFORD.

THE annexed engraving represents a view of Friar Bacon's, or as it is commonly called, Folly-bridge in Oxford. The origin of the latter name may be doubted, but it is certain that the ancient one was derived from the Tower gateway which once stood on this venerable fabric, the room in which was appropriated by Friar Bacon, and called his study. The superstructure thus historically interesting, has long since been demolished, and the bridge no longer remains; it was taken down a few years ago, and its place supplied by a plain, and perhaps more convenient structure of stone. The arches were curiously formed, and it was not difficult to detect the additions to the original design—additions made to increase the width of the approach to the University, but which, after all, was dangerously narrow and inconvenient. The old masonry was solid and good, and its appearance, combined with the ancient houses by which it was surrounded, has often recommended it as an interesting subject for the pencil of the artist. C.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 6.*

THE considerable additions will no doubt insure to Mr. Faulkner's "*History of Chelsea*," the approbation of the public; but the greater the success of a work, the greater is the necessity to correct its errors; and Mr. Whitaker, in his "*History of Richmondshire*," having given the descent of the Laurences of Ashton Hall in Lancashire, it is surprising that Mr. Faulkner should repeat, without any comment, the genealogical reveries of an inhabitant of Chelsea.

During the English Commonwealth (and it is remarkable that no period was more fruitful in heraldic publications), Sir Edward Bysshe printed an edition of Johannes de Bado Aureo, who had been herald to Queen Anne, wife to Richard II.; and in his comment on the Lawrence arms, Sir Edward says, "*Hoc est tessera gentilitia Antiquissimæ et equestris Laurentiorum familie in agro Lancastriensi olim et nunc Incolæ.*"

This roused Isaac Lawrence, descended from a race of substantial yeomen in Gloucestershire. Having married the daughter of Sir John Lawrence of Chelsea, a goldsmith or händler, whom

Charles I. had created a Baronet, he set about making the Laurences of Gloucestershire the head of all the Laurences; and composed the pedigree from which Mr. Faulkner has made such extraordinary extracts, both in prose and verse. Numerous copies had long circulated in private. It is several feet long. The cross raguly, gules, is painted in it more than seventy times. It is entitled, "*A Curious Pedigree, copied from an antient Manuscript.*" It is, indeed, a curiosity.

After a pious contemplation on the coat of arms, and a learned disquisition, in which Charles the Fourth of Germany, the learned Bartholus, and Ptolemy King of Egypt, are honourably mentioned, the genealogist informs us that Sir Robert Laurence of Ashton Hall raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and accompanied Richard I. to the siege of Ptolemais. Possibly this troop of horse were yeomen cavalry. He then gives ten generations of the Laurences of Ashton Hall; but of these the five first have so much resemblance to the five last, that it is probable he has written the same names twice over: having found two lists, he may have copied one before the other. On the other hand he has omitted other names, both William de Laurens, who was Senescallus Domi, or Steward of the Household to Henry Earl of Lancaster, and his son Edmund, summoned to Parliament 1561 (see Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage), and father to Sir Robert, Sheriff for Lancashire, who lived till 1440. And as it is not fit that men should be alone, he has provided them with wives from the first families in Lancashire. Had he been a limner, he might have embellished this curious pedigree with their portraits, eight lusty squires, and eight worshipful dames, as ever danced at a carousal, or figured at a wax work; but of these wives traces of two only are to be found, and these two are mis-stated. He marries the daughter of Lionel Lord Welles, to Sir Thomas Laurence, K.B. though she was the wife of his father, Sir James Lawrence; but indemnifies this Sir James by giving him the wife of Sir James Standish, of Standish; for he says, Sir James Lawrence was called Sir James of Standish, as he usually dwelt there during the long life of his father. This is a pure im-

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vention of the genealogist, for Robert Lawrence of Ashton, Esq. died 1450, leaving his eldest son James in his twenty-third year; and William Gerrard of Ince (ancestor of Lord Gerrard of Gerrard Bromley), having married Cecilia the daughter of Laurence Standish, he makes her daughter of Sir James Laurence, and carry Ashton Hall to the Gerrard family. This was an ingenious operation, out of two individuals, James Standish, and Laurence Standish, to compose Sir James Laurence of Standish. Thus the genealogist was ignorant that Ashton Hall had passed through heiresses from the Laurences to the Butlers of Rawcliffe; from the Butlers to the Ratcliffes of Wimersley; and from the Ratcliffes to the Gerrards of Gerrards Bromley; but conceived that it had passed immediately through a daughter of Sir James from the Laurences to the Gerrards. It has since passed, through the heiress of the last Lord Gerrard, to the Dukes of Hamilton.

When John Lawrence, son of Sir James, was killed at Flodden Field, the chief part of the Lawrence property was divided between the four daughters of Robert Lawrence, only brother of Sir James, or their descendants; whilst other manors descended to Lancelot Lawrence of Yeland Hall, as the next male descendant to Sir Robert, and consequently head of the family; whereas the curious pedigree passes over in silence the Laurences of Yeland Hall, and makes this Robert leave three sons, Robert, John, and William, and makes this William marry Isabella, heiress of John Molyneux. Of this marriage there is no record, but William Molyneux of Sef-ton married Elizabeth Clifton, granddaughter and coheir of Robert Lawrence. This William Lawrence, according to the pedigree, in 1509 sold all his property in Lancashire; but for what reason is not certainly known, and purchased Norton in Warwickshire, and lands at Withington in Gloucestershire, whose revenues were anciently more than 2000*l.* a year.

We may remark, that about 1510 a certain John Lawrence, of Tishoe in Warwickshire, bequeaths lands at Norton Limesi, in Warwickshire, to his cousin William Lawrence (registro Bennet).

William Lawrence of Withington, by his will (registro Chauncy) 1559,

bequeaths five hundred pounds, and five hundred sheep, among his five sons or their children. He having survived Thomas and Edmund, he names Richard Lawrence of Foxcote the supervisor of his will, and directs that he should be buried at Withington, near his late wife Alice (and not Isabella).

1. John, his eldest son, was parson at Withington; he died intestate 1568, and his brothers William and Robert administered his will. This John Lawrence must not be confounded with another John Lawrence, prebendary of Worcester, whose will is registro Buck, 1551. 2. Thomas Lawrence died before his father, 1559 (registro Chauncy); he left three children, John, Agnes, and Eleanore. John, settled at Stowgumber, died 1596 (registro Drake), having survived his son Richard of Stowgumber, who died 1593 (registro Nevile), leaving daughters. 3. Robert Lawrence of Shurdington, Yeoman, died 1585 (registro Brudenell), leaving William, Robert, and Antony, who was of Sevenhampton. William of Shurdington died 1638, leaving William, Antony, and Isaac, who married Grizel Lawrence of Chelsea. 4. William Lawrence of Yanworth, Yeoman, died 1582 (registro Tyrwhit), leaving William of Cricklade. 5. Edmund Lawrence, Yeoman, died before his father 1559 (registro Chauncy), and Richard Lawrence of Foxcote, Yeoman, died 1575 (registro Carew).

Such was William of Withington, and his immediate descendants. Without any pretension to gentility, they were richer than half the gentry of the land. For though he must be ignorant of the value of money, who could assert that his revenues were two thousand pounds a year; yet few squires in the days of Queen Bess had five hundred pounds to bequeath; and, though many of our most illustrious peers are descended from less elevated ancestors, it would be absurd to believe that a yeoman was the nephew of Sir James Lawrence of Ashton Hall, whose brother-in-law the Viscount Welles had married the Princess Cecilia, daughter of King Edward IV.

The Laurences of Ashton Hall being cut off in 1513, the Laurences of Yeland Hall became the senior branch. Thomas Lawrence, the second son of Sir Robert, had married Mabilla daughter and heir of John

Redmain of Yeland-Redmain, whose pedigree is in the Bodleian Library, Dodsworth, vol. 120. Thomas Lawrence, Miles, according to Dodsworth, vols. 147 and 149, was Sheriff of Lancashire from the 11th to 23d of Hen. VI. He had six sons, Edmund, John, William, Robert, Richard, and James. One of the elder sons must have been father of the above-mentioned Launcelot, who died 26th Hen. VIII. leaving Thomas and Robert. Robert died 2d Philip and Mary, leaving by Anne daughter of Thomas Bradley of Bradley, an only daughter Anne Lawrence, who married Walter Sydenham, third son of Sir John Sydenham, of Brimpton in Somersetshire. Observe that the fifth son of Thomas of Yeland was named Richard.

But to return to the curious pedigree. Nicholas Lawrence of Agercroft, younger brother of Sir James, married an heiress of — Moore. Here are three errors; Sir James had no brother but Robert. Agercroft, a mansion near Manchester, belonged to the family of Sir Robert Lungley, and the heiress of More, who was widow of — Nicholson, was not the mother, but the first wife of Sir Oliver Lawrence, and hence his descendants quartered her arms. Nicholas had seven sons, Thomas, Robert, William, John, Richard, Henry, and Sir Oliver. The fifth son of this brood was a Richard also. This Richard, says the genealogist, was seated at Stapleton, co. Dorset. Now the Laurences of Winterston Stapleton, of whom Hutchins gives an account, were the descendants of the above-mentioned Richard of Foxcote, a yeoman, and consequently could not be of the Ashton Hall family.

But according to Harl. MS. No. 5533, add. Cat., Richard Lawrence, Gent., in right of his wife Agnes, daughter and heir of Thomas Franks, Chancellor at Law, 9 Hen. VII. was of Hartingfordbury, co. Herts, from 23 Hen. VII. to 28 Hen. VIII. William Lawrence, Gent., who married Dorothy daughter of Walter Wrottesley of Wrottesley Hall, co. Stafford, was of Hartingfordbury from 28 Hen. VIII. to 3 Eliz. Roger Lawrence, Gent. who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Minne, Esq. of Hartingfordbury, was of Hartingfordbury from 3 Edw. to 6 Eliz. Susan Lawrence, daughter and coheir of Roger, married John Darnel, Esq. by whom she had

four daughters; the eldest, Elizabeth, married Christopher Vernon, Esq. son of William Vernon of Stukeley, co. Hunts. He died 1652, and on the monument which she erected to his memory, she styles her mother Susan, coheres Rogeri Laurence, post varias Laurentiorum successiones in Hertingfordbury prædictâ vere celeberrimas, masculorum ultimi.

In Mr. Clotterbuck's Hertfordshire, Richard is named John, but his account of the family is less circumstantial than the above.

Now this Richard bore for difference in his arms an annulet; he therefore must have been a fifth son. He has been considered the brother of Sir Oliver; but as the deaths of the father, son, and grandson, succeeded so rapidly, he might have lived to a very old age, and have been the son of Thomas of Yeland; and as nothing is known of the father of Sir Oliver, neither where he dwelt, nor whom he married, and as Nic. and Ric. Nich. and Rich. in the decyphering of antient deeds, are so easily confounded, it is not impossible that Richard of Hartingfordbury has been converted into Nicholas of Agercroft. William died either in the 3d of Edw., or 3d of Eliz., and Sir Oliver, who died 1558-9, mentions in his will his sister Dorothy. This may possibly mean his sister-in-law. Thomas Franks bore the same arms as the Franks of Campsal; and at York is the will of Thomas Lawrence of Campsal, proved 1530. This Thomas may be one of the seven sons. In two Harleian MSS. Nos. 1457 and 4198, are the arms of John Lawrence, Esq. bearing the Lion of Saint Ives placed among the Yorkshire gentry; and the two wives of William Lawrence, of Saint Ives, Sheriff and Knight of the Shire of Hunts, were Frances, daughter of Henry Hunston of Loudham, Notts, and Margaret Kaye of Woodsom, Yorkshire. (See Gent. Mag. for Aug. 1815.)

These observations may be useful to those (and several there are) who at no small expense and trouble are endeavouring to make out the Laurence pedigree. The Hertingfordbury wills, could they be discovered either at Buckden, at Hertford, or at Lincoln, would clear up every difficulty. Three generations of so distinguished a family could not have died intestate. The inquisitions post mortem at the Rolls

swers to Curious Questions in Arts and Sciences," but which in reality was nothing better than a collection of childish dissertations upon trivial subjects. In this delectable work I find the following silly query of Response respecting *Old Rose*, which I transcribe, not because they throw the smallest light upon the subject, but to show for how long a time the saying must have been obsolete :

" Question.

" We sent y' a letter t' other day,
As we were moistening our clay,
Not touching matter philosophic,
Or any other soaring topic,
But an odd saying, that's so very
Current amongst us when we're merry ;
Highly conceiting there would follow
Solution by the next *Apollo*.
But, disappointed of that pleasure,
(Whether through loss, or want of leisure,)
We still address, in sanguine hope,
Ye will not let the question drop ;
But compliment us honest fellows,
And the original meaning tell us,
Of singing *old Rose* and turning the bellows.

Answer.

Your ditty, merry fellows, know,
Came to our hands ten days ago ;
But then our brains stood mathematic,
And all our flights were most extatic ;
Till now, like you, our clay we moisten,
And so, by chance, your question hoist in.
An answer then we'll give you, very
True, an't please ye, Sirs, and merry ;
Highly conceiting there will follow,
Thanks to your faithful friend *Apollo*.
In good King Stephen's days, the Ram,
An ancient inn at Nottingham,
Was kept, as our wise father knows,
By a briak female call'd *Old Rose* ;
Many, like you, who hated thinking,
Or any other theme but drinking,
Met there, d'ye see, in sanguine hope
To kiss their landlady, and tope ;
But one cross night, 'mongst twenty other,
The fire burnt not, without great pother,
Till *Rose*, at last, began to sing,
And the cold blades to dance and spring ;
So, by their exercise and kisses,
They grew as warm as were their wishes ;
When, scorning fire, the jolly fellows
Cry'd, *Sing Old Rose and burn the bellows.*"

While on the subject of old song, it may be remarked that the text of the one commencing " Like Hermit Poor," as engraved with the music in Major's edition (as I believe it is the same in all others), seems to be given very incorrectly. The editor of the forth-

coming reprint will do well to consult a copy of the poem in question, given at p. 115 of Clifford's " Tixall-Poetry," 1813, from which I think he may adopt various emendations.

One word more about Walton's book. In turning to the passage which mentions *Old Rose*, the following quotation caught my eye :

" Many a one

Owes to his country his religion ;
And in another would as strongly grow,
Had but his nurse or mother taught him so."

May I ask from whose works Izaak took this passage, which is evidently the original of the following, by Dryden :

" By education most have been misled,
So they believe, because they so were bred ;
The priest continues what the nurse began,
And thus the child imposes on the man."

JAMES BROUGHTON.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.

I AM glad to perceive that a Correspondent, in pt. i. p. 409, takes the same view that I do of the influence of Comets on our system. I know not whether or no he has seen my late publication " On the Atmospheric Origin of the exciting Cause of Diseases," but if not, he will find therein abundant proof of what he has hinted at respecting the manner in which Comets disturb our system ; and by rousing volcanos, producing earthquakes, and deranging in some unknown manner the atmospherical electricity, not only give a peculiar character to the seasons, but produce various forms of pestilence and famine. I was led to a knowledge of this fact, as it were, by accident, while I was examining a long historical Catalogue of pestilences and plagues which I had made, with a view of illustrating the atmospherical nature of such disorders of health. I perceive, to my surprise, that the years of general pestilence were years in which there were Comets. And this, indeed, was the almost universal belief of the ancient physicians and astronomers. The notions entertained by Kepler the astronomer, on this subject, are well known ; and however much some astronomers may affect to laugh at them, a long and patient examination of facts has convinced me that they will be found correct.

T. FORSTER.

1887

1888

corded, that were published during the life-time of King Edward, both of which are wood-cuts, viz. one in Cranmer's Catechism, 1548, and the other, a small oval in the frontispiece of the New Testament, printed by Richard Jugge, 1552, and I cannot discover any copper-plate portrait engraved of him till more than 50 years after his death. The printer of this tract appears to have been a respectable printer;* but I have not observed any other book printed afterwards by John Oswen of Worcester; and he being the printer of Bishop Hooper's Homily, we may suppose he was likewise a seller of it, and probably silenced. The size is small quarto, of 32 pages, black letter, the title-page is ornamented with spirited wood-cuts of flowers, birds, and reptiles; on the summit is the arms of the Earl of Worcester, below is a whole-length portrait of King Edward VI. crowned, and in his royal robes, with a sceptre in his right hand, and sitting between two lions in the porch of a temple, as in the annexed copy.

E. * * R.



FEARE GOD, HONOUR THE KYNGE.—1 Pet. 2.

The title-page, "An Homelye to be read in the tyme of Pestylence, and a moste presente Remedye for the same."

After the leaf of the title-page is an introduction, containing five pages, addressed "To all Pastoures and Curates wythin the Kinges Majesties diocesse of Worcestre and Gloucester," of which the following is an extract:

"As it pleaseth God to strike to death,

* J. Oswen removed from Ipswich about five years before, where he had resided many years, and carried on business at a printing office formerly patronised by Cardinal Wolsey, and printed a folio and quarto edition of the New Testament.

by this his servaunte and messanger the plague† of pestelence, but also the like daunger remaineth to me, and to all other that have the cure and charge of the peoples soules in this the Kinges Majesties moste noble realme, over whom God and he hath made us watche men and overseers, too admonishe and warne people of all daungers and plagis that God shall sende for their punishmente; in case we admonishe not in time, the people commytted unto oure charge of souche plagis as for sinne he pourposeth too punyshe us wythall, their losse and dampnatyon shalbe requyred at oure handes. For the dyscharge of myselfe and alsoo for the beter instructyon of souche as have cures wythin this diocesse of Worcestre and Gloucester, and farther more for the proffyte and salvacyon of the people, emonges whome it may please God too sende his fearefull plague of pestylence; I have thoughte it my bounden duetye too collecte or gather intoo some shorte sermonde or homelye, a medycyne and moste presente healpe for all men agaynste the plague of pestylence."

On the 6th page the homily commences, viz.: "An Homilie to be reade in the time of pestilence, contayninge the true causes of the same; and likewise a moste present remedye for as many as be alreadye, or hereafter shalbe, infected wyth that dyscease, gathered out of the Holy Scripture, by Ihon Hoper, Busshoppe of Worcestre and Glocester. Anno Domini, 1553, Marci 1.—Repente, and beleve the Gospell."

Extract from the Homily:

"Every Christian man and woman must searche whether theyr religion and Christianitie be suche, as God by his worde doth maintayne to be good; for there is no greater occasyon of pestilence, then superstycyon and false relygyon. The Busshoppe, Person, Vycare, and Curate, must examine themselves what knowledge of Goddes word is in them, and what diligence they have taken too brynge the people to a ryghte knowledge and perfecte honor of God, for there is noo greater daungere of pestilence, then where as the Cleargie is either ignoraunte of Goddes worde, or negligent in teachyng thereof. The justices and gentlemen must loke howe they kepe themselves and the kynges majesties people in y^e true knowledge and obedience of Goddes lawes and the Kinges, for nothing provoketh the pestilence more daungerously then where as suche as sitte and be appointed to do justice, do their

† The disease called the sweating sickness prevailed very much in England at this period, of which at this season (1553) two sons of the Duke of Suffolk died.

owne affections with contempte and injuries bothe to God and man, and the plage of God will revenge it. All we therefore that be subjectes and live under one God and one Kinge, must see that we have true, loving, faithful, and obedient hartes, wyth one hole minde altogether to obey, reverence, love, heaþe, succour, defende, and upholde withal our wittes, gooddes, ryches, and strengthe, this oure onely Kinge, the magistrates and counsellours, that be appointed under his highnes. Let us all that be ministers of the church and ye wathe men of the people, cal upon them diligently to repente and beleve the gospel, and to live a godly and vertuous life, that for Christes sake he will turne mercifully hys plagis from us, and geve us his most gracious favour to preserve his universall church, oure most godlye Sovereigne Lorde and Kynge Edward y^e sate, his Majesties most honorable counsell, and the whole realme. So be it. 18 Maii, 1553.

"Imprinted at Worcester, by Ihon Os-
wen, prynter, appointed by the Kynges Ma-
jestie for the principalitie of Wales and
marches of the same.

"Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum."

The copy I have before me origi-
nally belonged to R. Vonscens, a di-
vine of that time, which appears from
the memorandums on the back of the
title-page (as under). The first article
is a letter written during Queen Mary's
persecution, and the last note, in Queen
Elizabeth's reign, as sheweth from the
date over it.

"I belev if Almighty God take care for
foules of y^e aire and flowers of y^e field how
much more for his beloved that do faithfully
serve him in y^e holy ministry of his word
and sacraments, visiting y^e sick, and burying
y^e dead; the captine y^e doth but serve a
mortal prince, however so speedoth life or
death, behaving himselfe wisely and valiantly
against y^e enemy, is worthe of worldly fame
and honners, much more y^e Lords armored
knight, being his angel and mouth betwene
him and his people y^e stande in danger, so
worthy in Christe to be numbered and crown-
ed and placead amonge his angels immor-
tall; by this I knowe y^e you are no hierlinge
but under Christ y^e true Sheparde, in y^e
you fly not from your foulede when y^e woulde
Satine with his companie doe worke theire
violence against flesh and soule; in this case
rember these words, feare not y^m wh' kil
the body.

"To his loving frend and brother, R.
Vonscens, minister, W. Bullen sendeth
greeting. Be of good comforte, and cast
away feare, let not y^e pestelence nor the
noyse of bell terrifie you.

"1563. He that denyeth credence to
the promyse denyeth credis to God; he is

the same in love, y^e same in power and
fidelitie, being able by his power, willinge
by his love, and faithful in his promese, and
why should we doubt his power, disclaime
his love, or call his fidelitie into question in
the tryumphs of faith."

From the above details it may be
observed, that only three portraits were
published of King Edward the Sixth
in his life-time, which are all very
rare, but that in the Homily unques-
tionably the rarest.

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN, Salop, July 24.

IN the course of the past week, about
three hundred feet of stained glass
of the most exquisite workmanship,
was placed in the eastern window of
the parish Church of Ellesmere, co.
Salop, and which certainly may be
considered as one of the finest speci-
mens of the art of glass-staining in
this kingdom.

The principal part of the window
consists of five well proportioned fi-
gures of the four Evangelists, with St.
Paul in the centre, standing on hex-
agonal pedestals, and surmounted by
lofty and beautiful canopies of the
most delicate tabernacle work. On
each base is an highly ornamented
quatrefoil, the centre of which, within
a circle, contains the respective em-
blems of the Evangelists, whilst that
under the figure of St. Paul has the fol-
lowing concise, but beautiful inscrip-
tion, in Roman capitals:

"Ecclesie de Ellesmere, propter mag-
nam vicinorum in se benevolentiam, hanc fen-
estram pictoratum pio gratoque animo D.D.
Robertus Clarke, A.S. M.DCCC.XXIX."

The figure of ST. MATTHEW shows
deep and serious meditation, added to
a countenance the most benign; in his
right hand is a halbert, and in his left
a Greek manuscript; his tunic is red,
over which is a green vest.

ST. MARK is a fine venerable figure,
whose head appears covered with the
frost of hoary years; he is clad in purple
and yellow drapery, and pointing to an
open Gospel which he holds in his left
hand.

ST. PAUL is attired in a flowing
mantle of marine blue drapery, bear-
ing his emblem—the drawn sword; his
countenance is striking and charac-
teristic, seemingly in the act of dic-
tation; whilst

ST. LUKE, with a pen and an open

volume, which he holds in an attitude for writing, shows the utmost attention to record an account of the Acts of the Apostles from the lips of St. Paul.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, and beloved disciple of Christ, has a most pleasing appearance: he holds in his right hand a golden chalice—the sacramental pledge of affection, and his uplifted countenance seems earnest in love and affection to his heavenly Friend and Master, who said not only to him but to all, “*Do this in remembrance of me.*”

The tracery of the upper compartments of the window is filled with different devices, among which are these armorial bearings:

1. David Prince of Wales, and Emma his wife, who was sister to King Henry the Second, who granted to her the Hundred of Ellesmere as her dowry.

2. Llewellyn the Great, Prince of Wales, and Joan his wife, who was a natural daughter of King John, by Agatha daughter of William or Robert Ferrars.

3. Sir Roger Le Strange and his wife, who was the daughter of Sir William or Robert Ferrars.

3. Sir Roger Le Strange and his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Oliver de Ingham; this gentleman granted the charter of the 17th of Edward III. to the *Burgesses* of Ellesmere, which was the *second* charter granted to that town.

4. The Lord Chancellor Egerton, quartering Bassett de Blore. A female descendant of the family of Bassett married a descendant of a Duke of Brittany, in France.

Also the arms of the See of Lichfield, the cross of St. George, the Maltese cross, or that of St. John of Jerusalem, to which order the Church of Ellesmere first belonged, and the title of which a manor in the parish still retains; under this is a celestial crown, with some resplendent rays issuing from a cloud. The smaller divisions of the window are filled with a chalice,—the Book with the seven seals,—the Alpha and Omega in ruby glass,—the Portcullis,—the White and Red and Union Roses, and the Agnus Dei surrounded by Cherubs, which form the apex of the window.

Whilst the execution of this truly old window reflects the highest *on the talents* of Mr. David

Evans, of Shrewsbury, and is considered to outvie in effect even his recent and much admired productions in some of the sacred edifices in Shrewsbury, Winchester, and other places, we trust it will be preserved to many subsequent generations as a noble example of *private* munificence.

Yours, &c.

H. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

THE Bridge over the Thames, from Staines to Egham, was formerly of wood; about 1790 it was thought to be in great decay, and it was determined to build one of stone. A contract was made for something under 10,000*l.*, and it was built by the side of the old one. The new one was opened about 1796, but the old one was left standing; and fortunately so, for the piers of the new bridge were on the bed of the river, instead of being sunk into it, the water found its way under, and a new one was necessary.

A contract was made to build one of iron, at less than 5000*l.* It was built; but the old wooden one still remained passable. The landlord of the Bush inn, on the Staines side, obtained leave to make a cellar in the abutment; he made one, and away went the iron bridge!

A contract for a new iron bridge, was made for about the same sum as the former. This bridge was found to be in decay in 1829! The Commissioners advertised for plans and proposals, a day was fixed for determining on the proposals, and Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, having proposed to build a stone bridge under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, for 38,000*l.*, it was accepted, and a contract made.

One of those who had examined and formed an estimate, proposed to build one for 5000*l.* less than the 38,000*l.* which had been agreed to, and asserted to the public in the newspapers; but, when the Commissioners advertised for proposals, they very properly added, that they did not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer.

Sir John Paul was not the purchaser of the Crowland estate; he only acted as a friendly bidder.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Hawkeshead*, Aug. 2.

I SEND you two epitaphs which I transcribed from monuments of the Sandys family, in the parish Church

of Hawkshead, Lancashire: one from the monument of William and Margaret Sandys, parents of the celebrated Edwyn Sandys, who in 1565, being then Bishop of Carlisle, was one of those appointed to translate the Bible, was Bishop of London in 1570, and Archbishop of York in 1576, and founded the Free Grammar School here in 1585. The other is from a monument erected to the memory of five of the infant children of Myles Sandys, son and heir of Samuel Sandys of Graithwaite. This Myles was Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster in 1700, and High Sheriff in 1708; he lies interred in the Sandys' choir. William, mentioned in the former epitaph, was nephew of Thomas Rawlinson, Abbot of Furness, and married Margaret daughter of John Dixon of WOODSLAKE, co. Westmorland. They lie also in the Sandys' choir, under a table monument, upon which are represented, in alto relievo, their effigies, in full proportion, with their hands raised in a praying posture. At the head, and on the side, are the Sandys' arms, between the letters E. S. (the initials, I suppose, of the Archbishop), with a crescent of distinction. The epitaph runs round the verge of the tomb, and is in some parts much contracted. Over the choir door, on the outside, are the Sandys' arms, between the same initials, and underneath the date 1578.

I shall feel much obliged to any of your readers who will transmit you a correct copy of the epitaph of Miles Magrath, first protestant Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland, who was buried in that city. His epitaph, I understand, was privately erased about twenty-six years ago, by some person to whom it seemed to give offence. D. B. H.

“*Conditar hoc tumulo Gulielmus Sandus,
et uxor*

*Cui Margarete nomen et omen erat:
Armiger ille fuit percharus regibus olim:
Illa sed exemplar religionis erat.
Conjugii fuerant aequali sorte beati,
Fœlices opibus, stemmate, prole, fide:
(Pignora divini fuerant hæc magna favoris;
Hæc tamen Edwini cuncta retundit honos:
Qui doctor, rectorque scholæ, censor quo-
que, præsul
Ter fuerat, merito Phœbus in orbe sacro),
Quos amor et pietas lecto conjunxit eodem.
Hos sub spe vitæ continet iste lapis.”*

“*Hoc monumentum Mylo Sandys armiger, filius natus maximus Samuelis Sandys*

de Grathuethia generosi, ab antiqua nobilitatis familia oriundi, erexit in perpetuam pulchræ suæ sobolis memoriam in ipso vere juvenæ mortem obeuntis, viz. Samuelis, Bathshebæ, Elizabethæ, Catherinæ, et Mylonis, morti succumbentis decimo nono die Februarii, Anno Domini 1698, ætatis suæ nono.”

“*Threnodia, in mortis victoriam.*

*Mors fera terribili vultu pia corda virorum
Concutit; heu! nulli parcat avara manus,
Falce metit, velut ense ferox bellator in armis,
Nunc validos juvenes, mox miserosque
senes.*

*Quaque ruit, furibunda ruit: non sanguinis
ordo,*

Nec virtutis honos fata movere valet.

*Nulla queat differre diem medicina statutum:
Si mors dura jubet, nescit habere ducem.”*

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*

IN your Magazines for June, p. 545, and July, p. 2, you speak of extensive reparations in progress at Chichester Cathedral; and in the latter notice, a caution is very properly introduced against doing too much by way of embellishment. Having seen the Cathedral in the course of last summer, prior to the commencement of these repairs, I will, with your assistance, take this opportunity of pointing out to the notice of the Chapter a few particulars in which restoration is necessary to give to the Cathedral that majesty of appearance which an episcopal Church should possess, and at the same time endeavour to guard against such alterations. And first, a few words on the state of the building when I last saw it. Some ten years since a Goth, by some untoward chain of circumstances, possessed sufficient influence with his brethren in the Chapter to induce that body to whitewash the Church, and by way of ornament, and with a view to compensate for the loss of the original paintings on the groining of the choir, destroyed by the whitewash, the said gentleman had the archivolt mouldings, and all the lines of the building which were in relief, tastefully coloured with yellow ochre. The name of the perpetrator of this outrage on good taste and good feeling, it is unnecessary to add, as he will never plan or design any further embellishment to the Cathedral; but if any of his coadjutors in the “daubing and smearing” line* have sur-

* Vide Gruse,

vived him, and still possess influence, I tremble for the effects of the present repair.

The curious chantry of St. Richard, an object of veneration among Catholics even to our own days, and the elegant stone screen of the rood-loft, have been literally plastered with whitewash, the rich sculptured bosses being converted into apparently unshapely lumps of chalk, and the flat spaces within the heads of the Norman arches of the nave, which are sculptured with scales and flowers, are almost reduced to a plane surface. These, however, form but a small part of the mischief, and I have not space to particularize the whole. Indeed, what the hatchets of the round-heads spared, the brush of the clerical whitewasher did its best to obliterate. Now the removal of this rubbish should be a work of time; it should be gradually and effectually performed arch by arch, or its removal may carry away with it many of the sculptures it may conceal. This will certainly be the case, if any London architect, with a contractor at his heels, sets about a thorough repair, to be completed in a given time. This Cathedral has suffered more severely perhaps than any other, by the roundheads; it has also been obscured by a tasteless blunderer; but the most severe visitation of all, it has happily escaped, such a visitation as fell upon devoted Salisbury, in the persons of James Wyatt and his ecclesiastical patron; and may it ever be preserved from the hands of that more dreadful foe to ancient buildings, than either the puritans, the whitewasher, or even old Time himself,—a London architect!†

The more ancient injuries which the appearance of the Cathedral had sustained, were in the first instance occasioned by the erection of a breast work in front of the *triforium*, which concealed the bases and half the shafts of the columns; this might now be easily removed, as the object of its erection, to protect from accident the spectators of the ancient processions,

† If the daily papers are to be credited, the choir of York is to receive some improvements in the present re-construction of it under the superintendence of Mr. Smirke; this circumstance adds force to the above observation. Unhappy York! Jonathan Martin it is to be feared will not be the one you have to dread.

has ceased to exist. Since the reformation, a great portion of the nave has been fitted up with pews, the congregation adjourning from the choir to the nave to hear the sermon. I need not point out the injury the nave sustains in appearance from this cause, and many points of perspective, highly picturesque, which would arise from the singular duplication of the aisles of this Church, are entirely lost through the existence of the sermon place. I need not add that no obstacle exists to the removal of the pews, because the same thing has been done at other Cathedrals; neither shall I waste an argument in favour of the measure, the improvement being self-evident.

From these main improvements I will proceed to specify several minor ones, and if at my next visit to the Cathedral I find any of them have been carried into effect, your pages shall not fail to award praise where it is due. To begin then, with the west front, little need be done except filling the principal window with mullions and tracery, in lieu of the upright props which now occupy the void. In the south tower, the Norman windows having been filled up with brick, and patched with compositum, should be opened and glazed, and cement, plaster, or other rubbish, by whatever new fangled name it may be called, utterly banished. South aisle: The mullions and tracery of the windows restored, in place of the ugly stone work copied by some bungling mason, from St. Margaret's, Westminster (as altered by Wyatt), and dwarf spires added to the elegant octagon buttresses. South transept: Gable needs restoration. Lady Chapel: East window opened, and restored with tracery, corresponding with the windows on the flanks. North transept: A gable should be built instead of the present pediment. Aisle buttresses, as in the opposite side, are deficient in the termination; these should be restored, and crosses should be added to all the gables. I have now particularized all the ornamental additions and alterations necessary on the exterior; there are some excrescences which a modern architect may be desirous to remove there, whatever they are I would not interfere with.

Before I quit the exterior, however, justice demands that I should notice a restoration which has been effected at the north porch; this entrance is composed

of a double arch, resting on a central pillar. In one of a series of engravings in the "Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet," the central pillar appears to have been destroyed, and the conjoined archivolt supported on a prop of wood; very recently a column of stone, with an elegant leaved capital, has been substituted for the prop, and a portion of the archivolt which was destroyed, accurately restored; if this is to be received as a sample of the repairs, it augurs well of the whole.

In the interior, but little need be done beyond what I have enumerated, except the restoration of the groins below the central tower. The removal of the parochial Church from the north transept, and the library from the Lady Chapel, is more to be desired than likely to be accomplished. The latter measure, however, it is to be hoped, may still take place, and wherever the books find a "*Domus ultima*," is of little consequence, so that the Church may be restored to perfection, instead of containing lumber rooms for whatever is wanted to be put out of the way.

I have endeavoured to show, and I trust successfully, that comparatively very little remains to be done to render Chichester Cathedral, if not a first rate, at all events a handsome, and in some respects even an elegant structure.

I will now conclude for the present, with a fervent wish, in which I trust I shall be joined by all your antiquarian friends, that whatever is necessary in the way of restoration, may be done, and no more; and that, like the repairs of Winchester Cathedral, the praise will have to be awarded for the restoration of the structure, rather than for any miscalled improvements.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

P.S. On the piers of the great tower, just above the stalls of the choir, are some exceedingly ancient sculptures, one of which represents "the Raising of Lazarus." I beg leave to call Mr. Britton's attention to these interesting specimens of ancient art.

Mr. URBAN, *Maise Hill, Greenwich, Aug. 8.*

ONE of the most interesting models in the Rotunda at Woolwich, is that of the Tower of Mortella, near Mortella Bay, in the island of Corsica; but the interest attached to this beautiful copy of a fortification, was much augmented on my lately seeing it, by

learning that from it we have erected the defences on our sea coast, known by the corrupted name of Martello Towers. It is but common justice to the Gentleman's Magazine to say, that it was the only work in my library where I could find any notice of these erections,* and I believe it would be difficult to name a subject which has not been noticed and enlightened in that work of a hundred years. As the account, however, of the origin of these fortifications, given by Mr. Fussell in his "*Journey round the Coast of Kent*," and transferred into your pages, is quite erroneous, I am confident that few persons can be aware of the derivation of the name being that which I have forwarded to you, and I consider the circumstance well worthy of your recording.

The motive which induced our Government to build similar towers to that of Mortella, is too much connected with the subject to allow of its being omitted by me, although I shall only have recourse to your own pages for the supply, and furnish another instance that all modern writing is but the transcript of what has been written before, and is only the taking out of an old bottle, to pour into a new.

It appears by the Gazette accounts, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1794, p. 265 and following, that in February 1794, General Dundas anchored in a bay to the west of Mortella point, landed his troops, and took possession of a height overlooking the tower of Mortella. The next day the *Fortitude* and *Juno* were ordered to attack the tower from the Bay, and not having been able to make any impression after a continued cannonade of two hours and an half, and the *Fortitude* being very much damaged by red hot shot, her mainmast much wounded, many of the shrouds cut away, three of the lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in the hull, a great many men blown up by the explosion of a powder-box struck by a hot shot, and the ship on fire from the main deck to the upper part of the quick work on the quarter deck, and sixty-two men killed and wounded, both ships hauled off. The troops which had been landed, consisted I believe of 1400 men; these took

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVIII. pt. ii. p. 142.

possession of heights overlooking the tower, and within 150 yards of it, and from them was this tower cannonaded in vain for two days; but the parapet which was lined with boss, (sunk five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand,) having caught fire, the besieged were compelled to surrender, when it appeared that the extraordinary mischief which has been mentioned as having been done to our ships, and the unstated loss which occurred to our troops, *was occasioned by thirty-three men and two eighteen pounders, one of which was found dismounted. The loss of the enemy was two men!*

With the knowledge of this result against the tower of Mortella, it may be honestly presumed that an English Mortella, otherwise Martello Tower, is impregnable, especially as improvements have taken place in the construction of the parapets, and in the manner of working the cannon mounted on them.

S. G.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

I AGREE with your correspondent J. W. in the number for last June, p. 508, who deplores the corruption of literary taste in the present times. The appearance of so many attractive Novels, has excited a mania for that sort of reading, which like him I fear will lower our character for intellectual taste and advancement, while the desire, almost universal, for works of Romance, cannot fail to impair the efforts which are made to diffuse useful and proper knowledge. Those pleasing productions of able pens are certainly amusing, and being partly built on facts, they are thought not only to be unobjectionable reading, but highly advantageous, by conveying historical information in a most agreeable manner. Herein, Mr. Urban, lies the evil. Instead of the mind being stored with valuable and correct knowledge, it is filled with false notions, it is not only occupied with exaggerated and distorted ideas of former ages, but it is so vitiated that the sober recitals of the Antiquary, Historian, and Philosopher, cannot be relished. Nothing concerning distant periods can be viewed but through the fictitious medium which the fertile and overheated imaginations of the novel writers, or bookmakers, have presented. The loss of time devoted to this sort of reading, is therefore not the only sacrifice. The mind

has been filled with ideas incompatible with truth, and rendered unfit for important studies. This degradation of taste is deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as it is evidently the public appetite that calls into existence the wild lucubrations of the Romancer. That modern works of this nature are much superior to those of the old school, I readily grant; but are the pernicious effects less apparent, or less injurious? The confusion of dates, the perversion of facts, the violation of all chronological order in these works, is lamentable; yet the public taste has given them a rank almost equal to legitimate history; nay, it is not seldom we find novels quoted as authority for historical facts! In these remarks I except the really learned of the present age, who cannot themselves be corrupted by such reading, or allow the circle in which they have influence to be degraded by a servile deference to this novel class of historians; but unfortunately the public, often blind, are not led by the masters who are qualified to raise the nation to its just eminence for literary and scientific knowledge. Let us hope, however, that the "march of mind" will not be much longer retrograde, but that the nation will return to the patronage of true literature, which conveys in the works of the venerable antiquary, the perspicuous historian, and the studious philosopher, sound knowledge and just information.

L.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—No. II.

(Continued from part ii. p. 496.)

XIII. NOTHING could more tend to debase and dishonour the English language than the strange practice of considering Johnson's Dictionary the standard of it. It is most likely that he himself never viewed it in this light,—he regarded it, I believe, only as a monument of the state the language was in at the time he wrote, and a wretched state it was. No Englishman unacquainted with other tongues can possibly comprehend half the terms in Johnson's Dictionary without learning the definitions by heart. He proceeds upon the singular scheme of considering every word as belonging to the language, which has on any occasion been used by one of the authors whom he selects to guide him. As an instance of the advantages of this plan,

we have the word *voiture* inserted as English for carriage, on the authority of Arbuthnot, and some thousands of downright Latin and Greek words, on that of Sir Thomas Browne. Horne Tooke has entered his protest against four or five hundred words in the Dictionary, which are only to be met with in unread and unreadable authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who dragged them in from the learned languages whenever they could not recollect the proper English term. It is time to protest against a few thousands more. How absurd is it to call *Pyrotechny*, and pedantic barbarisms of that class, English! when the real English for it is "the art of fireworks." We might as well, "on the authority" forsooth of the proprietors of Vauxhall, insert "*Heptaplasiesopton*."

XIV. In compliance with fashion, I have in the above few observations written a well-known word "himself." How can the absurd custom of writing and speaking *himself* for *his-self*, and *themselves* for *theirselves*, have crept into the language? We still spell and pronounce correctly *myself*, *thyself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, not *meself* (which is laughed at as an Irish vulgarism), *theeself* (which is a Quaker provincialism), *us-selves* and *you-selves*, which are barbarisms wholly unheard of. The lower class of people still use the words properly. It is only those who fancy they speak correctly who in reality plunge into the mire.

XV. Our manner of writing abounds with great and shameful defects. Perhaps there is none which admits of a more easy and effectual remedy than the following. The reader is at present unable to ascertain on coming to a preterite tense or participle, such as *hailed*, *rained*, *stoned*, &c. whether it is to be pronounced as containing one or two syllables, and if it be poetry that he is reading, cannot of course proceed, till by glancing through the line, and discovering which pronunciation will best agree with the metre, he has collected the needful information. This might be easily remedied, if authors would agree *always* to write the preterite and participle of a verb with an apostrophe, when they wished it to be pronounced as containing as many syllables as the present tense, and with an *e* without an apostrophe, where they wished the pronunciation to be

augmented by one syllable. Take *hail*, for instance. On meeting with *hail'd*, the reader would know (as indeed he does now) that he must pronounce it in one syllable, and on meeting with *hailed*, that he must pronounce it in two. This method should be adopted even with words ending in *e*, although in that case it would have that novel appearance which so often creates overpowering prejudices against right reason. The preterite of *refuse*, when in three syllables, should be written as usual, *refused*, when in two *refuse'd*.

This method is not new. It was proposed and adopted by George Colman the younger some years ago; but I believe that he has since treated unreasonable ridicule with deference instead of contempt, and abandoned his once cherished system. Southey seems to have felt the necessity of a reform, and in his "*Madoc*," made use of a method to obviate it, by printing *refuse'd* refused, and *refused* refused. This system is so plainly inferior to the other, by the disagreeable strangeness of its appearance, that it is needless to waste words on the matter; and as it may be fairly concluded that Mr. Colman's is the best possible method, it only remains to recommend our authors to patronise that which is not the less reasonable because its capricious proposer has forsaken it, and thus render a serious service to their native language.

XVI. There have been three Augustan ages of English literature,—those of Shakspeare, of Pope, and of Walter Scott; or, as they are more generally though perhaps not so appropriately termed, of Elizabeth, Anne, and the Regent. Each of these three ages boasts of its own distinct and peculiar æra, in which its spirit has been the prevailing spirit, and its voice the master voice; and it is no less striking than true, that each of these æras may justly claim to outlive the whole collected intellectual wealth of some celebrated nation. From the birth of our language to the Restoration of King Charles, and with the Restoration the introduction of the French style by perhaps its greatest master Dryden, we count a long series of immortal names, a bright succession of immortal works, which fully justify the undoubting preference of the brilliant productions of that single æra to all

... have long formed the
The literature of that
... attained to its highest
... at the same time that
... were basking in the in-
... sunshine of the Elizabethan
... who can doubt that, while
... stage was echoing the lofty
... of the illustrious Calderon, our
... were spell-bound by still
... mighty magic in the "wood
... wild" of Shakspeare. The long
... of dramatic authors which then
... formed the boast of Spain, our own
... Marlow and Jonson, and Beaumont
... and Fletcher, with all the countless
... "lesser stars" of the drama, far sur-
... pass; and while our neglected lyrists
... maintained an equal contest with Luis
... de Leon and other lofty masters of
... Spanish song, the Fairy Queen far out-
... shines all the more lengthy inspirations
... of the Castilian muse. Our ancient
... ballads are of a higher and better order
... than theirs, in which sense is too
... often almost unhesitatingly sacrificed
... to sound. Our chronicles of ancient
... days fully rival their excellent histo-
... rians of the deeds of their countrymen
... in the New World. And if, as well
... we may, we reckon the bard of Para-
... dise Lost among the poets of that æra,
... to which the superhuman daring of his
... spirit, and the gorgeous magnificence
... of his subject, if not the exact date of
... the publication of his masterpiece as-
... sign him, it may fairly be asserted that
... the literature of both of the peninsula
... countries is surpassed by the glories of
... the "old English" epoch; since the
... most enthusiastic admirer of the Lu-
... siad will hardly presume to rank the
... name of Camoens with that of Milton.

The literature of the second æra, ex-
... tending from the Restoration to the
... French Revolution, bears a strong and
... marked resemblance to that of France,
... and corresponds in duration with the
... flourishing condition of the latter. The
... age of Queen Anne is fully equal to
... that of Louis XIV.; and when it is re-
... membered that the whole body of Bri-
... tish essayists is to be referred to this
... epoch, (together with the poems of
... Dryden, Pope, Young, and Thomson,
... the historical works of Hume, Robert-
... son, and Gibbon, and the various bri-
... lliant productions of Swift, Addison,
... Arbuthnot, Johnson, Fielding, Gold-
... smith, and a countless host of other
... distinguished writers,) no dread need be
... that the result of an impar-

tial comparison with the well-known
... literary heroes of the rival kingdom,
... would prove in the slightest degree un-
... favourable.

A new æra begins with the com-
... mencement of the nineteenth century,
... the literature of which we need not
... hesitate in preferring to the whole of
... the German. The Germans may in-
... deed appeal to great names, to Klop-
... stock, to Wieland, to Goethe, to Schil-
... ler, but even these yield to Byron and
... Southey, and Wordsworth and Scott.

Our three Augustan ages are thus, it
... is presumed, equal to the whole litera-
... ture of Spain and France and Ger-
... many. That of Italy alone shrinks
... as it were from a comparison, and is
... totally dissimilar from our own; but
... our own being such as it is, an impar-
... tial observer will not, we think, con-
... sume much time in deciding, however
... gorgeous and attractive the literature of
... Italy may be, which of the two is the
... most deserving of affectionate admira-
... tion and assiduous study.

XVII. The three European lan-
... guages best adapted to prose composi-
... tion, are the English, French, and
... Spanish; to poetical, English, Italian,
... and German. The three languages
... which boast of the most splendid po-
... lite literature are, English, Spanish,
... and Italian, the three which contain
... the most extensive stores of informa-
... tion are English, German, and French.
... The three most extensively spoken are
... English, French, and Spanish. The
... three most copious and powerful are
... the English, Italian, and German.
... Select from the European languages
... the three most conspicuous and meri-
... torious in any particular whatsoever,
... and English will always be one of the
... three.

XVIII. A Frenchman who reads
... no language but his own, can have no
... idea of the construction of the German
... languages, their beauties and advan-
... tages; and a German who is in the
... same predicament must be equally ig-
... norant of the Latin tongues. An Eng-
... lishman can form a very adequate idea
... of both. French prose is exactly simi-
... lar to ours; and French poetry is merely
... French prose with the recurrence of a
... monotonous rhyme. Our neighbours
... have no poetical language, no poetical
... licenses, and are perpetually as it were
... tied to the ground. German poetry is
... exactly similar to ours; the same dar-
... ing liberties are taken; new words are

as unhesitatingly coined, new constructions as unhesitatingly brought into use: and German prose is merely German poetry without rhyme or measure, in the full enjoyment of all the licenses which we grant only to our poets. The Germans in fact may be said to write *always* poetry, and the French *always* prose.

XIX. No one can have read much on the comparative merits of the various languages without having encountered the observation that the English is most sadly defective in conjugations. It is a favourite employment with our foreign rivals to point out the striking contrast between the profusion of moods and tenses, which is the glory of the Latin, and the disgraceful scantiness of our petty variations of the verb. Some have even asserted that we have only two tenses, the present and past; and that the clumsy *wills, shalls, woulds, shoulds, would haves, and should haves*, with which we endeavour to conceal our poverty, have no claim to the honourable title which we have so daringly usurped for them. It is surprising that no one has hitherto thought of rebutting these observations, degrading as they are intended to be to our beloved mother tongue, by referring to the simple fact, that in daily use these tenses are to the full as concise and much more expressive than the Latin, and that it is only in books that their long-windedness is preserved. Take the following specimen as a proof. The first column contains the Latin word (we have on purpose chosen one of the most complicated tenses); the second, the English equivalent as *spoken*; the third, as written and printed. We have omitted the second person singular, because never used in common speech.

Fecissem	Īlīdūn	I would have done
Fecisset	Hedadūn	He would have done
Fecisset	Shedadūn	She would have done
Fecissemus	Wedadūn	We would have done
Fecissetis	Yudadūn	You would have done
Fecissent	Thadadūn	They would have done.

XX. Authors ought certainly to be acquainted with what they write about, but they have no right to require their readers to be so too. It is very well that Mr. Southey is a good Spanish scholar, since he has written various works on Peninsula history; but it is rather too bad that he *should suppose*

all his readers to be deeply skilled in Spanish, and acting on that supposition, clog his pages with untranslated passages from foreign authors. The authoress of "*Loves of the Poets*" ought certainly to know Italian, as she writes about Dante and Beatrice, Petrarch and Laura, Tasso and Leonora; but wherefore does she suppose all her readers to be as wise as herself, and intersperse her English with long quotations from the originals of their works, of which she leaves her unfortunate readers to collect the meaning without her assistance. This is a very prevalent vice in modern literature, and is as troublesome as it is foolish. What would the fair pedants who quote Italian, and Spanish, and Portuguese, for no other reason than because they know them, say to Mr. Bowring, if he were to fill his works with untranslated Magyar ditties and Slovakian odes?

XXI. Darwin laid it down as the grand principle of poetry, that every epithet, every expression, ought to convey a picture to the eye, and even proceeded to the length of altering some lines of Pope's to suit his ideas. To show the erroneousness of this theory, we need only take a few lines from Keats's Ode to a Nightingale:

"Perhaps the self-same song that found a path ^{[for home,}
Through the sad heart of Ruth when, sick
She stood in tears amidst the *alien* corn."

According to Darwin's theory this last epithet applied to the corn is bad, and ought to be replaced with *waving* or *golden*, or some similar descriptive term. But what would be gained by this alteration, even if made with consummate skill? The new reading would speak only to the eye. The old one goes direct to the heart.

XXII. There was some talk, when the London University was established, that an attempt would be made to teach Latin, not with the *English* but the *Continental* pronunciation. The worthy gentlemen who talk thus, do not seem to be aware that there is no universal *Continental* pronunciation; and that Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, &c. differ almost as much from one another in this matter as they do from England. I have not a copy of Father Peyjoo's works by me at this moment, but in his critical writings I have read a whole host of anecdotes

quoted, it appears that this garrison was to have consisted of 1500 men; and that Sir Lewis issued orders for bringing in provisions, and compelled the inhabitants to work at the fortifications; designing to establish a barrier between Bristol and Peterborough, and to cut off supplies from the metropolis*.

At the same time, Sir Lewis found an opportunity to retaliate upon Sir Samuel Luke, at his house at Hawnes, the plunder which he had suffered at Bromham.

The Parliament, however, had no sooner heard of the success of the King's party, than they adopted the most vigorous measures to repair their losses. "Determined to recover a spot, in Needham's phrase, 'geometrically situated for the defence of the associated counties,' they committed this affair to the Earl of Essex, assisted by Skippon, Harvey, Wilson, and Luke. The troops halted at Dunstable, on Monday, Oct. 30, and on the Saturday proceeded by way of Brickhill to Newport, which they entered in the evening, not without resistance. The Governor does not appear to have neglected his trust; he fortified the town, and encouraged his soldiers by reports of a disaffection among the trained bands; till, finding his means unequal to the object, he quitted his post, and retired to the Court at Oxford†." Newport-Pagnel, of which Sir Samuel Luke was subsequently Governor, proved, as remarks Mr. Lysons, "a very useful garrison to the Parliament, during the remainder of the war."

Relinquishing, after this reverse, his hopes of present success in his own county, Sir Lewis Dyve now devoted his loyal efforts to the Royal cause in Dorsetshire; and it is an evident proof that his abilities were more than ordinary, that he is here again found in the chief command.

The King, on his return from Cornwall, reached Sherborne in Dorsetshire (the seat of the Earl of Bristol, our hero's stepfather,) on the 30th of September, 1644; and there, says Lord

Clarendon, "Sir Lewis Dyve was left with his own regiment of one hundred and fifty old soldiers, and some horse, and made commander-in-chief of Dorsetshire, in hope that he would be able shortly by his activity, and the very good affection of the county, to raise men enough to recover Weymouth; and he did perform all that could reasonably be expected from him."

On the 21st of November 1644, says the *Mercurius Aulicus*, "intelligence came that Sir Lewis Dyve went from Sherborne to dislodge a party from Poole, &c. who had posted themselves at Blandford; whither he returned, and after a week's stay there, marched to Dorchester; and, understanding that four troops of rebel horse lay near, he intended to beat up their quarters, but was betrayed by the townsmen, who sent for assistance two hours before. He charged them with a small party of horse, and they fled instantly. Next day Sir Lewis retired to Sherborne, having increased his strength by this march, besides those horse, arms, and prisoners taken from the rebels."

This is a Royalist report; the next a Parliamentary:—About the 30th of November, "Sir Lewis Dyve, being at Dorchester, with about 300 horse and dragoons, sent a party to face Lyme, which they did accordingly, and went backe without attempting any thing; but Major Sydenham, impatient at such empty flourishes, drew out [from Poole] about 50 or 60 horse, that night, and went to Dorchester, fell on the enemy in the town, charged them through and through, wounded Sir Lewis Dyve, slew many, and tooke divers prisoners§."

At the commencement of the following year, the attack on Weymouth, to which Sir Lewis had been particularly commissioned, was pursued with vigour. "On the 9th of February, Sir Walter Hastings, Governor of Portland, took the great fort of Weymouth; and two days after, Sir Lewis Dyve, then Colonel-general of Dorset, took the middle fort, surprised the town, and possessed himself of the forts and upper-town, the rebels retiring into the lower town," as Melcombe was called. They were there "looked upon as prisoners at mercy;"

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciii. ii. p. 30, where two curious paragraphs from contemporary newspapers respecting the works at Newport-Pagnel, are extracted.

† *Mercurius Civicus*, Nov. 2. Clarendon's account is rather improbable, and in the character of Sir Lewis i. *Mag.* ubi supra.

‡ Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 541.

§ *Perfect Diurnall*, no. 71.

but the event proved that the royalists erroneously so regarded them, as on the 24th of the same month, Col. Sydenham, the Parliamentary commander, recovered the greater part of the place, and "next morning Lord Goring and Sir Lewis Dyve drew out of Weymouth, and marched to Dorchester, leaving behind them the ordnance taken at Weymouth, and taking with them nothing but the plunder." The blame of this "fatal loss" does not appear to have attached to Sir Lewis; but, says Lord Clarendon, was "with great plainness imputed to General Goring's want of vigilance," his Lordship having been sent to the garrison "with 3000 horse, and 1500 foot (besides what he found in those parts)."

"All Dorsetshire," says Clarendon, was now "entirely possessed by the rebels, save only what Sir Lewis Dyve could protect by his small garrison at Sherborne, and the island of Portland, which could not provide for its own subsistence." Affairs remained thus until the summer; when Sir Thomas Fairfax, on returning from his victorious campaign in the West, arrived at Sherborne, and "laid close siege to it on the 2d of August." On the 6th he received the following manly and pertinent letter from our hero*:

"Sir,

"I have received your second Sum'ones this daye for the surrenderinge this Castle of Sherborne unto your hands for the use of the Kingdome. I shall endeavour to purchase a better opinion wth you (before I leave it) then to deliver it upp upon such easie termes; I keepe it for his Maiestie my Sovereigne, unto whom this Kingdome belongs, and by the blessinge of the Almightye am resolved to give him such an accompt thereof, as becomes a Man of Honor to doe: who is, Sir, your humble servaunt,

"*Sherborne Castle,*
August 6th, 1645. LEWIS DYVE."

Sir Lewis sustained the siege for nine days after the date of the above; and the following anecdotes of his dauntless conduct are extracted from a

* From the original in the Sloane MSS. 1519, fol. 60. The signature only is Sir Lewis's writing. The letter is written in a bold correct hand: and it is interesting to remark, that on the last day of the siege, having a few hours before penned the letter hereafter inserted, "Sir Lewis Dyve his Secretary was slain by a shot." Sprigge's "Anglia Rediviva," p. 85.

circumstantial narrative of the siege, written by a contemporary historian of the triumphs of Fairfax. When perused with a caveat upon that deduction which was the writer's object, they will not otherwise than increase our esteem for the chivalrous royalist.

On the 12th, "the Generall, according to his wonted nobleness, said to Sir Lewis Dyve, That, if he pleased to send out his Lady, or any other women, he would give way to it. Sir Lewis thankfully acknowledged the favour, seemed to incline to accept of it, but gave no positive answer, expressing withall his resolution (souldier-like) to hold out to the last; but, under favour, it was a madnesse rather than valour, seeing he despaired of relief; and since that he hath felt the misery of it by a long imprisonment in the Tower."

On the 14th, "after the breach was made, such was the noble and mercifull disposition of the Generall, that he sent a third summons to surrender the Castle, or to expect extremity; which drove the Governour into a great passion (which is not hard to doe), in so much as he said he would hang the drum [drummer]; and when the drum, delivering his message stoutly, was as he thought sawey, he told him he must have more manners in his presence†, and sent an answer to this purpose, That the language was so far differing from what he had formerly received, that he would not believe that it came from the same hand; but said, that he would not lose his honour to save his life (it may be, as one sayes of him, because his cause and carriage had already lost it); if the last were, he should think it well bestowed in the service."

At two in the next morning, "the Governour, having cooled his brain with a little sleep (without any other provocation), sent out a drummer with"—this letter‡:

"Sir, I must acknowledge the advantage you have of me, by being master of my walls; and that you may not think me obstinate without reason, I have sent this drum unto you, to let you know that, if I may have such conditions from you as are

† "He told him," says Vicars, "he was in the presence of a better man than his Generall."

‡ Sprigge goes on to say, "a message:" but the letter is supplied by Vicars.

fit for a souldier and a gentleman to accept, I shall surrender this Castle unto your hands; otherwise I shall esteem it a far greater happiness to bury my bones in it; and the same resolution have all those that are with me. And give me leave to add this, that your victory will be crowned with more honour by granting it, then you will gaine glory by the winning it, with the loss of so much blood as it will cost.

I am your servant,

"Sherborn Castle,

August 15, 1645.

L. DYVE."

"Answer was returned, 'No terms but quarter, seeing he had slipt and slighted the opportunity; and he was not to expect that, except he rendered speedily.' The besiegers proceeded with the storm; and when they had made their way into the Great Court of the Castle, the garrison was at length compelled to yield. "They pulled down their bloody colours, hung out a white flag, had no power to make opposition, and sent a drum for to crave quarter; but before he could get it and return, a great part of our foot were entred, they within had thrown down their arms, and cryed for quarter to our souldiers, which our souldiers (inclining rather to booty than revenge) gave them; but stript they were to the purpose, all except Sir Lewis Dyve, and his lady, and some few more. And so we became master of the Castle, and all within it, the souldiers finding plunder of great value, the taking of which in a disorderly manner could not then be prevented. There was taken about 400 prisoners in the Castle, Col. Giles Strangeways [Sir Lewis's brother-in-law,] formerly a Member of Parliament *, Sir John Walcot [his cousin], Col. Thornhill, and others of quality, and 18 pieces of ordnance, and a mortar-piece. The reducing of this place

was of the greater concernment, in regard of the influence it had upon the disaffected Clobmen in those parts, who, having the countenance of this garrison, were made so much the more bold in their attempts and meetings†."

"About the 24th," says Vicars, "the prime prisoners were brought to London by sea, and two of the chief of them, were (as this day) brought to the House of Commons, viz. Sir Lewis Dyve, and Col. Sir George [John] Strangeways; who were by a strong guard attended, and at last caused to come into the House to the bar. Here, with spirit unbroken, Dyve, we are told, "demeaned himselfe very superciliously and proudly, seeming to refuse to kneel on both his knees till he was compelled unto it; and then the Speaker of the House of Commons [Lenthall] told him, that he was much to be lamented, who, notwithstanding that he had been a meanes to shed so much innocent blood, and had committed so much treason against his native Kingdome, endeavouring to destroy the same, and helping (as much as in him was) to draw the King from his Parliament; and yet his heart should no more (nay not at all) relent, but that he looked before that Honourable presence as one whom God had given over to hardnesse of heart, and impudency of carriage. He therefore for his Treasons pronounced the commitment of him, and of Sir George [John] Strangeways, to the Tower of London, there to remaine prisoners till justice should further proceed against them."

About the same time the estates of Sir Lewis were sequestered‡.

J. G. N.

(To be continued.)

* Vicars and Whitelocke enumerate among the prisoners, "Colonel Sir John Strangeways," the father; but do not mention the son. Perhaps both were taken, as both were sent to the Tower about the same time. (See their memoirs in Hutchins's *Dorset*, vol. ii. p. 239.) Another prisoner was "one of the Lord Powlet's sons."

† Sprigge's "Anglia Rediviva," fol. 1647, pp. 83-86.

‡ In Addit. MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 5494, is a list of the rents of Delinquents' Estates, co. Beds. The tenants of Sir Lewis Dyve, in the parishes of Bromham, Steven-ton, and Houghton, were in number twenty-one, and their total rents amounted to 481*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; the demesnes of the manor of Bromham, not let, were valued at 139*l.*; and the parsonage at 80*l.*—The next article in the same volume is a list of the delinquents' goods, which is curious, as generally describing the furniture of the mansions. The goods of Sir Lewis Dyve, however, only consisted of barley, the residue having been "caryed away by souldiers before they were sequestered." In *Dorsetshire* were sequestered "the old rents of the manor of Sutton Walrond, value 11*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and the farm belonging to Sir Lewis , Kut. in right of his wife, then dead." Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*, vol. iii. p. 372.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VETUSTA MONUMENTA, Vol. V. Plates li.-lix.

—Some Account of the ancient and present state of the Abbey of St. Mary's, York; and of the Discoveries recently made in excavating the Ground, on which the principal buildings of the Abbey formerly stood. By the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.

THE early history of this house, prior to a foundation or re-foundation by Alan Earl of Richmond about the end of the eleventh century, is very obscure; but this is a common circumstance. Religious persons were often accustomed to reside together upon a particular spot long before it was converted into a monastery by a regular endowment; and such was either the case here, or there was an Anglo-Saxon abbey which had been destroyed. Either way it is not of moment, the concern here being the beautiful architectural remains. We shall take the plates in order.

Plate I. Every antiquary acquainted with the works of Whitaker well knows that, whatever may be the praise due to his eminent talents, he is far from authoritative upon archæological subjects. He is too high-bred a horse to go safely in harness;—in the language of logicians, he says too much. It is not true, as affirmed in p. 10, that his ichnography of a monastery in his History of Whalley "is illustrated and confirmed by the plans of other religious houses," so as to form an undeviating standard. For instance, he places the cloister always on the south of the conventual church, whereas at Gloucester it was on the north, and so in other instances. We are at a loss also to know by what authority a passage terminating in steps is made a "place generally appropriated to vestments." Of the conjunction of the chapter-house, church, and refectory, with the cloisters, a confident opinion may be given; but we know that Mr. Fosbrooke, in the Encyclopedia of Antiquities, declines going any further. A curious thing occurs in p. 10, § B.

"In the western cloister the school of the monastery was usually kept; and near this side fragments of painted tiles were found having on them letters of the alphabet

in characters of the fourteenth century, which were read from right to left."

In old castles and manor houses the parlour will be found annexed to the hall, and we know no instance to the contrary. We therefore doubt the appropriation of the apartment H to this purpose.

Plate LII. *Western front of the Church.* This is a most picturesque and beautiful view. The rich architecture is of the style of the thirteenth century, and assimilates those rich and gorgeous specimens, Salisbury Cathedral, and the abbeys of Netley and Tintern.

Plate LIII. *North-west view of the nave.* Here an unusual arrangement occurs. There were on this side

"Eight windows, the lights and tracery of which varied alternately in a very remarkable manner. The window nearest to the western front was divided by one mullion into two trefoil headed lights; above which in the head of the arch was a sexfoil light. The next window was divided by two mullions into three trefoil-headed lights, above which were placed three quatrefoil lights, and thus alternately along the whole of the nave; but the mouldings in the tracery of the three windows nearest the transepts differed from the others in being filleted. There being no aisle on the western side of the transepts, the windows, two in number, were large and lofty." P. 13.

Pl. LIV. *One of the compartments of the north aisle of the nave.*

It is impossible to exceed the simple grace of this Gothic pattern. There is precisely as much ornament as should be to give relief to dead wall, and the total absence of the general gaudiness of the Gothic is consistent with the style of the æra. It very much resembles the Vestuary at Gloucester, which has been justly admired.

Pl. LV. *South-east view of the remains.* This is a large general view, in which the artist has displayed great taste.

Pl. LVI. is a *Pompeiana view* in a *Camera lucida*. Archæological necessity compels such views; for in spelling, words must have all their letters, whether expletives or not. It affords specimens of the styles of three or four different ages, a common circumstance,

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for, unless one or two opulent benefactors came forwards at once, these fabrics were built by instalments, as the monks found friends, or gained money by offerings, or were assisted by savings of abbots, and *domus*, as University people call such donations. The artist has made the utmost possible of a bad natural design, for fidelity was a *sine quâ non* in his situation.

Pl. LVII. consists of *parts of the buildings*. The borders of Greek vases are much and justly admired; and we know not any reason why we may not confer equal praise upon the *finishes* of Gothic architecture. It is very true that there is too much of the grotesque, too much of coarseness, too much of caricature, in water-spouts, carvings of stalls, corbel-heads, &c.; but then are not these utterly removed from consideration by the effect of the grand tout-ensemble? It is evident that the Gothic architects were determined not to lose sight of effect, even if it was in distortion, and individually considered in bad taste. But what is even a series of ludicrous stall-carvings, viewed as a whole? a most beautiful interlacing groupe of curves and outlines, prominences and recesses, lights and shades, far superior to tame wreaths and festoons of foliage. The parts are deformities. Bumps, notches, and all sorts of fantasies, monstrous distortions, bad figures, heads without necks, and school-boy sketches, occur in this plate (see fig. 6. H.); but notwithstanding the childishness and monstrosity of all these details, they proceed from a perfection of imagination, a horror of tameness, which Gothic architects evidently felt and shunned, by exposing themselves at the cannon's mouth to the imputation of bad taste; but *no risks could endanger them*. They had an immortal *numen*. They knew, as Messrs. Price and Knight have justly observed, that *plain Gothic* is an absurdity,—a bank note in blank,—a pigeon box; and they knew also, that from the smallness of the scale used in the patterns of their ornaments, nothing would appear fantastic. They hated dismal flat surfaces, as in dead walls. The most remarkable circumstance in this plate appears to have been utterly unnoticed, namely, that in figures D, D, we have the Ionic volute, in Corinthian manner, and *funereal leaf* of Mr. Dodwell, i. e.

in rude execution, Athenian capitals of columns, imitations of those at the Erechtheum, Choric monument of Lysicrates, &c. How this happened, we cannot say; only that all architectural improvements in this age were brought from France, which country borrowed them from Italy, whence the Pisans imported, in exchange for provisions sent to the Crusaders, relics of ancient Greece.

Pl. LVIII. continues the *details of parts*. The most amazing powers of successful contrast and grouping are here exhibited.

Pl. LIX. presents consummations of skill. The dispositions and forms of the foliage are inimitable; and here is even a head in grotesque as barbarous as a Tartar or Australasian idol, yet having a character of taste and elegance,—a property we have never seen in the grotesque of Egypt and India, because it is made a predominant feature, and spoils every thing, through having an ascendancy like that of tall houses and manufactories in a fine landscape.

Pl. LX. is composed of figures stiff as lopped elms, but very curious from their early date. They are all draped, and they certainly have the utmost elegance of which stiffness is capable,—or of which drapery is capable when laid upon a frame.

Upon the whole, we have not seen a finer study in the course of a long experience, than this collection.

Historical Sketches of Scalby, Burniston, and Cloughton, with Descriptive Notices of Hayburn Wake and Stainton Dale in the County of York. By John Cole, Author of the *History of Ecton*, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 91.

MR. COLE has given us sketches of various parishes in his vicinity, and we wish that others would do the same; for as we have had occasion to observe elsewhere, not more than half of the topographical antiquities of this country is known. We have here a remarkable instance, namely, the discovery of a British village called *Hulleys*, about six miles from Scarborough on the right of the Whitby road, from which it is separated by a plantation and a small vale called Morfar Dale. Hulleys is supposed to be derived from *Thullah*, a Celtic word expressive of rising ground, where have been habit-

ations. We shall give the following extract :

"Hulleys, to judge from its present appearance, has been of tolerable strength, and its natural position well chosen for defence ; being protected on two sides by narrow but rather steep vales. It is also sheltered on the north ; the ground gradually ascending for about half a mile, when it is terminated by another small vale, intersecting the ground at right angles ; the whole space, therefore, on which are the ruins, assumes the form of a parallelogram, which, on three of its sides, could be easily defended. Let me observe, however, that the remains of the town are not spread over the whole of this surface ; but they occupy several acres, and consist of squares, oblong-squares, and semi-circles, of various dimensions ; the foundations of which are of stone, some very large, and all apparently unhewn ; and in no part that I could observe was there the least appearance that lime or cement had been used. The barriers had been constructed with stones only, piled one upon another. Some of the divisions have a corner or portion again inclosed by a wall of less substance than that which surrounds the area, from which it is taken ; and bears about the same proportion to the square, or semi-circle, as that part which was appropriated to the chief officer, observable in many Roman camps. The interior of some of those smaller divisions, if I recollect right, had the appearance of having been hollowed out, forming a shallow pit : these are situated in or near the centre of the inclosure of the ruins, and were, perhaps, the residence of the principal persons, occupying that spot as the most secure. In one or two of the divisions, there are large flat stones lying together, apparently thrown down from an upright position, and almost buried in the deep vegetable soil ; and those divisions that have escaped the plough, exhibit all that fertility and freshness of vegetation, which is generally observed within the walls of ancient camps and settlements. Indeed, so abundant is the vegetable matter within some of those divisions, that I had great difficulty in tracing the foundations ; they being so overgrown and matted together.

"This village has been surrounded by a strong wall, or rampart of stone ; and there extended towards the north, from some distance from the village, two parallel vallums, leaving sufficient space between, for a road, forming a fosse or covered way : and it is no uncommon thing to find, in those counties where the early British works are the least disturbed, fussee-roads or covered ways, communicating with other remains, at a distance of two or three miles. Indeed, an instance in point may be mentioned as occurring in the neighbourhood ; I have traced a track-way, on the edge of the wold hills in the

East Riding, commanding a fine view of the Derwent, and all those remarkable houses and entrenchments on the verge of the moors in the North Riding, commencing at Winteringham, and may be seen for eight or nine miles, except in a few places where it has been broken up by recent inclosures ; and I have no doubt but it reached the coast by Hunmanby toward Filey-bay. I hesitate not to say, therefore, that the covered way connected with Hulleys, communicated with the Moors, where there are several tumuli, and other remains, which I shall notice by-and-by. On the east of this covered way, and not far from the village, there were tumuli ; but the hand of man has destroyed what time could not, and those interesting memorials of antiquity have been carted away to mend a paltry parish road.

"The trackway has also disappeared, under the improvement of modern cultivators ; not a trace of it is left beyond the boundary wall of the village ; a part of it may still, however, be recognized as dividing the village from north to south into nearly equal parts, and which appears to have been the great thoroughfare to and from the interior of the settlement."

These remains are accompanied with tumuli, broken pottery unbaked, and the stones of a circle, many still upright. To proceed. Hulleys is connected with other antiquities on the Moors thus described :

"From Hulleys to the westward a track or covered way is seen to emerge from the wood close to the sixth mile stone, on the Whitby road. It crosses a small stream, which rises half a mile off, called Ringing Keld. The trackway rises boldly up the hill side, on the top of which there are several tumuli, some of them very small : it continues a straight course in a direction to three larger tumuli on the verge of Harwood Dale, and near a place called Gowland. Stone celts have been found on the Moors near this place ; and not long ago a quern, or ancient mill-stone, was ploughed up. One of the celts I have obtained, and the other is in the possession of Mr. T. Pickering, of Cloughton, who has also, much to his credit, preserved the remains of a small British urn, found in a tumulus, near Ringing Keld. To the north-west of Hulleys, at the distance of a mile and a half, to the left of the high road, there is a vast assemblage of stones scattered over a considerable plain on the high moor, apparently without order or design ; contiguous are many tumuli, nearly surrounding a remarkable and beautiful little relic, and if I may be allowed the phrase, it 'speaks volumes' in explanation. It is a small circle of upright stones, of about thirty feet diameter ; most of them in their original position, the highest of which is now nearly four feet

Catholics, observing these divisions, held out the Scriptures themselves to scorn, and openly profaned them with irreverent and blasphemous speeches."

"The fact itself may serve as a convincing proof to later generations, that it is not the distribution *alone* of the Bible, which is sufficient either for the establishment of good order, or to make men 'wise unto salvation.' To the humble the Scriptures are 'a light to their path, and a guide to their feet,' but to the presumptuous they are 'a stumbling-block, and a rock of offence,' and he who relies solely on his own judgment, may peruse them, it is true, but with little advantage either to his heart or to his understanding. Where a spirit of dissension and controversy only is cherished, men are apt to overlook instruction in seeking to confirm peculiar opinions, and to load the memory with a variety of scriptural phrases, while their lives remain unreformed, and in direct variance with the doctrines which they profess. The following substance of a speech made a few minutes before his execution by Sir John Gates, who perished in the reign of Queen Mary, is peculiarly applicable in this place. 'I have lived, said he, as viciously and as wickedly all my life, as any in the world, and yet I was a great reader of the Scriptures; a worse follower there was not in the world, for I had read them not to edify, but to dispute; and to make interpretation after my own fancy. Take heed, therefore, how you read God's word, and play and game with his holy mysteries; for except you humbly submit yourselves to God, and read his word charitably, and to the intent to be edified thereby, it will be but poison to you, and worse.'" P. 122.

It would be absurd to soften the denial of Peter, and for the same reason the recantation of Cranmer. Both acted under fear, and fear implies no litigation. It may be weakness, but only where it sacrifices others, crime. Did not our Saviour pray that the cup might be removed from him?

We are happy to find that descendants of this genuine apostle still exist.

"Cranmer perished in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and about the twentieth of his prelacy. He left behind him a wife and two children; but from the circumstances in which he was placed in regard to his marriage, little is known of them. They had been provided for by Henry, who, without solicitation, settled upon them a considerable grant from the Abbey of Welbeck, in Notts. Edward, also, made some addition to his private fortune, and the act of attainder, which was never repealed by Mary, was afterwards cancelled by Elizabeth, and his descendants restored to their rights. *His family is still extant, as was likewise his*

name till within the last few months; nor did it form the least merit of his late representative*, that he possessed the name of Cranmer."

Mr. Sargant has written this work with eloquence, skill, and judgment. His narrative is excellently concatenated, his elucidation most satisfactory, and his remarks most pertinent. In short it is a most interesting and edifying book.

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The Family Library, No. III. Life of Alexander the Great.

WAR, politically viewed, grows necessarily out of appropriation of property, for this can only be preserved by power; and also out of an artificial necessity for Sovereigns so to employ their nobles and people, that they may prevent domestic interference and insurrection. We must not judge of such matters by philanthropic utopianism, for war may not be so wicked or erroneous as some think, because necessity requires both power and conquest, or there cannot be peace, or even subsistence. Cicero says, "if we wish to enjoy peace, we must wage war, and if we omit war, we shall never enjoy peace†;" and moreover, "if the forces of enemies are not far distant, although they should make no irruption, yet the very fear of it destroys agriculture, commerce, and revenue; so that the produce and income of a whole year may be lost by even the rumour of danger‡; nor is war, *in se*, immoral, for there are but two modes of settling disputes, one by adjustment, the other by force; and to the latter recourse must be had if the former fails. "Quare suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam, ut sine injuriâ in pace vivatur§."

Thus Cicero; and it may convince all, except mere visionaries, that it is an evil which may, and often does, produce a good, and prevent the occurrence of a greater evil; for without it, there could be neither property nor peace.

Sovereigns have been in all ages naturally expected to be military charac-

* "The Rev. Rich. Cranmer, of Mitcham, a man universally esteemed and lamented, whose premature death will long be deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends."

† Cic. Phil. vii.

‡ Id. Pro L. Manil.

§ Id. Offic. L. i.

iers, and very reasonably so, because it is the sole post of honour fit for them, and they are the only persons and subjects who have gained victories, whom the people conventionally obey, and who are also above envy and competition. In former ages, however, when the necessity of hereditary monarchy was not understood, it was not safe for a subject to have the sole military reputation; and the chances were, that under such success, the ruling power would allow those subjects to be the easy victims of intrigue and envy. Tacitus, the Sir Isaac Newton of politics, shows all this. It would be absurd, therefore, to think that Alexander, by nature endowed with talents, and of course with pride, should not follow the bias of his disposition; for it is to be remembered, that there are two principles in nature which must be indulged, namely, the love of pleasure, and the love of action. It matters not that people dream of golden ages and rural felicity. Farmers have got rents to make up, and taxes to pay, and they are subject to endless fidgeting about seasons, and numberless petty vexations; but a successful soldier, in high command, becomes almost a god, and a brave one in the lowest situation carries about him a love philtre; in the words of Tyrtæus,

Πάντες μιν τιμῶσιν ὁμῆς νοὶ καὶ παλαιοί.

Moreover, the love of pleasure, and the love of action, are peculiarly gratified in the military profession. They are devotees of pleasure, and the most restless people upon earth, if inactive. A half-pay officer becomes a mope. Except as with regard to the officers of Cromwell and of Frederick of Prussia, they turn farmers; and then they improve agriculture, whatever may be the cost, because they *must* be active. These characteristic principles have obtained in all ages, and it is not to be admired that Alexander should, when desirous of the most solid glory, solicit the advice of eloquent and learned men, concerning that which would best avail for *eternal praise*. So says Cicero; and we know that the Romans did not omit research into the most minute information concerning this hero, from political subtlety as an incentive; and *Alexander ille magnus* was the only foreign king among them worthy an equal reputation with the Achilles of Homer. Their own Æneas was only Patroclus in his patron's

armour, and probably made a hero, (though only a sensible man of business going to Italy, as we do to India, for a fortune,) in Virgil's fine Romance, at the instigation of Augustus, who in our opinion (and it was the very best he could do for himself) wished to excite an association of ideas of his fortunate self with Æneas. To revert to Alexander.

Philip left to him a veteran army and augmented empire. To preserve it became a natural duty; and power as naturally prompts extension of it. Ambition grows out of means, as vegetables out of roots and earth. From the highest to the lowest station men will better themselves if they can; and though ambition is a troublesome passion to others, there never was a man who had a regard for others on that account; for how did Cromwell, his preachers and soldiers, estimate the claims of King, Lords, Commons, and People? or Cæsar the Roman republic? or Buonaparte the Citizens? All such unfortunate persons are *Lazari*, to be fed with the crumbs that fall from the table of the successful ambitionist.

Every ambitionist who has to raise himself by military means, and secure himself, must always conquer, and always keep his army in action. If he does not conquer, the talisman loses its virtue, and if he does not keep his army in action it will degenerate, and first, rivalry, and then long peace, instead of a standing army, produces only a raw militia; and Adam Smith shows that Hannibal failed of success on that very account.

Such are the principles by which we think Alexander was actuated; and as circumstances were favourable to action upon those principles, and as his mind was that which required perpetual excitement, we think also, that it was perfectly natural that he should act as he did.

The history of Alexander we shall not analyse, because analysis would spoil it, and would be but a short dictionary string of memoranda; and the only proper abridgment is such as is done, in Southey's excellent manner, by the author before us. Indeed, as to writing Lives, ancient or modern, we must do Southey the justice to say, that *his* Life of Nelson is the best standard for the biography of public

characters which has ever yet appeared; for Plutarch was a gossip, and all the Greeks are proser, recording as jests and apophthegms such common place as would not be passable in company, but which were recorded by them, not as tests, but as traits of character. Lycosthenes has several of these, ascribed to Alexander, evidently intended to show the greatness of his mind, yet so pointless, that modern wits would hoot them. Wit, however, was beneath Alexander, and short, dry answers to foolish questions are the best for supporting dignity of character. Prudence appears in all these apophthegms, for they either stimulate or encourage, or elevate opinion concerning himself.

That Alexander was professionally a perfect master of generalship, is beyond doubt. But the grand test of genius is, the manner in which extraordinary difficulties are surmounted, such as was that by which Napoleon passed the Red Sea. Polyænus has related some of these stratagems, and they show the powers of his intellect. His great medium of victory was the close phalanx with the long sarissæ. Nothing is better known than that barbarians cannot overcome disciplined troops; and the Scythians thought so, for they jeered him by saying, that battle with them would be very different from that with Asiatic barbarians (p. 210); but he soon convinced them of the superior results of scientific tactics, by measures actually practised in the present day, that of sweeping the shores of rivers by catapults, as now by cannon, and opposing to cavalry infantry mixed with horse (see p. 211 seq.); and so also did he act *de cæteris*, in a style worthy of Cæsar. He was never, as we can find, outmanœuvred,—the grand pre-eminence of our own Marlborough and Wellington.

We shall not garble Mr. Williams's philosophical and interesting whole, by taking a piece out of it, like a toy from Shakspeare's mulberry-tree; for an extract in a review ought to be very different from a mere *souvenir*, a lover's token. It is not the fashion of the present day to think philosophically and rationally, but Mr. Williams is bold enough to advocate the obsolete wisdom of history and policy. We pray that he may not be considered as another Guy Faux, who intends to v up all the laudable fanaticism

and angelic celestially of the super-holy Pharisees of the present day. However, he has ventured to fire a shot among them in the following declaration:

“According to my views, much false logic and fictitious humanity have been expended upon the conquests of Alexander; for I see not how the progress of a civilized and enlightened conqueror among barbarous nations can be regarded otherwise than beneficial. An Alexander in Africa would be the greatest blessing that could visit that great continent. Since History has recorded the annals of nations, colonization and conquests have been the two main instruments of civilization. Nor do I see why Ashantees, Caffres, or any other dominant tribes should be supposed to have a prescriptive right to murder and enslave their fellow Africans, and to renew their atrocities three or four times in a century; much less why a Christian sovereign should be blamed, were he effectually to subjugate the barbarians, and put an end to all such enormities in future.” P. 294.

Now this is the language of common sense; but it is not patronized, or even suggested by the abolitionists. Why? Sensitive patriots will suspect because such a mode of success presents no footing for parties and schismatic broils, which have already begun, as will be shown in our notice of a work on the subject, to diabolize missionary Christianity.

Mr. Williams also most ably vindicates Alexander's reputation from the common opinion that he, ultimately, like Antony, became a mere voluptuary; but to use a homely figure, brandy never becomes humble wine. Alexander's high character was above proof; and pleasure was only a sly wine-merchant, who diluted, but did not spoil it.

One thing we shall mention to Mr. Williams. Persepolis is *not* thought to have been destroyed by Alexander in the manner supposed. The conflagration (it is presumed) was only that of a wooden fabric, and there is a paper containing strong evidence in favour of this hypothesis in the memoirs of the Institute.

We leave this work with a feeling of regret, that our limits have not allowed us to do it full justice. We could discuss it with reference to policy, tactics, and philosophy, in a manner that would show Alexander not only to have been a consummate warrior, but one who verified in after life

the *nummum ingenium*, which, says Cicero, characterized him when he was a discipulus of that methodical philosophical clock-maker, Aristotle.

History of the Jews. In 3 vols. Vol. I. pp. 323. Murray.

THIS neat little volume is the fifth Part of the Family Library, which has attracted so much notice, on account of the elegance and cheapness of the publication. The history of the Jewish nation (to adopt the sentiments of the writer) leads us through every gradation of society, and brings us in contact with almost every nation which commands our interest in the ancient world, from the migratory pastoral population of Asia, to the arts and luxury of Greece.

The arrangement of the present volume is extremely judicious. It is divided into eight books, which are distinguished by the following important heads; viz. the Patriarchal Age—Israel in Egypt—the Desert—the Invasion—the Conquest—the Judges—the Monarchy—Kingdoms of Judah and Israel. The last chapter concludes with the capture of Jerusalem. The different subjects are occasionally illustrated with neat vignettes in wood. There is also a map of Palestine, of wanderings of the Israelites, and the dominions of David and Solomon.

Herodotus, translated from the Greek, for the use of general Readers; with short explanatory Notes. By Isaac Taylor. 8vo, pp. 766.

THE Bible and Herodotus are the Abery and Stonehenge of ancient history; and we rejoice to find that the character of the latter, as being the father of fables, is every day more and more proved to be shamefully unjust. Herodotus appears to have stated what he knew, what he heard, and what he saw, in interesting simplicity. He is a man telling a story by his fire-side—a garrulous but entertaining old gentleman, not a prosing one, at least not so much as most of his countrymen, who with their perpetual *μὲν* indeed, and *γὰρ* for, and amplifying particles, often use ten words where five would do; but then there is such niceness and delicacy of taste in the ideas, such admirable skill in producing effect, such beautiful picture-writing, both to the

mind and the eye, that we can forgive them the lack of *ditto*, and *as per last*, of necessary commercial and business brevity.

As to Herodotus, he certainly is the Froissart of his day, and we could give numerous proofs of assimilation, but we need only refer to one, the story about Clisthenes (in the present work, p. 466), and the curious fact that the fine romance of the Mediæval Historian is similar in style and manner to the language of the old Grecian, if his diction was literally rendered.

The Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature (part ii.), which has recently appeared, contains an Essay by William Martin Leake, Esq. on the Demi of Attica. With that essay are interwoven some very curious and novel discussions relative to the battle of Marathon; and as this is a very interesting subject, and Herodotus the only author upon whom reliance can be placed concerning it, we shall compare the account of the Greek historian with the elucidations of Mr. Leake.

“The Athenian army was so arranged on the field of Marathon, that its front extended as far as that of the Medes; its centre consisting of few ranks, was the weakest part of the line, while the two wings were strong and deep.” P. 457.

The Athenians, says Mr. Leake, were posted in the valley of Urana, and were protected from the attacks of the Persian cavalry by trees in the plain on their front, and by the mountains on both their flanks. On the day of action the Athenians passed the Abatis before them; and that they might extend their front to an equality with the Persians, were compelled to weaken their centre.

Of such being their real motives we have doubts; for Hannibal won the battle of Cannæ by precisely the same tactics as the Greeks gained that of Marathon. He drew up his troops in the form of a crescent, the centre being the weakest part, and the wings the strongest, and composed of his best troops. The Romans, as did the Persians, drove in the centre, but were immediately attacked on both flanks by the wings, while a force moving upon their rear completed their defeat.

To proceed with Herodotus:

“Battle was thus ranged—the auspices were fair, and the Athenians, on signal given, ran upon the Barbarians—an interval

of not less than eight stades [1600 yards], having divided the two armies. The Persians seeing them at full speed, prepared to receive them; but indeed viewed them as madmen, rushing upon destruction—few, as they were, and destitute of cavalry and archers. Thus thought the Barbarians. But the Athenians, in a compact body, broke in upon the line of the Barbarians, and fought with a valour worthy of fame. Of all the Greeks these Athenians were the first, so far as we know, who advanced to the attack at full speed, and indeed the first that could stand the sight of the Median costume, and the Median figure; for at that time the very name of the Medes inspired the Greeks with terror.

"The contest in the field of Marathon was long maintained. In the centre, occupied by the Persians themselves and the Sacæ, the Barbarians were victorious, and breaking the line, pursued the Athenians to some distance from the coast. Meanwhile the Athenians and Plateans on the two wings vanquished their opponents, and leaving the Barbarians to retreat, drew towards each other, so as to close upon the Persians, who had broken their centre. The Athenians engaging with these, prevailed; the Barbarians fled, were followed and cut down, till the pursuit reached the sea, where the victors laid hold of, and sought to fire the ships." Pp. 457-458.

We shall now explain from Mr. Leake one great cause of the failure of the Persians. They depended upon their cavalry, and the total deficiency of the Athenians in that arm; the coast of Marathon presented a bay sufficiently extensive to contain their immense fleet, a beach admitting of an easy and speedy debarkation, and seemingly a plain large enough to enable the horse to act. But the appearance of Marathon is deceitful. Though at sea an apparent plain six miles in width, it is contracted by marshes at either end, to a space not much greater than that of the apertures of the two valleys opening into the interior; so that a force drawn up before these two valleys, could present almost as wide a front, as that of an army between the marshes. The invader, if defeated, could only fall back upon the shore and the marshes, while the defending force could retreat into two vallies, flanked by mountains, inaccessible to cavalry, and in which the positions become stronger at every step, until they finally meet in one point at Stamatia. The tumulus raised over the Athenian slain, is in or near the spot

where the centre was broken by the Persians. But while the latter and the Sacæ were pursuing that centre towards the hill of Kotroni, their left was turned and obliged to make for the shore. Their right was at the same time defeated, and driven into the narrow pass leading into the plain of Tricorythus; the two victorious wings, that they might relieve their distressed centre, then fell upon the Persian rear, and the rout becoming general upon the whole line, drove their right into the marsh, and their centre and left into the sea. The great slaughter of the Barbarians ensued in the rear of the Persian centre, and the spot is denoted by the remains of a single Ionic column, at the Church of Misoporetissa. Mr. Leake has shown that the numbers and loss of the Persians have been enormously exaggerated.

As to Mr. Taylor's translation, of course the peculiar characteristic of the style, and the picturesque of the narrative, must be sometimes sacrificed; but, on the other hand, it seems to be an indispensable alteration that English readers may be reconciled. The style of Herodotus is very elliptical; for in the passage concerning Cræsus, *Τὸν μὲν δὲ ποιῶν ταῦτα*, &c. down to *Σολωνά*, Herodotus uses only thirty-eight words, including the expletives *Τὸν μὲν*, &c. as above, and Mr. Taylor fifty; but such is a natural result of translation into a language, which substitutes prepositions for terminations.

In a general view, we think, that Mr. Taylor has preserved the sense of the original, by no means an easy matter, as the "*οὐδὲ τι οἱ διεφίξετο πληγῇ γέντι ἀποθανεῖν*," literally "*nor did to die differ at all to him being struck*," in the same story of Cræsus, and many similar passages will show. In translations of the Greek Poets, the very style of the original should be closely preserved; for Pope's Homer is only Cato acted at the theatre in a court-dress and bag-wig. But in prose, the Greek is to be made an English book. In short, we think Mr. Taylor entitled to much praise for familiarizing the English public with an author, not only one of the principal historians of antiquity, but, in many matters, the sole one. Moreover, Herodotus is always a curious writer.

The Life of Belisarius. By [Philip Henry] Lord Mahon [eldest son of Earl Stanhope]. 8vo. pp. 473. Murray.

THE grand work of Gibbon is a magnificent fabric, but the architecture is not chaste. It is neither Grecian nor Gothic; it is rather the former spoiled by orientalism,—taste corrupted by gorgeousness. In other words, there is majesty worthy his subject, in the style of his work, but a majesty decorated by foppishness and inflation. A rhythm, a measured diction, should certainly obtain in all history; but a monotonous chant is offensive. Such, however, is the real character of Gibbon's style. It is always strutting and processioning in theatric display. That such a style could ever have been improved into almost a perfect state, we should not have believed, unless we had seen this work of Lord Mahon, a work which is written by a young man of only twenty-four years of age,* and yet worthy to be classed in talent, judgment, and research, with the first of our historians. With the eye of correct taste he has sponged away or cut out the nicknackery of Gibbon's style, the false gems and trumpery gilding with which he has converted a Grecian Hercules into an Indian idol; and on his so doing we discover that the natural character of Gibbon's style is a fine figure, only spoiled by injudicious decoration and bad attitude.

So multifarious and immense were necessarily the materials of Gibbon, that it was impossible for him to be otherwise than occasionally superficial, and always compelled to sacrifice much important introductory elucidation, and concatenating through trivial circumstances, to grand effect. Tedious he never is; and to unite conciseness with spirit, he has the peculiarity of conveying much meaning in a short space, by the use of abstract substantives and circumlocution, which peculiarity forms indeed the distinctive features of his style, for they occur in no preceding historian.

In reference to the particular portion of history before us, Lord Mahon states that Gibbon "has dwelt so lightly on several important transactions, has omitted so many circumstances, and has merely alluded to so many others, not unworthy of attention, that this interesting period may perhaps be

thought to require a more particular narrative." (Pref. i.)

The great achievements of the old Roman generals are not surprising, on account of the uncommon perfection of military skill and discipline which distinguished the apparatus of war, and the character of the soldiers. Under such circumstances, an inefficient man could not rise to command, and the instances are very rare, where there was failure, except from temerity or surprise. Hannibal indeed outmanœuvred them by unsuspected stratagems; but, to speak in the peculiarity of the Gibbonian manner, we know "that the wariness of Fabius saw in defensive inaction the defeat of Punic cunning."—With Belisarius the glory was far greater. The armies which he had to command were either savage or effeminate, undisciplined and licentious; few in number, and badly assorted; divided in interests, and Asiatic in manner; men with the minds of women, and the morals of banditti; in short, the disgusting practice of deviration had universally been applied to the very characters of the degenerate descendants of Greece and Rome.—Yet with this un military machinery did Belisarius effect conquests, of which history shows that the glory was in the general, not in the troops; and, in augmentation of that glory, they were commonly troops whom the enemy had sometimes vanquished, and always had despised; and were besides even fewer in number. Indeed no fact is better established, than that the success of Belisarius was the result of genius and wisdom, not favoured but opposed by circumstances. No book known to us, ancient or modern, exhibits in so strong a light the dependence of military success upon the conduct of the general; and to add to the gratification, the acts of Belisarius are the miracles of a tutelary angel, not the illusions of a destroying fiend: miracles, we say; for the successful defence of Rome against Vitiges* exceeds every thing related of Cæsar, Napoleon, or any general whatever.—Victory was achieved by only one thousand men against a numerical superiority of one hundred and fifty times that amount. (See pp. 199, 196.) To add to the romantic circumstances, Belisarius himself combated with the

* Lord M. was born in 1805.

* See ch. v.

semblage of allies, than an homogeneous body of natives. The use of the Welsh tongue still restrains the inhabitants from cordial fraternization with the English, and has kept alive the ancient animosity. Under circumstances, as crime, treason, conspiracy, or insurrection, the use of a distinct language must greatly aid the malcontents. Many other evils might be assigned, but it is not to our present purpose to notice them. It is sufficient to say that, as provincial words gradually disappear, Glossaries of this kind become more valuable and useful. But they are so at all times. We shall mention an instance. *Hired*, from the Anglo-Saxon *hýpan*, *to hear*, is in the western counties the same as *heard*. On a trial for murder, one of the witnesses said, "I *hired* him," meaning "I *heard* him." The judge immediately caught up the word in the sense of *hiring*, and great confusion would have ensued, if the witness's meaning had not been explained.

In the English tongue there are three grand distinctions, the gentleman's, as it may be so called, consisting of (1) French and Latin words, which are very rarely used by the vulgar, and seldom or ever correctly, as appears by their saying *suspect* for *respect*, *fermentation* for *confirmation* (both which blunders we have heard), and so forth. The cause of French being so rife was, its being taught as an indispensable accomplishment after the Norman conquest, whence the term "Jack would be a gentleman, if he could speak French." (2) The *middling classes*, English. This has a larger mixture of Saxon than the gentleman's. (3) The *vulgar tongue*, which is the purest and most genuine of all, being almost wholly Saxon. A curious instance of this is mentioned by our author. *Afear'd* is now a decided vulgarity, yet it has a far nobler origin than *afraid* (from the French *effrayé*); and Mr. Brockett (p. 4) notes that *afear'd* is repeatedly used by Shakespeare, but *afraid*, according to his recollection, never more than once; and here we must beg to notice a great error of opinion. Ignorance of grammar, and low habits and manners, may justly designate vulgarity; but the use of particular words no more implies it (*snapté naturá*) than difference in the language of nations, or in that of the nobility after the conquest from

the Norman adventurers; for our native noblemen once talked as the rustic poor do now. The etyma of words are the same to national history as coins. An English word would not be found in the language of another country, if there had never been any intercourse with the English; and in this Glossary there are words derived from all the languages of Europe, but none from those of Asia, Africa, or America, except now and then immediately, after naturalization, as, for instance, *almanack*. One further advantage of these collections is preservation of ancient customs. The word infers the thing, as a chimney does a house; curiosity is excited, and the obsolete thing is recorded. Mr. Brockett has made an interesting use of this in the present work.

Examination of books of this kind is like parading soldiers, to see if they have all got clean shirts. The turnout of Mr. Brockett's men does indeed confer honour upon his discipline, but we think that we have discovered a paper shirt-frill in one of the corps. We allude to the word *badger*, originally a man who bought grain at one market, and sold it at another. Old dictionaries give the same definition, and derive it from the French; Mr. Brockett from the Latin *bajulus*. But we rather think that the French *bagagier* is the nearest root, *badger* being only an abbreviation. Shirwood does not refer us to any single French word for *BADGER*, but calls it *celui qui porte*, &c.

We shall now quote an article of some curiosity, from p. 16:

"*BAIRN*, a child, Sax. *bearn*. Mæc. Goth. *barn*. It is the same in the Icelandic and Danish language. The word is written by old English writers, *bearn*, *bearne*. In "All's Well," in the dialogue between the Countess and the Clown, it is observed that '*bearns* are blessings;' and in the "Winter's Tale," when the shepherd finds Perdita, he exclaims 'Mercy on's a *bearne*, a very pretty *bearne*.' Among the vulgar, especially the pitmen, *bairn* is applied to a female child only. By the favour of a friend I am enabled to present the reader with the following illustration of this confined meaning of the word, from their own phraseology. 'Assa! wor wife's gotten her bed, man.' 'No! ist a *lad* or a *bairn*, then?' 'Wey, guess.' 'Mebbies a *bairn*?' 'No.' 'Mebbies a *lad*, then?' 'Odd small, thou's a witch, or somebody's telt it.' In Shakespeare's time it would seem that a *child* signified a

narian. The conspirators were detected, torture was used to wring from them the names of their accomplices, and some domestics of Belisarius ventured to accuse their master. Since the Bulgarian victory the hero had remained under the displeasure of Justinian; but it required the very extremity of jealous dotage to believe that he who, in the full vigour of manhood, had refused a crown, and preserved his loyalty amidst the strongest temptations to rebellion, should now at the close of life assume the part of an assassin. Such considerations were overlooked by his sovereign, or suppressed by his enemies. In the month of December [A. D. 564] Belisarius was ignominiously deprived of his guards and domestics; his fortunes were sequestered, and he was detained a close prisoner in his palace. The trial of the true and supposed conspirators took place in the ensuing year, when a sentence of death was probably pronounced on all, and executed on the greater number. The past services of Belisarius, which might have proved his innocence, served at least to mitigate his fate, and, according to a frequent practice of the Byzantine court, with eminent state prisoners, the decree of death was related into one of blindness, and his eyes were accordingly put out.* It was then that, restored to liberty, but deprived of all means of subsistence by the preceding confiscation of his property, BELISARIUS WAS REDUCED TO BEG HIS BREAD BEFORE THE GATES OF THE CONVENT OF LAZARUS. THE PLATTER OF WOOD OR EARTHEN WARE, WHICH HE HELD OUT FOR CHARITY, AND HIS EXCLAMATION, 'GIVE A PENNY TO BELISARIUS, THE GENERAL,' REMAINED FOR MANY YEARS IMPRESSED ON THE RECOLLECTION OF THE PEOPLE. It would seem that this spectacle of persecuted merit aroused some dangerous feelings of indignation and pity, and was therefore speedily removed from public view. Belisarius was brought back most probably as a prisoner to his former palace, a portion of his treasures was allotted for his use, and these circumstances may have given some colour for the assertion of two or three centuries afterwards, of his having been restored to honours and to freedom. His death, which perhaps was hastened by the grief or the hardships of captivity, ensued in the course of next spring, and Antonina, who survived him, devoted to the cloister the remains of her life and fortune. Such in all likelihood is the authentic narrative of the fall of Belisarius." pp. 431—433.

A circumstance of some import seems here to have been omitted, and we submit it, with respect, to Lord Mahon. We mean the death of the

Empress Theodora, who was, we think, the patroness of Belisarius, and apparently his protector. We form this opinion, from the following passage in Jornandes, lib. i. The period is the year 548, and the recall does not, as stated by his Lordship (p. 395), appear to have been a voluntary solicitation of Belisarius, for Jornandes says, "Sed, ut assolet, rerum immutatione et principum voluntate diversa, *quiescente in Domino Theodora Augusta*, evocatur ad urbem Belisarius de Sicilia." (Histor. August. p. 658, ed. Sylburg.)

"In person [says Lord Mahon] Belisarius was tall and commanding, and presented a remarkable contrast to the dwarfish and ungainly aspect of his rival Narses. His features were regular and noble, and his appearance in the streets of Constantinople, after the Vandal and Gothic victories, never failed to attract the admiration of the people. His character may not unaptly be compared to that of Marlborough, whom he equalled in talents, and closely resembled in his faults of uxoriousness and love of money. As a military leader, he was enterprising, firm, and fearless; his conception was clear, and his judgment rapid and decisive. His conquests were achieved with smaller means than any other of like extent recorded in history. He frequently experienced reverses in the field, but in no case did he fail without some strong and sufficient reason for his failure, such as the mutiny of his soldiers, the overwhelming numbers of his antagonists, or his total want of necessary supplies; and it may also be observed of him, as of Arminius, that though he was sometimes beaten in battle, he was never overcome in war. His superior tactics covered his defeats, retrieved his losses, and prevented his enemies from reaping the fruits of victory." P. 433.

We must add, in justice to Lord Mahon, that his reflections are profound, philosophical, and worthy of Tacitus.

A Glossary of North Country Words in Use, with their Etymology and Affinity to other Languages, and occasional Notices of Local Customs and popular Superstitions. By John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. Cr. 8vo. pp. 343.

AS Education extends provincialisms will disappear; and the great political advantage of the whole nation having only one language, will more and more develope its incalculable benefits; for the use of distinct tongues perpetuates federal divisions and clans; makes of a nation rather a disjunct as-

* This is one precedent, which explains the execution of Robert Duke of Normandy by our Henry the First his brother.

the orchards were robbed by juvenile offenders, who were in vain successively apprehended and committed to prison. There all wants were supplied, and the labour not so hard as in common life. The magistrates, finding this mode of prevention nugatory, administered some salutary flogging, and the consequence was, that others took alarm, and the inhabitants enjoyed their own fruit. In truth, it is silly to make a punishment of an habitual avocation, viz. hard labour; and if the discipline of flogging is found indispensable in restraint of those persons usefully employed in the service of their country, why should it be withheld from those who are injuring it; though we think that in the army the severity of the punishment in the number of lashes, is not only abominable, but founded on ignorance; for attempts to create excess of pain commonly terminate in producing stupefaction.* If so, the extra punishment consists only in wounding and mutilating.

We proceed now to the second mode of punishing juvenile delinquents; the most eligible mode, that of making them useful to the country, by following the plan of the Marine Society, i. e. making sailors of them.

Sir Richard Birnie approves of the plan of apprenticing poor boys to the sea-service, but observes that masters of vessels, though glad enough to have them in time of war, object to taking them during peace. (p. 39.)

Mr. Dyer is decidedly in favour of the plan. (p. 49.)

Mr. Capper has found that merely confining and schooling boys in hulks is of no use, "eight out of ten after liberation having returned to their old courses." (p. 105.)

Mr. Dyer thinks that the plan must be limited to boys, and cannot possibly be adopted with regard to adults. (p. 171.)

Mr. James Ross, superintendent of the male establishment in the institution of the Refuge for the Destitute (in our judgment a most valuable institution, and one that deserves governmental support,) gives the following evidence.

"Do you find them disposed to the sea?—Yes; some of them try a trade for a short time and do not like it, and they say, I had

* So criminals, who have been tortured on the rack, have declared.

rather go to sea; I have known a few instances of their going to the army.

"With respect to those that are turned out as incorrigible, you take no notice of them afterwards?—Yes, but I have known them turn out very well; and when we know they are doing well, the Committee help them.

"How many do you think you turn out in the year as incorrigible?—About five yearly, on an average.

"Were those you turned out afterwards as incorrigible, very refractory whilst they were in the establishment?—No, they were not very refractory; it was rather that we could not put confidence in them with regard to their honesty; I have known from twelve to twenty cases where we were obliged to part with them, not exactly to turn them out with disgrace, but not with credit; we could not recommend them to situations; I have known from twelve to twenty cases of this kind, in which I rather think they tried their old trade again, but did not feel themselves happy in vicious habits, and went into the army. I have known several that went to the East India Company's service, and from India have heard good accounts of them."

We see, therefore, that the most respectable evidence is favourable to this use of destitute boys; and there appears to us nothing insurmountable, in having receiving vessels in numerous sea-ports, whither destitute boys could be sent, educated in seamanship, and draughted off into ships of war in small numbers; the boys of the worst conduct being punished with the most disgusting drudgery of the vessel, with the encouragement of release from it upon reformation. We are by no means qualified, through inexperience, to offer any details, but we venture to think that the certainty of a nursery for seamen (we do not mean limitation of the plan to criminal boys, but extension to the destitute, in separation,) might be of great advantage to the country; for let us observe, that at present a total loss is sustained, but that, if partial failures ensue, there will be some gain.

As to destitute innocent boys, the evidence from the Marine Society is quite favourable; but as to convict boys, it states objections to taking them. (See p. 120.)

Nevertheless, it appears from Mr. Ross's evidence before given, that a balance of good has very favourable probabilities in regard to them (convict boys), and in further testimony,

we give Mr. Alderman Wood's opinion :

"Do you know there are boys borne on every ship's establishment?—Yes.

"Supposing that a number of those boys were instructed in the rudiments of seamanship, in climbing up the rigging of a vessel, and in making ropes, and in carpenters' work; do not you think that the boys are of that age and of that description, that they could be usefully employed on board King's ships?—I have no doubt that it would be very useful, if arrangements could be made to take those boys off as the Marine Society do; but they are now very guarded about the morals of the boys they take, because they have such a choice, and they will not take our thieving boys; in the time of war we got off a great many, but now they will not take the bad boys.

"Do you think there is such a deep taint of depravity in their characters, that if they were submitted to a discipline of a couple of years, and were completely separated from their associates previously to their being sent on board a ship, that there is any reason whatever why they should not be made very useful seamen?—Quite so; I think that more than three-fourths of those boys might be saved by some arrangement of that sort, where they might be placed, so that they could be made some time or other useful members of society; I have often thought of the parental law of Paris, a most excellent law, which allows parents to send their children, through a magistrate, into a prison, to go through a certain discipline, that goes on from about three to six months, according to the views of the parents; but the other suggestion is much better, of establishing something upon the principle of the Marine Society to take off those boys, so that they may be brought up to the sea service; I do think that would be a great relief to the cities of London and Westminster.

"And you think they would be usefully employed in the sea service?—Yes: the boys that go from the Marine Society are very useful boys, and we have generally a good character of them afterwards; they make very good sailors."

The second thing proposed for consideration is the result of education. W. H. Bodkin, esq. thinks that boys who have had moral instruction are those who come the least before criminal courts. (p. 68.)

Mr. Alderman Wood speaks thus :

"I wish to make an observation with reference to a statement which was made by a magistrate a few days ago; that, in his opinion, the circumstance of boys congregating together in the national schools tended to

produce crime. Now, I have belonged to one of those public schools, of which the late Mr. Whitbread was the founder, where 7000 children have been educated, and I can state that there has been no instance of any one of them being brought up for trial, either in Middlesex or in the city of London. I have inquired most minutely in every possible way, and that is the result of my inquiries; and I think that the employment of six hours a day, which they have in that school, is a very material check to crime."

Mr. Sergeant Scriven thinks that there is not sufficient discipline supported in charity schools, as to indecorous conduct out of them. (p. 135.)

William Davis, esq. says,

"Have you turned your mind very much to juvenile offenders?—I have, since there has been so much outcry, or complaint I should say, about juvenile offences. I have made particular investigation into the history of all the schools I have had to do with, which are very extensive, the result enables me to say, with the greatest confidence, that there is scarcely a lad brought up in our schools who has ever been brought before a court of justice, that I can with safety say; but my attention has been particularly drawn, with a view to keeping them to school as long as possible, from 12 to 14 years of age, by which time we hope they get their minds tolerably well settled in good principles."

The Rev. Robert Black decidedly expresses a favourable opinion of the subsequent conduct of boys educated at the national schools. (p. 112.)

John Rawlinson, esq. finds, that several boys educated at the national schools have been brought before him, but never a boy educated at the old charity schools. (p. 57.)

Here we shall observe that boys and girls were boarded by charity schools, because it was found that intercourse with the parents at home destroyed the effects of the education.

Mr. Dyer thinks that over-education, through increase of variety and desire of luxuries, has produced many crimes in shopmen, apprentices, and that class (p. 170), and that the majority of offenders could read and write. (p. 171.)

We shall now, in conclusion, give a short abstract or index of other matters touched upon in this momentous Report.

Marine store-shops (for receiving stolen goods),—easy access to pawn-brokers,—tally-shops, or shops for sell-

thing. Newton crouched to those above him, and spurned those below him. Cromwell was a consummate general in civil as well as military life. Intellectually he had no error. Charles the First was a victim of irretrievable circumstances. Elizabeth was a *virago* in the real classical sense of the word.

Archdeacon Coxe's Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Honourable Henry Pelham.

(Continued from p. 45.)

WE now resume our remarks on this valuable addition to our national history. At the conclusion of our last review, we adduced the account of the extraordinary revolution in the cabinet, during the rebellion of 1745, as an instance of the skill and felicity with which the venerable writer had employed his rich store of original materials. In the same manner he has elucidated the various transactions of the period; and by means of documentary evidence, he has succeeded in throwing a light equally novel and satisfactory, even on points with which the public was previously considered to be the best acquainted. Among these we may particularize the struggle for the nomination of Mr. Pelham to the management of the Treasury, in opposition to the wishes and endeavours of the royal favourite Lord Carteret, afterwards Lord Granville. The curious and characteristic correspondence of the veteran statesman Lord Orford, with his protégé and pupil Mr. Pelham, will be read with much interest from the information it affords relative to the state of parties, and the views of individuals. Equal interest will doubtless be taken in the detail which is given of the continual bickerings between the Pelhams and Lord Carteret, the contentions for the mastery in the cabinet, and the intrigue which at last terminated in his exclusion from office, though not from the favour and confidence of the Sovereign.

On the disastrous change in public affairs, which commenced with the defeat of the British and their allies at Fontenoy; the descent of the Pretender's son in Scotland; the singular events which marked that crisis; the daring march of the rebels into England; and the various fortunes of the lion, until its final extinction, the Archdeacon Coxe

have left us little to desire. He has enabled us to trace the causes that gave character and consistency to an enterprise, which, till the invasion of France by the exile of Elha, was regarded as perhaps the most singular and striking in the course of modern history.

Another transaction of especial importance, though little known in detail, was the peace of Aix la Chapelle. The misfortunes by which it was preceded and indeed occasioned, and the negotiations and arrangements which led to the signature of the preliminaries, have never before been so distinctly, so ably, and so fully developed. The same remark will apply to the statement of transactions after the signature of the preliminaries; to the description of domestic affairs at the conclusion of the definitive treaty; and to the detail of the financial and other arrangements, rendered necessary by the transition from war to peace. Among these, a prominent place is due to the plan of Mr. Pelham for the reduction of the interest on the national debt, and the simplification of the public funds.

We may advert to the long and intricate negotiation for securing to the Archduke Joseph the reversion of the Imperial Crown, by effecting his election as King of the Romans, during the life-time of the Emperor his father. This point, which was so long a leading principle in the policy of the British Cabinet, is represented in all its aspects and bearings, and furnishes a curious episode in the history of diplomacy.

Mr. Pelham shows the expediency, indeed necessity, of continental warfare and alliances, in the following words:

"As a commercial people, the British are at all times interested in the preservation of peace. We are bound therefore to neglect no expedient calculated to preserve peace. But that peace must be precarious, which depends on the will of a single Prince or State; and to controul the will, we must restrain the power. How is this to be accomplished? Certainly, by forming such a defensive confederacy among the European states most likely to remain well disposed towards us, as may render it dangerous for any power to disturb the general tranquillity, by attacking one of its neighbours. Of the disposition of the Dutch we are certain; of that which prevails in Germany, we can hardly entertain a doubt, for I believe that scarcely an instance is on record, in which

The New Forest. By the Author of *Brambletye House*. 3 vols. Colburn.

IN this attempt Mr. Smith has trodden new ground, or more properly speaking, he has broken from the trammels of imitation, and has placed his pretensions to originality in a work of fiction fairly at issue. On this point we will merely observe, that we have a strong recollection of having read in our boyhood a novel entitled "*Hermes-prong, or Man he is Not*," the hero of which, an American by birth, and a republican by education, may have suggested the leading character in the fiction before us. The great defects of the present work appear to be a want of lively and continued interest; occasional scenes of true pathos, of genuine nature, written with beauty and power, might be easily pointed out, but they do not redeem the heaviness of the whole. If Mr. Smith will excuse a bad pun, we would say that his *New Forest* contains too many *boreds*, and though he has introduced a *lion*, probably for the sake of variety, yet we feel strongly disposed to knock the geologist on the head with his own mallet, to prostrate the scientific mouthed landlord, and horsewhip his waiter "of the pig coloured hair." As for the *boreds* female, assailing them with more gentle violence, we will content ourselves with avoiding all contact with the exaggerated display of gynococracy in the varied exhibitions of domestic government, with which the volumes too literally abound. The character painted after that of Sir Giles Overreach, though powerfully drawn, is in the same strain of unnatural and overwrought excitement. The hero of the piece, too, a compound of grammarian, philosopher, philanthropist, and athlete, will scarcely be a favourite.—Mr. S. refers his peculiarities to the circumstances of his birth and education; but these, though they may account for his oddities, will hardly bring him within the pale of our sympathies.

But we proceed to the more agreeable employment of praise. It is in the scenes connected with a borderer of the *New Forest*; in the abode of the "Captain," concealing the predatory habits of the smuggler under the ostensible character of a farmer,—that the talents of Mr. Smith are best exhibited. Here is all life, animation, interest, and excitement; here every

thing is in perfect harmony, true to nature, and in good keeping. The daring courage of the men are beautifully contrasted with feminine gentleness, modesty, and truth; the reckless adventure, the peril, the escape, all these, though as it were only incidental to the main story, yet appear to us to be far the most interesting portions of the work. Among those whom a reckless course of dissipation and vice had driven to find a shelter and an occupation in the home of a smuggler, was a youth who is thus graphically described:

"Reclining upon a chair, and holding a book in his hand, though with an air of abstraction that showed he was not reading it, there was another individual in the room, but, oh! how unlike those we have been describing, and how much exalted by the contrast they presented. It was a tall young man, whose symmetry of form was perceptible even through the homely habiliments in which he had invested it, evidently for the purpose of disguise; while his fine countenance, in which sorrow and perhaps vice had made manifest inroads, without having been able to eclipse its pale beauty, could be compared to nothing but that of a fallen angel. His redundant glossy brown air was thrown wildly, and yet not inelegantly, about his head; his fair hands, so dissimilar from those of his comrades, were adorned with rings; and in spite of the negligence and coarseness of his dress, which was adapted to the degrading occupation he followed, his suavity of manner, his polished language, his courteous demeanour, imparted to him a certain air of gentility and distinction, of which the effect was rather heightened by the deep melancholy in which he was generally plunged. Gentleman George was his common name, although some of his rude companions, jealous of the favour shown him by the Captain, bestowed upon him the less complimentary appellation of George the Swell. His generosity, indeed, and a courage so reckless as almost to deserve the name of desperation, had early endeared him to the Captain; whose attachment had been strengthened by his conduct in a sharp affray with some of the Preventive Servicemen; wherein he had received a wound in his anxiety to screen and bring off his leader. In intrepidity and nobleness of feeling, the two men resembled each other; in all other respects they were totally dissimilar."

We have nothing to add to the observations that preceded this extract. Although "*The New Forest*" might have done something for a novice, it will hardly add to the reputation of Mr. Smith.

ere is something puerile, too, in se of modern languages, brought palpably for the purpose of exciting the reader's astonishment. Dutch, German, French, Spanish, and Italian, figure in various pages. To be an accomplished linguist, is certainly desirable for a gentleman, but to parade a few phrases for the purpose of display in the pages of a Novel, is a further indication of that want of taste so conspicuous in this writer, and for which no talent is sufficient to atone.

Modern Methodism unmasked, in a Letter to the Rev. Richard Warner. By a Layman. 8vo, pp. 61.

KNOWING that an age of enthusiasm is always followed by an age of infidelity and profligacy, and that fanaticism has always failed in the attempt to produce a golden age, i. e. a race of men without vice or misery, we have upon philosophical and historical grounds waged war against the surpassing folly of modern fanatics, whose system has neither the benefit of the life that now is, nor of that which is to come.

As to the enthusiasm to which this elaborate and sound pamphlet refers, we think that denomination of methodism "as a satanic form of godliness," is too harsh, for we believe that good only was intended by Whitfield and Wesley. Religion was neglected; they thought that pokers were wanted to stir up the dull fire, and spontaneously performed the office of them. They knew nothing of philosophy, or the history of man, nor had they seen the remark of Sir Isaac Newton, that infidelity is permitted by Providence to have a temporary sway, that religion may become purer in the end. This good can never be effected by exhibiting religion in caricature, and uttering opinions worse than unwise. We shall only recapitulate a few from our author, to vindicate our strictures.

They allege that murder is committed because men are of regular and moral habits! See p. 24.

They justify adultery, from Christ's dismissal of the erring woman. See p. 29.

In their use of homely figures to illustrate their meaning, they say (with a levity and profaneness which make our blood run cold) that "God has given up business to his son." See p. 26.

Their theological errors, enumerated by our own authors, are most gross. But we shall haste to conclude, for the subject is disgusting. The pamphlet exhibits such flagrant instances of folly and eccentricity, as only characterize insanity itself; and, until darkness be more valuable than light, and disease than health, such stark staring mad aberrations of intellect must deprive virtue of wisdom, and piety of holiness.

We must be understood to speak thus in pity only; for, however erroneous may be the system, and knavish, and foolish, and immoral the conduct, of some of its advocates, we believe that among its patrons have been philanthropists who, under wiser notions, would have done honour to any age or country.

Practical Remarks on Modern Paper, with an Introductory Account of its former Substitutes; also Observations on Writing Inks, the Restoration of Illegible Manuscripts, and the Preservation of Important Deeds from the destructive effects of Damp. Cr. 8vo, pp. 119.

WHAT body is to soul, paper is to manuscript, and if the former dies prematurely, the latter will infallibly die along with it. A good healthy constitution is therefore indispensably necessary for the longevity of the paper body. Truism as this is, it nevertheless appears that certain imitative matters, as if of woven snow, and just as thawable, are manufactured under the denomination of writing paper, and *mirabile dictu*, end their lives prematurely by suicide, as despondents; or by evanescence, as ghosts.

The marvellous by which this is effected, is the use of chemical bleachers, especially chlorine gas (p. 81). The best paper is that of unbleached flax, as will appear from the following account of the measures, taken by the Bank of England, and which, from the interest likely to be taken on the subject by our readers, we extract at length:

"Some years ago, the Bank of England instituted a very important inquiry on the question of the prevention of forgeries; and, while we shudder at the multitude of victims which that establishment claimed as their trophies, we must give the association all due praise for the readiness she shewed, though tardy, to listen to the various suggestions and plans of scientific and ingenious

process. To resume. By comparing the hand-writing with the temperament or character, we can find assimilations. In the autographs of Elizabeth and his present Majesty, there is evident royalty; that of Napoleon is like an undulatory flame of fire; that of Wellington, a more mathematical form, indicative of cooler constitution. Newton and Locke, as deliberative characters, formed their letters slowly; and in examining the hands of our acquaintance, we find a quaint hand in a prig, an indifferent schoolboyism in some high moral characters, and a scrawl in hoity-toity people; but in professional hands there is no characteristic distinction. In short, we believe that there may be a "Physiognomy of Autographs," and we are not singular in that opinion.

Mr. J. G. Nichols tells us,

"Shenstone says in one of his letters, 'I want to see Mrs. Jago's handwriting, that I may judge of her temper.' Lavater, in his studies on physiognomy, extended his theories from the countenance to the writing; and an ardent disciple published in 1816 a small volume, entitled '*L'Art de juger du Caractere des Hommes sur leur Ecritures*.'" Pref. iv.*

We have before noticed that this work is, independently of the Autographs, a valuable concise biographical collection, because it gives us accurate characters of the parties.

We shall make some selections from the numbers before us.

MARTIN LUTHER.—"The actuating principle of Luther was an undaunted zeal for truth; it frequently led him to extreme violence, but his opponents would have yielded to no gentle weapons. His heart was honest, and his life was pure." No. 9. A.

THOMAS CRANMER.—"For the temperance and prudence which moderated his zeal whilst in the perilous post of administration under the wayward Henry, his enemies have the power of charging him with worldiness; but let him not be blamed for those characteristics, by which alone the success of his vast work was insured. Though a recantation into which he was trepanned at the accession of Mary, exhibited a temporary weakness; yet the fortitude and resignation which he soon after summoned, when submitted to his last trial, fully vindicate his character as that of a Christian hero." No. 10. B.

* There is a curious anecdote of a Mons. Jacob, a French autograph collector, in the *For. Review*, No. VII. p. 225.

The wives of Henry VIII. No. 11. A.

1. KATHERINE of ARRAGON.—"In a letter of a correspondent of Margaret of Austria, named Gerard du Plaine, Katherine is described as being, in 1514, 'une dame re-creative, humaine, et gracieuse.' In his notes on Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson remarked that her meek sorrows and virtuous distress have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy."

To us her character appears the finest instance known of suffering with dignity.

2. ANNE BOLEYNE.—"Mild, lively, and thoughtless, she seems to have been formed rather to attract, than to maintain affection; to inspire gaiety and kindness, rather than confidence or respect."

Poor Anne! we think that she remained a girl after she was a wife,—a pretty tittering partner in a dance, but devoid of the mind and steadiness suited to the conjugal state. Henry had a strong mind, and by persons of that character mere playthings are soon despised.

3. JANE SEYMOUR.—"She was humble, discreet, and loyal."

4. ANNA of CLEVELAND.—"For her ready consent to the separation, Anna has incurred the imputation of a mean spirit, but her conduct bears certainly the character of good sense, both in her perception of the danger to which she was exposed, and in her refusal, after the affront she had received, to return to Flanders. Of her real feelings, however, we have no means of judging."

5. KATHARINE HOWARD.—"Of her no autograph is known."

6. KATHERINE PARR. She is described by Sir John Hayward as a woman of great beauty, adorned with many excellent virtues, especially humility, the beauty of all others."

Here we shall leave this work, and can say conscientiously, that it is curious, interesting, and valuable. While the Antiquary feasts upon the plates, the Philosopher and the Historian will find in the biographical sketches much upon which he will wish to meditate, and often all that he will wish to remember; for, if individuals have not distinctive peculiarities which render them conspicuous, only that which is common to the species, it is waste of time to study them minutely. There are men, very great men, who have perhaps only one or two peculiarities, Marlborough, for instance; he was a Jew, as to his failings, and that was all. He never said or did a foolish

by means of a sponge, to be made more similar to that of printing-ink to us, in the case of the printing-press, than that the sponge should be wiped over the manuscript."

In p. 105 Mr. Murray gives us a mode of so preparing paper as to render writing permanent :

"Paper was stained with acetate of iron, and, when completely dry, manuscript was communicated by writing on it with tincture of galls, having dissolved in it, at a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit, powdered gum-mastic. Such a record must needs be permanent, and may be safely recommended."

The mode by which manuscripts are to be preserved from damp, is by wrapping them in envelopes of cotton or woollen cloth, saturated with quicklime and sulphate of soda, dissolved in water. See pp. 106-107.

We can confidently recommend this work as being exceedingly useful; and we most sincerely hope that the attention of the Legislature will be attracted to its momentous contents, and enactments be made, which will redress the grievances mentioned. If weights and measures were deemed worthy of legislative attention, the conservation of manuscripts and records is equally so, on account of their frequent importance, as evidence, and on other accounts.

Simplicity of Health: exemplified by Horator. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. Wilson, Royal Exchange. 12mo.

THE second edition of this neat little volume has made its appearance under circumstances which argue but little in favour of the critical acumen of the intellectual fraternity of Booksellers.

"When I had it ready for the press," says the author, "the Booksellers received my proposals so coldly, that I abandoned all thoughts of publication. It thus lay condemned to obscurity, when I luckily thought of requesting Mr. Abernethy to look over my manuscript. He kindly complied, and having read it, he said, 'Your suggestions and advice are in general judicious, and would, if acted upon, greatly contribute to the preservation of health.'"

This testimony, from such an authority, determined our author to print, and at the expiration of three weeks from its appearance, he received notice from his publisher that a second edition would be necessary. This is the first time, before us, and after the favour-

able testimony of so distinguished a member of the profession, we have the less hesitation in assuring our readers that it is a work from which they may derive both benefit and amusement, as containing directions for promoting that greatest of all blessings, health, which are given in a clear and perspicuous manner.

The subject is divided into twenty-four chapters, to which is annexed a review of Cornaro's Treatise, altogether forming a neat little volume.

An Explanatory Key to a Map of England and Wales; including a brief Description of the Counties, Places, and Rivers, laid down in it; and also miscellaneous information, chiefly historical and biographical. Designed for the use of Young Persons. By Robert Dymond and William Dawson, Surveyors, Exeter. Longman.

AMONG the geographical studies of young persons, that of obtaining an intimate and correct acquaintance with the leading features of their own country, is the most important. Every well-executed plan for rendering the sons and daughters of Britain familiar with the exact situation of its places and rivers is therefore entitled to praise. The Map which this Key illustrates has this great object in view. It is designed on the new method of designating places and rivers by numerals and letters instead of by names. The plan, we think, is a good one; for the recollection of our own youthful studies in geography reminds us that we were often able to point out the locality of places, and trace a stream in its progress by seeing their names, while we were at a loss to fix their exact situation without this aid. The method adopted in this Map will therefore expedite the acquisition of knowledge, and imprint it on the mind when it is once there. We approve also of the extensive scale on which it is designed, and its freedom from those dark shadows which are too prevalent in modern maps, and which make it a task of most anxious and often unavailing labour to discover the places laid down in them. The Explanatory Key which describes the places and rivers of each county seems drawn up with ability, and with an attention to the wants of scholars, and, together with the Map, is a very useful addition to our stock of geographical literature.

Miscellanies, in two Parts: 1. *Prose*; 2. *Poems*. By William Mavor, LL.D. Author of many popular Works for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. With a Portrait. 8vo. pp. 512. Longman.

DR. MAVOR introduces his prose *Miscellanies* with the following Advertisement, which, from a well-known author, will supersede the necessity of any remarks of our own.

"In committing," says he, "these *Miscellanies* in prose to the press, in their present corrected and augmented form, the author considers that he is in some measure discharging a debt of gratitude to an indulgent public for long-continued patronage, and at the same time recording his unaltered devotion to the interests of the rising generation. Few indeed have written more than he has done for the instruction or amusement of young persons; or, let him thankfully add, with more uniform encouragement; and he desires no other epitaph to mark his grave than—Here lies the children's friend, a title conferred on him by some respectable critics, before he had established so many claims to this enviable distinction.

"Here he takes his leave,—with fervent wishes, that what was chiefly intended for private use, may continue to be of some public benefit. This is the only meed to which the writer aspires; it is the fame that will be dearest to his heart."

A few pages of what the author calls *Egotisms and Reflections*, and said to be taken promiscuously from a large collection of "Remarks" on the subjects of life and manners, of laws and government, of religion and morals, and intended to form a posthumous work, conclude this handsome volume.

The portrait is extremely well engraved by Turner, from a painting by Saxon, and is said to be a striking likeness.

We are happy to bear testimony to the laudable exertions of the Rev. GEORGE WEST, in the formation of Friendly Societies upon Mr. Bocher's Plan, as evinced in his (Mr. West's) *Observations illustrating in a popular form the stability and security of the system adopted in founding the Friendly Society on legal and scientific principles, for the district of Farnham, in the County of Surrey*.

A most adroit skill and ingenious versatility of argument are exhibited in the *Natural History* (it should be *Vindication*) of *Enthusiasm*; for the author considers it to be the probable attendant of a new development of the powers of Christianity, and only

bad, when allied to malign passions (p. 11.) But when was the time when these passions did not accompany Enthusiasm, if it was opposed? According to history never. In a recent provincial journal, it is stated, that one of the jurors upon the trial of Martin the incendiary of York Minster (which juror was a fanatical preacher), observed afterwards, "that it would have been a good thing if he had burnt down the whole of it." According to history this irrational enthusiasm inflames the lower orders to madness, who then, in the language of the articles of war, proceed to "kill, burn, and destroy." Moreover, an age of enthusiasm is always followed by one of infidelity. Such history shows to be the results of attempting to produce a golden age by fanaticism. It ruins the cause which it advocates.

Potamology: a tabular description of the principal Rivers throughout the world, is a very useful geographical chart. None are admitted to notice but such as are above 300 miles long, excepting the Thames, whose commercial importance has rendered it necessary to include it in the list. It mentions the source of the streams noticed; enumerates the names of the cities or towns on or near its banks, and the tributary streams; exhibits its commercial importance, and the various lengths assigned to different writers, and furnishes the latitude and longitude. We shall anxiously wait for the tables of the rivers of Great Britain and Ireland; they will be of the greatest convenience and importance.

The object of *Clark's new system of treating the Human Teeth* is, apparently, to recommend an anodyne cement, invented by the author, for the cure of tooth-ache and tic doreux. Cases are subjoined, and various useful information concerning the teeth given in the body of the pamphlet.

DR. FORSTER's new work *On the exciting Cause of Epidemic Diseases* contains a remarkable catalogue of nearly all the Plagues and Pestilences which have been recorded in history, compared with the approach of comets, the bursting out of volcanoes, and other atmospheric and celestial commotions which have accompanied them. The opinion that comets are signs of pestilence is not altogether new, being adopted and defended with great ability by Kepler and other astronomers of early times.

BUTTER's *Gradual Primer, and Gradations in Reading and Spelling*, are arranged upon an entirely new and original plan, by which dissyllables are rendered as easy as monosyllables. They will be useful to the junior classes in schools.

Prince of Russia, and the direction of the Duke Blacas d'Aulps, to found an institution for archaeological correspondence. The first Bulletin, for the months of January to May this year, contains many interesting reports: on excavations in Etruria, and in the vicinity of Rome, by Gerhard; ditto in Naples, by Panofsky; on Pompeii, by several; on the excavations of the Roman Forum, by Bunsen; on those of the forum of Trajan, by Fea, &c. The Society has obtained from the Cardinal Camerlengo Galefi, the favour that all reports relative to excavations, addressed to the Committee of Antiquity in Rome, shall be communicated to it for the use of the Bulletin; in the same manner, the Neapolitan Academy of the Ercolanesi has been authorised by its government to communicate the antiquarian reports which it receives to the Prince of Sangiorgio Spinelli, who will put them into a proper form for the Annals. In this manner we may expect in future complete and authentic accounts of archaeological novelties in Italy, which have hitherto been procured only by chance, or with great pains, and yet seldom complete. Besides the Annals, the Society publishes copper-plates, in which inedited works of ancient art are represented in outline, from the contributions of the members. The number which has already appeared contains: Representations of the wall and gates, and a plan of the town of Norba, drawn and engraved by Mr. Knapp; Gate of Segni, published by Dodwell; Ceres and Triptolemus, paintings on vases, by Gerhard; four pictures of vases, collected by Panofsky; a ditto by Millingen. The explanations of these plates will appear in the first number of the Annals, which are sold separate from the Bulletin, and, besides these explanations, will contain, partly, accurate accounts of excavations and the additions to the museums, and partly, a view of the latest publications in the department of archaeological literature.

A splendid Collection of the most illustrious Living Characters of Italy has been recently commenced at Florence.

A second edition of Dr. DIBDIN's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany, embellished with twelve illustrative engravings, and with numerous vignettes and autographs. 3 vols. post 8vo.*

Nos. I. and II. of *Deliciæ Sylvæ*, or Grand and Romantic Forest Scenery in England and Scotland. Drawn from nature and etched by JACOB GEORGE STRUTT, author of the *Sylvæ Britannica*. No. I. contains the following subjects: scene in Windsor Forest; scene in Epping Forest; scene in Marlborough Forest; Banks of the Wye,

near Chepstow. No. II. contains: the Linn of Dee, Forest of Breemar, Aberdeenshire; the Burnham Beeches, Buckinghamshire; scene near Stoneleigh, Warwickshire; Cottage in the Forest of Arden, Warwickshire.

The Arguments for Predestination and Necessity contrasted with the established Principles of Philosophical Inquiry. In two Act Sermons, in Trinity College Dublin, 1828. By R. H. GRAVES, D.D.

Popular Lectures on Biblical Criticism and interpretation. By W. CARPENTER, 8vo. Sermons, by R. WARDLAW, D.D. of Glasgow.

SCOTT's Continuation of Milner's Church History, 8vo.

The Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science. To be conducted by an Association of Naturalists; and published monthly.

An Introductory Treatise on the Natures and Properties of Light, and on Optical Instruments. By W. M. HIGGINS.

Memoirs of Mr. J. C. Ballance, late of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Eleventh volume of NEALE's Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in the United Kingdom, containing views and descriptions of Ashridge. Chiswick House, Herstonmoceaux, Chicksand Priory, Bruckett Hall, &c. &c.

Medicine No Mystery. By J. MORRISON, M.D. 8vo.

British Tariff for 1829-30. 12mo.

Cuma, and other Poems. By J. R. BEST, 8vo.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated; being Descriptions and Figures in Illustration of the Natural History of the Living Animals in the Society's Collection. No. I.

On the value and application of Bones as a Manure, by the Doncaster Agricultural Association.

History of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to the Catholic Question. By J. BEDFORD.

History of the Siege of Derry and Defence of Enniskillen in 1688-9. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, A.M.

Preparing for Publication.

An Appendix to the Rev. E. B. PUSEY's volume on the Rationalism predominant in German Theology, in explanation of the views misconceived by Mr. Rose.

Henry and Antonio; or the Proselytes of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. Translated from the German of Dr. C. G. BRECHNEIDER.

An improved edition of Dr. O. GREGORY's Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion.

A History of Germany, from the earliest period to the present time, by Mr. BERNAYS, Editor of the German Poetical Anthology.

* The first edition, in imperial 8vo, was copiously reviewed in vol. xci. i. pp. 437, 455; ii. 49, 143, 235.

AN Account of the Early Reformation in Spain, and the Inquisition. Translated from the French, by the late Dr. A. F. RAMSAY.

The History of the Arab Domination of Spain. By WILLIAM FRASER, Esq.

The Papers of the Earl of Marchmont; comprising a variety of original documents, diaries, &c. illustrative of the reigns of Queen Anne, George the First, &c.

Dr. LAPPENBERG, of Hamburg, in some recent researches amongst the ancient records of that city, has discovered a letter of the date of 1287, addressed by Robert Wallace and Andrew Murray to Hamburg and Lubeck. Some English Records were also amongst his discoveries. They are all to be embodied in his erudite work on the Origin of the Hanseatic League.

Dr. HEDENBERG, of Leipzig, is engaged upon a Journal of Observations on the Present State of the Turkish Empire.

The Biography of Hugo Grotius, and his Wife, the celebrated Maria Van Keigerbergen. By Dr. BRIES.

A Topographical and Historical Account of Methodism in Yorkshire.

Hypothesis of a Circulation of the Sea, in analogy to the Circulation of the Blood. By Mr. KENDALL.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS has announced a standard Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in one volume 4to, to be illustrated with nearly 4000 wood-cuts.

Biographical Sketches and authentic Anecdotes of Horses. By Capt. BROWN.

An article of great curiosity and interest, being the first known attempt at poetry by Lord Byron, will, we understand, be submitted to the Public in the volume of that favourite Annual "Forget Me Not," now in preparation. Mr. ACKERMANN intends this year to add another to the class of Annuals for Youth, by the title of Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The following is a short account of the Papers which have been read to the Society during the last Year:

1. Portions of Colonel Leake's Memoir "on the Dismal of Attica," were read May 7th, and June 4th and 18th, 1828; and the whole of that learned communication is now before the Society and the public (see our last Number, p. 41).

2. "On the Greek Theoretical Music." By the Rev. F. Nolan, LL.D. M.R.S.L.

The inquiries of the Greeks into the philosophy of sounds led to no beneficial effect upon the art, as practised among them: they produced the establishment of a purely Theoretical Music, between which and the practical system (in which alone they pre-

served a conformity with the phenomena of nature) a distinction was acknowledged by the ancients themselves.

As preliminary to the elucidation of this statement, and for the purpose of clearing the subject from technical difficulties, the writer begins his memoir by describing the three parts, viz. system, genus, and mode, by which the theoretical principles of the Greek music were characterized. He then proceeds to the requisite external and internal proofs, that the music described in the treatises of the Greek harmonists was a merely theoretical system, by showing: First, That this music is irreconcilable with the fundamental principles of harmony; Secondly, That it was positively rejected by the ancients themselves, as impracticable and chimerical. Under the former of these heads is adduced the opinion of the most competent judges among the moderns—writers experienced in music of the most varied kinds, and versed in the theory of sounds; in particular, of Rameau, of Zarlino, and of Euler.

The testimony of these learned writers to the fact, that the speculative music of the Greeks is irreconcilable with the laws and principles of true harmony, admits of no invalidation from any fanciful notions relative to the force of education or of habit, in disciplining the ear to an artificial system; nor can it be doubted, that the phenomena of sounds, and the structure of the human organs, with which it is found to be totally in consonance, have been in all ages the same.

In proof of his second position, that the Theoretic Music was rejected by the ancients themselves as impracticable and chimerical, Doctor Nolan adduces the opinion of Aristoxenus, a musician celebrated for harmonic science, and of another writer, quoted by Cassiodorus, as representing the class of Theorists; the authority of a passage in Plutarch's Dialogue on Music, as indicative of the more important sentiments of the practical musicians of Greece; and the refutation of the visions of the theorists by Diogenes, the Babylonian, in the work of Philodemus, which has been recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum, as containing the testimony of the philosophers.

Upon recapitulating the authorities cited by him, the author concludes, that the external testimony against the speculative system of the Greek harmonists is invincibly conclusive.

In a third division of his subject, he shows that the Theoretic Music was deduced from spurious and imperfect principles. This position is proved in detail, with regard, first, to the Pythagorean system; secondly, in respect of the system of Aristoxenus, by which the former was superseded; and which prevailed until the discoveries of Ptolemy led the way to that revolution in

the art when philosophy directed its attention from seeking after a theoretical to illustrate a practical music.

The notion which the ancients entertained of the existence of the harmonical system in practice, rested on an ambiguity in some of the technical terms of the art. The latitude of meaning assigned to the term *Musie* itself, as comprehending the whole circle of the sciences over which the Muses presided, was favourable to that notion, by confirming the advocates of the system in the belief, that all those wonderful effects which had been attributed to the powers of harmony, in this sense, were to be imputed to the art which they professed.

Further examples of the influence of various ambiguities in the use of technical terms, in establishing the notion of the existence of the harmonical system in practice, occur in the terms by which the *genera* were distinguished: 1st, the Diatonic; 2ndly, the Chromatic; 3rdly, the Enharmonic: each of which terms acquired, from innovations, a signification different from that which had been assigned to it by the authority of the most ancient musicians.

While the Theorists employed a language thus indefinite, we can feel but little surprise that they should have succeeded in establishing the paradox, that the Theoretic Music had been actually practised.

The art, therefore, the writer concludes, on which the ancient harmonists conferred the name of Music, was altogether visionary; and its advocates having laboured to supersede practical excellence by speculative perfection, have afforded a proof of the evil consequences of that affectation of learning, by which science is obtruded into the province of art, and those principles are sought in speculative philosophy which can be drawn only from nature.—Read May 21st, Nov. 5th and 19th, and Dec. 3rd, 1828.

3. *Account of a Runic Inscription, found in an Island on the Western Coast of Greenland.* Communicated in a letter from Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen.

The Inscription, an engraved copy of which accompanied the Professor's letter, proves the important historical fact, that the Scandinavians, in the twelfth century, visited the coasts of Greenland, as far up, and as near America, as the seventy-third degree of north latitude.—Read Dec. 3rd, 1828.

4. *On the character of the Mercury or Teutates of the Gauls.* By the Rev. H. T. Payne, Canon of St. David's, M.R.S.L.

The prototype of that divine person and great benefactor worshipped by all the ancient nations,—by the Egyptians and Phœnicians under the name of Thoth, or Taut; by the Greeks, under that of Hermes; by the Latins, under that of Mercury; and by the Gauls, under that of Teutates,—was, in all probability, the Egyptian Trismegistus.

The introduction of this deity into Gaul

is accounted for by the writer, by showing the identity of Thoth, or Trismegistus, with the Titan Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia; who, upon his father's death, inherited, besides Italy, Gaul and Spain; and whose character, as a beneficent and patriotic sovereign, is in accordance with the account given of the eastern philosopher, pontiff, and king.

In further confirmation of the theory of the identity of the Gallic Teutates and classic Mercury, the writer shows, that the Pagan nations of antiquity were accustomed to erect temples and monuments in honour of the latter, precisely similar to the *carns*, or conical heaps of stone, and to the *cromlechs*, or sloping altars, erected to the deity Teutates in Gaul and Britain.

But the more peculiar object of his memoir is, to point out the existence of a remarkable affinity between some of the characters introduced in the ancient British Triads, and that which is ascribed to the Mercury or Hermes of classical antiquity.

Those personages in the British Mythology of the Triads, who most resemble the character of Mercury, are Gwyddon Ganhebon, "the philosopher, or man of science;" Idris, called one of the three primitive bards of Britain; Gwydion, the son of Don, i. e. "the sage, the son of Genius," whose resemblance to Hermes the writer discovers in a variety of characters assigned to him; and, lastly, Gwyn, the son of Nudd, generally spoken of as king of the lower regions, corresponding with Mercury emerging from the infernal shades, and engaged in the study and contemplation of the celestial bodies.—Read Dec. 17th, 1828, and Jan. 7th, 1829.

5. *On the Antiquity and Connection of the early Cycles, and their Utility in settling the differences of Chronologists.* By the Rev. F. Nolan, LL.D. M.R.S.L.

The writer begins the introductory part of his memoir, by stating, that the ancient Cycles all refer to a common principle, founded on periodical revolutions, by which all nations that have left historical records have marked the progress of time; by proving the antiquity of which principle, and tracing the connection of the Cycles, with reference to it, the main differences of Chronologists may be adjusted.

An objection against the antiquity of the Cycles, by the learned Dodwell, from the supposed necessity of a previous knowledge of astronomy among those nations by whom they were made use of, is answered by showing that the knowledge of the heavenly bodies required to fix those periods, was no more than ordinary observers might acquire. The Cycles are coeval with the earliest celebrations of the religion of the classical nations of antiquity: the calculation of them depended rather upon their superstitions than their science. Those divisions of time which were adopted in civil affairs, were de-

rived from the national worship, and were regulated by the hierarchy. In contravention of some objections of Allin and Des-Vignolles, it is shown, that the ancients, besides the public, or civil year, had one which was secret or ecclesiastical; and that, while the former contained only three hundred and sixty days, the latter agreed in length with the Julian, or Bissextile. It is this secret year of the ancients, or our Julian year, which is taken as the standard of time in the present memoir.

1. Our first inquiries are directed to those times which form the earliest subject of historical record, beginning with the Patriarchal Ages.

The epoch determined, by the authority of an ancient tradition, for the commencement of the earliest Cycles, is A.M. 271; which, reduced to the Julian period, presents, as a corresponding elementary date, the year 381. But the period thus obtained, though preserved by a Greek tradition, when it is reduced to the chronological system of the writers of that nation, relinquishes its elementary characters. It possesses inherently superior advantages to the arbitrary epoch devised by the Talmudists; corresponding with 958 of the Julian period; while the epoch of the Samaritan Chronology, whose scriptural dates have caused one of the great schisms in the science, is altogether destitute of those qualities which are required to form an elementary date.

In proceeding to apply the Ancient Cycles to the practical purposes of Chronology, we are first directed to the Semitic, or Sabbatical Cycle. That this period was observed in the Patriarchal ages, is a supposition which alone furnishes a solution to several anomalies in the Jewish mode of reckoning time; and in particular, the fact is traced in the uniform choice of the return of a Sabbatical year for the periods of the higher solemnities of religion—such as the erection and dedication of altars. Having illustrated this circumstance by three tables, each containing six examples of the most remarkable incidents in Patriarchal History, arranged according to the systems of the most celebrated chronologists, and having gone into a variety of further details in this division of his subject, the writer concludes that, in the portion of chronology which embraces the Patriarchal times, the evidence of an early Cycle in the Sabbatical period is fully established; and that it forms an adequate instrument for deciding the points contested by chronologists.

2. The Great Planetary Year, from which the preceding inquiries are deduced, affords likewise the best introduction to the chronology of the Chaldees.

That system is founded on a grand Planetary Cycle, including a period when the

great conjunctions of the planets returned, associated in Chaldaic tradition with a time when the frame of the universe had suffered a violent derangement, and with an early prediction which foretold its destruction, as the effect of a similar planetary conjunction, introductory to a great restitution of nature. This great Cycle is stated by Berosus to consist of one hundred and twenty sari (an ambiguous and disputed term, shown to have been twelve years); it therefore included one thousand four hundred and forty years.

This calculation agrees with the explanation of Scaliger, who considers the great year of the Chaldees as the product of the Genethliacal period of twelve years; and the seculum, or age of one hundred and twenty years, given on the authority of Moses, as the time from which the epoch of the Chaldeans is deduced. Hence their Great Year becomes identified with the "*magnus sæculorum ordo*" of the Sybil, in Virgil's Fourth Eclogue; where the poet evidently is referring to Oriental notions, and where each seculum is considered as a great month; now twelve months of one hundred and twenty years are equivalent to one thousand four hundred and forty years.

After having applied this great planetary Cycle to elucidate the Antediluvian Chronology of the Chaldees, the writer next considers the proper epochs of the Assyrian Chronology, in the period subsequent to the Deluge. Having exhibited these in a comparative table, expressing the dates which are assigned them in the schemes of the three great chronologists in whose works his principles are verified, he proceeds to apply the test by which the respective merits of their systems may be determined; and the process ends in establishing the superiority of the scheme adopted by Scaliger. As the earliest epochs in the Assyrian Chronology were determined on arbitrary and theoretical principles, and as the later epochs which mark the great revolutions in the history of that ancient people were effected through astrological phenomena, the connection became established between the system of their chronology and the scientific principle which the writer suggests for adjusting its contradictions. From the precise concurrence of those epochs, in the system of that great chronologist who was the founder of the science, with the returns of the earliest Cycles; particularly of the Sabbatical period used by the Hebrews, and of the Genethliacal period employed by the Chaldees; the writer deduces a conclusion in favour of the system of Assyrian Chronology proposed by Scaliger, as contrasted with that suggested by Ussher, or Des-Vignolles, and his followers the Benedictines.—Read Feb. 18th, March 4th and 18th, and April 1st and 15th, 1829; and to be continued.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

The establishment of a University in Manchester has of late been the principal topic of conversation among the higher classes of that populous and wealthy town. The success of the London University appears to have given a stimulus among our northern neighbours to the formation of another University on similar principles. The favourite idea has been to adapt the Royal Institution of Manchester to the purposes in view, which was originally intended as a place of exhibition for works of art, &c. on an extended scale. In a late elaborate address to the Governors of this Institution, (by Mr. W. R. Wharton, F.S.A. Librarian of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester,) proposals are made "for extending the plan of the Institution, and for giving it the form of a University." The writer says, that the plan recommended for the adoption of the governors would materially extend the sphere of its usefulness. "I would (says he) convert the institution, which has reference only to a department of the Arts and Sciences, into a University, wherein any youth, after a due preparation in the free schools, shall be at liberty to avail himself of that system of instruction which is best calculated to increase the chances of his success in life."*

Mr. Wharton then proceeds to state that the course of education in the Manchester University might be conveniently embraced by three grand divisions of study; viz. Literature, including ancient and modern languages, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and English; Belles Lettres, history, and antiquities, and political economy;—2nd. Science, including geography and the globes, geology, mineralogy, natural history, and botany; mechanics, including geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, algebra, &c.; chemistry, as applicable to both commerce and the arts; anatomy, physiology, surgery, medicine, and midwifery;—3rd. the Arts, including painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and music.

Under the patronage and auspices of the great body of governors of the present Royal Institution, the change here advocated could not fail of success. The present splendid

erection in Mosley-street would be admirably adapted for the purposes of education on the most liberal and satisfactory plan: furnished with numerous and ample halls for the various schools of the arts and sciences, with rooms for collections and museums, with a most capacious and commodious lecture-room, with the requisite council and committee-rooms, and with libraries and student's schools, little if any alteration would be required to render it complete for the purposes of the university. The governors, nearly seven hundred in number, might have the right of nominating students; and the professors in the different departments of teaching be paid by the fees taken from classes for the various courses they might choose to attend.

The management of the University might be satisfactorily committed to the care of a president or rector, and a council, consisting of such a number as might be thought both efficient and convenient, to be elected annually from the great body of the governors. The council might also act as visitors, and be a board of general controul. A simple charter, erecting the whole into an incorporation, and enabling the university to sue and be sued, would probably be as much as would be found necessary for securing all the advantages usually attendant on such a measure.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

July 18. The Vice Chancellor's prizes for compositions, in English prose, and Greek, Latin, and English verse, were obtained by O'Beirne, Hill, Phayre, and Smyth (John William).

The Premiums for proficiency in the Hebrew language were given to Mulligan, Delamare, Moore, Atkinson, Mooney junior, Corbett, and Power.

Bishop Law's Premium to Junior Bachelors, for superior proficiency in Mathematics, was adjudged to Sadleir (William Digby).

Premiums on Dr. Downes' foundation for Divinity Students were distributed as follows, viz. for reading the Liturgy, to Potter, Prior, and Kelly.

For extempore discussion, to Atkinson and Kincaid.

For prepared Compositions on a subject previously proposed, to Atkinson, Kelly, Kincaid, and Moore.

* The revenues of the Free Grammar School at Manchester are upwards of 4,400*l.* per annum, whilst its expenditure does not extend beyond half that sum. The net income of the Cheetham Hospital is 3,150*l.* There arises, therefore, from these two Charities alone, an aggregate sum of 7,550*l.* per annum, for the purposes of gratuitous education. It is apparent that the feoffees would be justified in introducing other branches of education into the schools, without even deviating from the Statutes of the Founder; and that, by a judicious and economical administration of the present large income, nearly 1000 boys might be instructed, not in the classics and rudiments of mathematics only, but in the modern languages, and those branches of science and the arts, which are adapted to the wants of a large commercial and manufacturing country. Under such a system, those schools would subserve to and qualify for admission into the University.

ENTERTAINMENT ON CONGRESS OF WELSH BARD.

Aug. 10. A meeting was held this day, in a spacious tent, erected at Newmarket, vo. Flint, for the adjudication of prizes for the best compositions in Welsh poetry. The first was *3l.* "for the best translation of Thomson's Hymn on the Seasons," beginning—

"These, as they change—Almighty Father, Are but the varied God." [these

In announcing the decision of the judges on this subject, the Rev. J. Blackwell stated that three compositions had been received; and the merits of each were so equally distributed, that the judges had found it impossible to make a selection from the three, and had recommended that, although the original premium was but *30s.* each of the candidates should receive *1l.* These three bore the signatures, Ab Thomson, (Mr. H. Jones, of Chester); Gwenffrwd (Mr. T. Lloyd, clerk with Mr. T. Jones, of Holywell); and Anuarin (understood to be Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Conway).

The next prize was one pound, for "the best twelve Eglwylion (Epigrammatic Stanzas) on the fall of Capt. Morgan, by Llyn-belyg, near Newmarket, while defending the Royal cause against Oliver Cromwell's army." On the author being called for, Tho. Ellis, of Caerwys, quite a youth, presented himself, and received great applause from the whole of the auditory.

The next prize was *1l. 10s.*, "for the best Welsh poem on the welcoming of the learned Dr. O. Pughe's return to reside in Wales." It was thought expedient that the subject should be left open for future competition.

The next prize was *3l.* for the best poem (in Welsh) on "Shipwreck." The name of the successful candidate was called for, but was not answered to; when a rumour arose, that the Rev. E. Hughes, of Bodfari, was the author.

The next prize was a premium of *3l.* for the best Welsh Essay, on "the Union of Wales with England, and the good effects that followed." On the author being called upon to avow himself, Mr. E. Parry, of Chester, mounted the stage, who "stood confessed" the writer of the successful essay.

One only of the two premiums for performances on the harp was adjudged, which fell to John Roberts, of Mold, who was the only harper present.

Each of the successful candidates were decorated with bardic honours, on the announcement of their names.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The palace, it is stated, will be entirely completed by March next, and will be quite ready for occupation by the month of April. The following glowing description of the in-

terior may be considered a set-off against the numerous faults found with the exterior of the building.

The two apartments which are denominated the Armoury, are situated in the south tower, and on the same floor with the royal chapel. These are not very large, but what they want in magnitude is amply made up in the neat and elegant style in which they are finished in the different branches of moulding, carpentry, stuccoing, &c. One of these commands a fine prospect of the pleasure grounds, and a considerable portion of the statues and other emblematic ornaments of the west front of the palace. The royal Chapel lies contiguous to the armoury, and will, when finished, add considerably to the other range of magnificent apartments in this division of the palace. It is of an octagon figure, as is also the truly admirable roof, from whence it receives its principal share of light. This roof will be composed mostly of patent glass, stained in the most beautiful manner, and representing a number of dignified figures, at once imposing, well executed, and appropriate. A grand chandelier is to be suspended from the centre of the roof. There are two entrances, one of which leads from the central division of the palace, and is assigned exclusively to the use of the sovereign and the royal family; the other leads from the south wing, where the apartments of the officiating chaplain, the lords of the bedchamber, and other officers of the household, are situated.

His Majesty's Chamber and dressing-room are in one of the north towers. The rose, the shamrock, and thistle, are finely displayed in relief surrounding the British diadem, which surmounts the grand cornice of this as well as of all the state apartments. These apartments are to be scagliolaed by the first artists in London, and hung with the richest silk, fancifully embroidered with gold, and bearing armorial ensigns. The silks will be of English manufacture, as will also be the principal part of the furniture. In the course of a short time the grand hall will receive the last touch of the artist's skill. It is to be scagliolaed in the first style, and ornamented with a number of elegant pilastres, statues, and vases. The grand stairs ascend from the south side of the hall, and are composed of snow-white marble; they will be the first of the kind in England, or perhaps in Europe. These are a direct ascent to the great lobby, and thence, by winding branches east and west, to the throne-room, picture-gallery, royal chapel, and his majesty's private chamber.

From the grand hall you pass westward to the Guard-room, a noble apartment, on the ground floor under the picture-gallery, and stretching to the length of two hundred feet. This fine room is fifty feet wide, and nearly forty in height, and opens a communication between the north wing and the

central division of the palace. There are a double row of beautiful columns to be erected along the whole length of this room, and also a number of statues, vases, benches for sitting, &c. for the accommodation of persons in waiting on levee and assembly days. Westward again of this room, and looking into the great lawn, is another lofty and spacious apartment, intended partly for an orchestra to his majesty's state band on particular occasions, and partly for the accommodation of the pages in waiting.

At the lower end of this room you enter the principal Dining-room of the palace. For extent, height, form, and every other advantage, it may safely stand in competition with any other apartment in Europe. The ceiling, with its various figures, emblems, devices, &c. is not yet finally completed. The seven armorial bearings of the different countries which comprise the British empire, many naval and military devices, the various orders of knighthood, both of English and foreign origin, which are held in estimation among the eminent men of the age, will be seen portrayed and executed on the splendid hangings and ceiling of this inimitable dining-room; and finally, a few portraits of some of the present royal family, by the first masters of their time.

The Council-chamber and Library are also splendid apartments. As yet, these rooms are less forward than the others, but it is estimated they will be entirely finished before the ensuing Christmas.

The subterraneous apartments are extremely numerous, very commodious, and, from their orderly arrangement, have all the appearance of a little town, each range of rooms being separated by a neatly flagged and lightsome corridor. These rooms are to be occupied by the lower domestics, and some of them used as cellars. The kitchen is an octagon room, situate under the royal chapel.

The north wing of the palace is to be the residence of the queen and her presumptive to the crown for the time being. There is a regular suite of apartments appropriated to both, including drawing, dining, and sleeping rooms, libraries, saloons, &c. Their respective domestic establishments are also amply accommodated with elegant chambers, halls, waiting, dressing, and culinary apartments, all executed in the same magnificent style, and by the same artisans as those of his majesty's suite, already described. The north wing has also a fine open terrace, two noble conservatories, and a flower-garden and lawn in front, forming a part of the royal gardens, with which they are connected.

The south wing of the palace is divided into eight or ten separate tenements, each tenement having all the domestic conveniences necessary for separate establishments. *These different divisions of the south wing*

are to be appropriated to the principal officers of the household, and their respective suites.

ANATOMICAL FIGURE.

We have always been of opinion that an anatomical figure might be so constructed as to enable a student to obtain a correct knowledge of the general structure of the human frame, though an actual subject may perhaps be necessary in studying the minuter parts of the system. We are happy to find that this opinion is now, in some measure, confirmed. An anatomical figure has recently been constructed by Mr. Simpson, surgeon, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, under the auspices of the East India Company. It is formed entirely of paper, prepared in a particular manner. The circumstances which gave rise to this ingenious work are these:—In the year 1822, it was represented to the Indian Government that the supply of European medical practitioners in India was quite insufficient for the duties which they had to perform in the field and in hospitals, and, in consequence, two institutions were established, one at Calcutta and another at Madras, for instruction in medical knowledge; but the religious prejudices of the natives, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, together with the extreme heat of the climate, interposed a very serious obstacle with respect to the study of anatomy. Those circumstances prevented, in a great measure, the procuring of the human subject. To obviate this difficulty as much as possible, Mr. Simpson constructed an anatomical figure of the natural size, which presents, on one side of the body, the external muscles of the human frame; and on the other, the second coat of muscles, correctly moulded, as they appear on dissection. The veins, nerves, and tendons, of the arms, thighs, legs, and feet, are laid down with beautiful precision. By removing that part of the figure which represents the sternum, we obtain a view of the lungs placed in their proper position, and of the natural magnitude and colour. The lungs, which are also removeable, being displaced, the heart appears, surrounded by all the great vessels, the *aorta*, the *vena cava*, the internal jugular veins, the carotids, the subclavian veins, the subclavian arteries, and the thoracic duct. To render the distinction between the arteries and veins more evident, the former are painted red, the latter blue. On removing the diaphragm, or membrane which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower, the liver, with the biliary process, the stomach, and the intestinal canal, with all its involutions, appear as in the natural subject. Mr. Simpson's talents are not likely to go unrewarded. The East India Company have commissioned him to make twenty similar figures, which are to be sent to India for the benefit of native practitioners.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

July 29. A letter was read from Dr. Duden, stating that he has discovered a perfect solvent for the stone in the bladder, even when it is encysted. He requests the Academy to name Commissioners, in whose presence he will make use of his solvent (which is in the form of powder) upon dead subjects, preparatory to his performing the experiment on a living person. The Academy has named Messrs. Dumeril, Boyer, and Magendie, to assist Dr. Duden, and report upon his proceedings.

At the same sitting, a paper was read on the discovery of two new caves filled with fossil bones; one at Combes and the other at Sauvignard. The presence of human bones, mingled with those of mammiferous animals, the species of which are extinct, was in these instances incontestible. They bear evident traces of the teeth of the Hyenas. The report states, that the excrement of the latter animal was also found.

BOTANY.

The Society of Apothecaries have this summer afforded additional facilities to the study of Botany, by admitting to their Botanic Garden at Chelsea the students of the different medical schools of the Metropolis. Above two hundred pupils are already diligently availing themselves of the privilege which has been so liberally granted them.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

A. M. Michaud, of Sainte Colombe-les-Vieilles, in France, has recently, while digging foundations in some part of his land, discovered several interesting Roman relics. Among them were two bathing-rooms, beautifully fitted up with white marble, and

pipes of baked earth to convey the heat. It is presumed that these remains belonged to a magnificent residence, which was pillaged and destroyed during an irruption of the barbarians of the North. Near the same spot were found several fragments of statues, of exquisite workmanship, and an entire statue of Hygeia, in the finest style of Greek sculpture, larger than life.

OXFORD CLARENDON PRESS.

In the vacant Clarendon Press at Oxford, it is proposed (says the *Oxford Herald*) to fit up a large room for the reception of Dr. Buckland's Geological and Mineralogical Collection, leaving ample space for the accommodation of his class. Another room of that building is to be appropriated to the Pomfret statues; and such casts of the best statues as are not in the Radcliffe Library are to be added. A sum, now accumulated to 2000*l.*, left by Dr. Randolph, of Corpus Christi College, in 1783, is to be applied to this purpose. One of the rooms of the Clarendon is to be given up to the Professor of Experimental Philosophy. The Ashmolean Museum will thus be left free for its original purposes. It is also intended to dedicate the room which now holds Dr. Buckland's collection, to antiquities; and to fit up the room occupied at present by Mr. Rigaud, for the Ashmolean Library; to apply the upper room entirely to objects of natural history, and to improve it by stopping up the north windows; placing lanterns on the roof; arranging birds according to their congeners, in large cases, on the north side of the room; and appropriating the cases which now contain the birds, to the reception of quadrupeds and reptiles.

SELECT POETRY.

IMPROMPTU.

To his little boy, Edward Polshche; to whom the Author had given a slip of Napoleon's Willow, planted at Polshche on the 9th of May 1828.

SAY, is it curiosity, or what, [Pry,
Bids thee, my boy! the double of Paul
Gaze with such ardour on the spot [and I,
Where your good Indian brother,* Graves,
Have planted with uncommon caution
A willow from the distant ocean—
From St. Helena?—Gently tread,
Nor come too near, my scampering Ned!
Be thine its care. Nor purse thy lip,
Because it is a sorry slip.

E'en from its skin
(So very thin,
The pellicle is scarcely bark,)
Spark gleams, methinks, on spark,

* Captain Richard Graves Polshche.

Till, kindling up, it lightens fiercely round;
And every bud,
Drops red with blood,
That seems to drench the ground!
Nor wonder: for the very tree,
Whence sprouted this same scion,
Was erst a canopy,
Spreading about and high on;
(Hah! hah!—in terror, start ye?)
Napoleon Bonaparte!
There, in the sombre shade,
Full oft' the warrior sate,
Disposed, no doubt, to ruminate
On mad ambition, all too late.
And there, amidst the gloom
Pavilioning his tomb,
The warrior's bones are laid!
Yes! from the willow-tree that waver'd
Over Napoleon's self, was sever'd [god,
Yon' sprig.† Dost know, he was a demi-

† From this willow-tree in St. Helena,

Who the whole earth bestrode?
By whom the nations breathed their breath,
Whose glance was fate, whose frown was death;

Who, after a tremendous bustle,
In a lone isle shut up,
And draining to the dregs affliction's cup,
Rots on the rock, a poor corpuscle!†
And now my pretty fellow!
Now let us, fancying what may be,
Muse upon the destiny
Link'd with thy shoot of weeping willow.
'Tis overshadow'd by an ancient elm
Whose downward branches bend, as if to
o'erwhelm

The pert aspirer! and those oaklings red,
See, clinging to their native bed,
Their own, unalienable home.
And lo! that waterfall, its foam
Flings, sprinkling on the sward fresh green,
—Such, little *Edward!* is thy scene.
And if, of future time, we draw the curtain,
Concealing various fortune,
Thou wilt perceive thy willow-sprig,
Among thy father's oaklings mighty big;
To every dew and raindrop weeping,
O'er all incontinently sweeping;
And ever prompt to flaunt or flout,
Turning its pale leaves inside out;
With that old vigorous elm, a thousand ways,
Weaving its wild intrusive sprays,
And aiming into air to launch,
Far, far above, the topmost branch.
But, whilst the veteran elm shall flourish,
And each young oak its seed-bank nourish,
For wainscot some, (if not for shipping,)
And many for good useful timber—
That willow—will it pay for stripping?
Its stem how black, its boughs how limber,
Their shade yet struggling to dispense,
Over a vast circumference!
And list! I hear a voice exclaim:
"Go—to its root—go, lay thine axe,
"And give it to the flame!
"The interloper will consume like flax,
"And meet, for glory, shame!"

*Lines addressed by Abderrahman, first Caliph
of Spain, to a Palm-tree, which he brought
from Africa, and planted at Cordova.
From the Arabic.*

THOU, my palm, so lovely, thou
Art a stranger here like me;
Soft Algarbian breezes now
Curl the leaf, and fan the tree.

under the shade of which Napoleon loved to sit, and under which he lies interred, my son Captain R. Graves P., at St. Helena on his way home from India, stripped off several little sprouts, and presented them to me. My son and myself have this day, May 9th, 1828, planted them beneath a veteran elm, in a valley at Polwhele.

† *Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sunt hominum corpuscula.*

Fertile earth thy stem shall rear,
High shall soar thy summit green;
Yet thou, too, would'st yield a tear,
Could'st thou view our early scene.

But thou wert not formed to know
Sharp calamity like me;
I, beside *Forata's* flow,
Wept the usurper's harsh decree.
Shade and stream remember not
Tones of grief I uttered there;
E'en my land forgets my lot,
Though my bosom's lasting care. L.

[This little poem, says an Arabian historian, was so popular, as to be in the mouth of every one.]

SONNET TO INDEPENDENCE,

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

THEE, Independence, Minister of Peace,
Still have I courted from my early days,
To thee devoted supplicating lays, [cease,
And will, 'till all my earthly cares shall
When Death assigns his awful sure release.
How dull to thee is Fortune's glitt'ring ray,
That cheers awhile, perchance, then flits
away, [cease.
With parting frowns to bid our cares in-
Wisdom and Virtue on thy course await,
Content with simple fare and plain attire,
Averse to all the pompous domes of state,
And trifles which the giddy world admire;
Thou, not encumber'd, like th' unworl'dly
Great,
In studious freedom canst to shades retire.

THE BUTTERFLY BEAU.

I'M a volatile thing, with an exquisite wing,
Sprinkled o'er with the tints of the
rainbow; [form,
All the Butterflies swarn to behold my sweet
Though the Grubs may all vote me a vain
beau. [dew,
I my toilet go through, with my rose-water
And each blossom contributes its essence;
Then all fragrance and grace, not a plume
out of place,
I adorn the gay world with my presence—
In short, you must know,
I'm the Butterfly Beau.

At first I enchant a fair Sensitive plant,
Then I flirt with the Pink of perfection;
Then I seek a sweet Pea, and I whisper;
"For thee

"I have long felt a fond predilection."
A Lily I kiss, and exult in my bliss,
But I very soon search for a new lip;
And I pause in my flight to exclaim with
delight,

"Oh! how dearly I love you, my Tulip!"
In short, you must know,
I'm the Butterfly Beau.

Thus for ever I rove, and the honey of love
From each delicate blossom I pilfer;

But though many I see pale and pining for me,
I know none that are worth growing ill for :
And though I must own, there are some
that I've known,

Whose external attractions are splendid;
On myself I must doat, for in my pretty coat
All the tints of the garden are blended—
In short, you must know,
I'm the Butterfly Beau.

T. H. BAYLY.

IMITATED.

RES sum levicula, nitidissimâ alâ,
Iridisque réfulgeo luce :
Visum me propter quotquot Psychæ vo-
Rideant licet omnes Eruce. [lant,
Me ritè como, rosæ rore lavo,
Flos et quisque mi præbet odores ;
Elegans, agilis, curatissime comis,
Tum mirandus intermeo flores—
Scitote enim me
Bellulissimum esse.

Mimosam in primis levibus peto alis,
Mox Caryophylla saluto :
Dain Pisa quero, dicens ; " Vos deamo,
" Ceterisque præcellere puto."
Liliumque meculor, basioque fruor,
Donec nova spectâro labella ;
Illinc tunc avolo, letus et clamito,
" Tu, Tulipa, mi sola pulchella"—
Scitote enim me
Bellulissimum esse.

Sic erro levis, et cujusque floris
Spolia ampla sic refero mella.
Clamat nemo de me " Io triumphe,"
Licet ambiat plurima bella.
Nonnullas, fateor, ego ad tempus sequor,
Nitor exterius quas decoravit ;
Memetipsum at anem, cujus omne vestem
Quod in hortulo splendet ornavit—
Scitote enim me
Bellulissimum esse. F. W.

DEBORAH NEWLAND.

The Subject of the following Piece was an amiable and lovely girl who, being deserted by her lover, died of a broken heart, and lies buried in Pillerton Church-yard, Warwickshire.

THERE is a grave I've oft pass'd by,
And heav'd as oft a pensive sigh ;
No marbled cherubs o'er it weep,
Watching its tenant's slumber deep,
But, rudely carv'd, a simple stone
Bearing a name—a date alone,
In brief memorial tells of one
Who died ere life's young May had flown !
Her's was a tale might melt the heart
That lightly deems of others' smart ;
The flow'rs that spring around her tomb
Are scarce more transient in their bloom.

Near to the church-yard's southern bound
By graceful elms half circled round,
Mark'd by its tall fantastic yew,
A cottage meets the public view.

There breathes the woodbine's fragrant bloom ;

There wafts the rose its soft perfume ;
And there, in many a kindred breast,
Her name—her form—her virtues rest.
When genial Christmas wak'd its mirth,
And gave to rustic pastime birth,
Small share of song or smile had they
If Deb'rah Newland were away.

But when, in glances wildly bright,
Flashing with health's unclouded light,
Her eye its gladness did impart,
Warm from the fountain of her heart ;
Or when, at summer's evening pale,
She threw her tresses to the gale ;
Tresses that wav'd so darkly bright
Around her temple's stainless white,
And gaily led the rural ball,
The liveliest, loveliest of them all ;
So bright that beam of gladness glow'd,
So warm that heart's full rapture flow'd,
Oh ! who had deem'd the thorn of care,
The spirit's bane, could fester there !
That eye is quench'd, that heart is still,
For its warm pulse hath felt the chill
Of Death's cold finger, and her brow
Presses its earth-cold pillow now.
Oh ! say, what cloud, what envious blast,
Morn of such brightness could o'ercast,—
Died fell disease with ruthless pow'r
Sweep to the earth that lovely flow'r ?
No, no, that maiden still, I ween,
Had wreath'd her hair at sportive e'en,
With fragrant flow'rs of varied dye,
And danc'd beneath the calm blue sky ;
Nor thorn had pierc'd that bosom fair,
Had love not fix'd a canker there.
But she had pledg'd her heart's deep truth
To one, a wild and reckless youth,
Who scorn'd the prize by falsehood won,
And left her des'late and undone.

She mark'd the change ; her cheek, her eye,
Blaz'd not with passion's fever high,
But deep within her burning heart,
She hid what tongue could ne'er impart.
No sigh, from life's deep fountain swelling,
Of hidden, hopeless grief was telling,
Slowly and silently decay'd
That lovely and heart-stricken maid.
But once again she smil'd, 'twas when
Glancing o'er hill and grove, and glen,
From the bright Sun a parting glade
Upon her cottage casement play'd,
And imag'd to her pensive mind
The rest for which her spirit pin'd.
'Twas the last hope that lit her eye ;
She gaz'd no more on Sun or sky ;
The bell had rung, ere morning rose,
Its last deep requiem to her woes.

G. MAC. JOHNSON.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A complete change in the French administration has taken place: the Prince de Polignac is appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the resignation of Count Portalis—The Sieur Courvoisier, Secretary for the department of Justice—Count de Bourmont, Secretary for the War Department—Count Bourdonnaye, Secretary for the Department of the Interior—Baron de Montbel, Secretary for the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction—Count Chabrol de Caroual, Secretary for the Department of Finance. The Count de Chabrol, Prince de Polignac, and the Count de la Bourdonnaye, are to hold *ad interim* the portefeuilles of Finance, Marine, Colonies, and Ecclesiastical Affairs, respectively. All these appointments are taken from the right side or right centre, who are more or less opposed to the liberals or republicans, and will therefore be, perhaps, not very popular among that party; but they are understood to be warm supporters of the Charter, and anxious to secure for France its benefits, unshackled either by the liberals, on the one hand, or the party of the jesuits, on the other.

Of the proprietors of seventeen political journals published in Paris it is stated that, at least one-third are noblemen or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

During the last twelve months not fewer than twenty political and literary journals have been started in the French provinces.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is in a state of the utmost anarchy. The party that placed Don Miguel on the throne, is now split into minor factions, and some have gone so far as to talk of a rebellion against him who is himself a rebel, and of rectifying the evils of one usurpation by accomplishing another. Don Sebastian, a prince of the House of Braganza, and nephew to Don Miguel, is spoken of as the likely agent of the new revolution.

It appears that prosecutions are going on against twenty-one persons absent from the kingdom; among these are the Marquis Palmella, Conde De Sampayo, Conde De Villa Flor, &c. These persons are denounced as forming part of the rebel junta, and commanding part of the rebel troops who entered Oporto in June 1828, coming from England.

RUSSIA.

A Russian bulletin of the 21st of July enumerates a series of successes on the part

of the Russians, consequent upon the fall of the fortress of Silistria, which event enabled Count Diebitsch to obtain an almost uninterrupted series of advantages over the Turks, until at length he was enabled to attain the most elevated point of the Great Balkan. The Russians appear to have succeeded in deceiving the Turks in Shumla as to their object. While the Turks supposed that Shumla was severely threatened, and directed their whole attention to this danger, the Russians, in order to continue them in that delusion, never moved any troops from Shumla till their place was supplied with troops from Silistria, and the movement took place in the night, in profound silence.

Advices of the 26th of July state that after the Russian troops had defeated the Turkish troops opposed to them, they made themselves masters of Aidos. The account states that the Russian army had also taken possession of the important places of Mesambria, Acholi, and Bourgas, and were advancing rapidly forwards in the fertile and populous plains beyond the Balkan. The Turks, who were taken by surprise, and instantly defeated, had no time to depopulate the province; and such was the order maintained by the Russian commander, that the inhabitants, most of whom are Christians, quietly pursued their labours. The distance from Bourgas to Constantinople is not more than 120 miles, along the fertile plains of Rumelia, and within a few miles of the Black Sea; and there is said not to be a military position of any importance in the whole route. The Turks have a strong force assembled at Adrianople, in the expectation that their invaders would make that city a point of attack; but the Russians have directed their course to the Turkish capital, by a route sixty or seventy miles distant from Adrianople.

Official advices have been received at St. Petersburg, of the capture, on the 27th of June, of Erzeroum, and the fortress of Hassan-Kale. At Erzeroum the Seraskier and four other Pachas were made prisoners, and 150 cannons fell into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan-Kale. The capture of the important city of Erzeroum, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians.

ASIA.

A letter from the Mauritius, of the 24th April, supplies some additional particulars of the state of the island of Madagascar, since the death of King Radama, which, there is great reason to fear, will lead to the re-establishment of that island as a slave-

mart. The writer observes—"From the period of the king's death matters have progressively gone on from bad to worse, so that the country has been, and continues to be, torn by the contentions of different parties, and the Queen had some time since refused the annual subsidy from England, or in any way to acknowledge the treaty entered into with Radama for the abolition of the slave trade. About the middle of last month, the resident agent of the English government, while stationed at the capital of Tananarive, was seized upon by order of the parties in power at Madagascar; he had been tried according to the usages of the country, on a charge of sorcery, divination, and conspiracy, against the decrees of the gods of the natives; and for these offences had been ordered to quit the country, and was making the best of his way towards the coast.

AFRICA.

The first accident which has befallen the French fleet off Algiers is rather unfortunate. On the appearance of two boats'

crews containing twenty-four persons, the Moors made an immediate descent upon the adventurers, and agreeably to established custom, cut off the heads of twenty-three, which they sent into Algiers under the guardianship of the twenty-fourth, who was reserved to take charge of his headless companions, and carry the news of their massacre to the Dey!

SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters from the Havannah of the 7th July, communicate the important intelligence of the departure of a Spanish expedition against Mexico, under the command of General Barados. It sailed on the 5th. The expedition consisted of six American transports and a Spanish brig, having on board 3,500 troops, under the convoy of Admiral Laborde, with a ship of the line, two frigates, and two brigs. The Admiral will land 800 marines, well armed and disciplined; and the expedition is stated to be furnished with from 350,000 to 500,000 dollars. Proclamations have been addressed to the Mexicans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The great cause which has been many years depending in the Court of Arches relating to the estate and effects of the late Sir Thomas Millington, an eminent physician in King Charles's reign, has been finally determined in favour of Dr. Boucher, with full costs of suits. The case was briefly this:—Sir Thomas left three daughters, who all died without issue, and the last survivor of them, who lived to the age of 90, became possessed of the whole fortune, and left it, to the value of 40,000*l.*, without knowing the person who was heir-at-law. Nearly thirty different parties put in their claim; who, after having many of them spent their whole substance, dropt their suit, and gave place to others. The determination was rendered the more difficult, because Sir Thomas, having risen from an obscure condition, never mentioned his relations; so that to prove a collateral affinity it became necessary to send to Rome, where, Sir Thomas being a Papist, it was hoped some register of his birth, or record of his family, might be found. The proceedings by this means became expensive, and for several years Dr. Boucher and a family of the name of Millington, in Staffordshire, were the only parties to the suit.

There are several societies in Leeds bearing the designation of Co-operative Societies, the principal object of which is to afford their members good provisions at a

cheap rate. Each member of the society contributes sixpence a week towards the creation of a capital, which is laid out in provisions at the wholesale price, and sold to the members on advantageous terms. Other persons, not being members, are also allowed to purchase at the store on as good terms as at other places. All the transactions are for ready money. The co-operative societies also relieve their members in sickness, and by these combined operations become at once capitalists and protectors to each other.

July 25. Mr. Gurney's steam-carriage, on its route from London to Bath, passed through Devizes, under the direction of Mr. Gurney, accompanied by Col. Viney, Capt. Dobbyn, and a party of friends, in different carriages. On arriving at Melksham, they were surrounded by a concourse of persons, many of whom were impressed with the notion that the steam carriage was calculated to reduce manual labour; and cries were set up of "We are starving already; let's have no more machinery!" "Down with the machinery!" "Knock it to pieces!" &c. The mob quickly increased, and when the carriage arrived on Melksham bridge, the gentlemen composing the party were grossly insulted, stones being thrown at them from all directions. The steam-carriage is about 12 feet in length from the extreme end of the boiler to the dashing board in front, and weighs about 16 cwt. Its speed on level ground is very great; it performed the first part of the journey from Cranford bridge to

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 25. Brevet Major D. Macnamara Bouchier, to be Major on half pay.

July 27. 98th Foot, Major-Gen. S. Venables Hinde, to be Col.

Richard Kent, of Poulton Lancelyn, co. Chester, esq. to use the surname and arms of Green only.

July 28. Tho. Bosville Lee, of Ravenfield Park, co. York, esq. to use the surname and bear the arms of Bosville only.

July 29. John Edwards, of Rheola, co. Glamorgan, and of Regent-street, Westminster, esq. to use the surname of Vaughan after that of Edwards.

July 30. Henry Unwin Addington, esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Catholic King.—Geo. W. Chad, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort.—W. Turner, esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Colombia.—Geo. Hamilton Seymour, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy to the Ottoman Porte.—Lord Albert Conyngham, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Berlin.—The Hon. J. Duncan Bligh, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Florence.

Aug. 1. Wm. Gregson, esq. to be Writer of the London Gazette.

Aug. 8. 9th Foot, Capt. Agnew Champain, to be Major.—13th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Moubray, to be Major.

Unattached. Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Holland Hastings, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Matthias Everard, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet. Col. Geo. W. Phipps, to be Major-Gen. in the Army.

Aug. 7. Lord Granville C. H. Somerset; R. Gordon, esq., M.P.; Lord R. Seymour; Lord Ashley; Hon. C. W. W. Wynn; Sir Geo. Henry Rose; Hon. Fred. Gough Calthorpe; W. Ward, esq., M.P.; Francis Baring, Esq., M.P.; Geo. Byng, esq., M.P.; Cha. N. Pallmer, esq., M.P.; Tho. Barrett Lennard, esq., M.P.; Cha. Ross, esq., M.P.; Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart.; Hon. B. Bouverie; Col. J. Clitherow; Drs. Turner, Bright, Southey, Drever, and Hume, to be Commissioners for licensing and visiting all

houses within the cities of London and Westminster, and within seven miles thereof, for the reception of lunatics.

Aug. 10. 11th Dragoons, Capt. J. R. Rotton, to be Major.—13th Foot, Capt. J. Johnson, to be Major.—34th ditto, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox, to be Lieut.-Col.—53d ditto, Capt. T. Butler, to be Major.

Unattached. To be Lieut.-Colonels of Inf. by purchase, Majors T. Reed, 53d Foot; and B. J. Smith, 11th Dragoons.

Aug. 12. Lord Albert Conyngham, Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Berlin, knighted.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Co. Clare.—Daniel O'Connell, of Derinane-abbey, co. Kerry, esq.

Co. Down.—Visc. Castlereagh.

Co. Wicklow.—R. Howard, of Bushy-park.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Ld. Anson, Tamworth V. co. Warwick, with Tardelrigg V. co. Worcester.

Rev. J. Bower, Barmston R. co. York.

Rev. E. Cobbold, Long Melford R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Dyke, Trelynt V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Irvin, Brompton V. co. York.

Rev. T. Irvine, Ulrome P. C. co. York.

Rev. F. Leathes, Ringfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Manley, Upton Hellion R. Devon.

Rev. W. M. Marcon, Edgefield R. co. Norf.

Rev. W. St. John Mildmay, Abbotstone R. with Ickin Stoke V. Hants.

Rev. R. B. Paul, Lantwit Major V. with Lisworney R. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. C. Rogers, Sowerby Bridge P. C. co. York.

Rev. F. W. Sharpe, Monyash P. C. co. Derby.

Rev. J. Shelton, Wold Newton V. co. Linc.

Rev. J. Studholme, Great Wilbraham V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. G. Taylor, Clopton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. F. Urquhart, West Knighton R. co. Dorset.

Rev. J. B. Williams, Lantrissent V. co. Glam.

Rev. C. W. Woodley, St. Styhians V. Cornw.

Rev. W. Wyvill, Black Notley R. Essex.

Rev. C. J. W. Smith, Chap. to Vis. Galway.

BIRTHS.

July 22. At West Rounton, at her father's, the Lady of Sir Tho. Pasley, Bt. a son and heir.—23. At Kirtlington Park, Lady Dashwood, a daughter.—At Montague-house, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. H. Montague, a dau.—At Sandon, Lady G. Stuart Wortley, a dau.—25. At Barrow-upon-Trent, Derby, the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, a son.—27. At Woodhall-park, the wife of the Hon. A. L. Melville, a son.—30. At Winifred's Dale, Bristol, the wife of Capt. Jervois, R. N. a son.

Lately. Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, a dau.

Aug. 1. At Creedy, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, a dau.—At Sandhurst, the Rt. Hon. Lady H. Paget, a dau.—4. The wife of the Rt. Hon. R. Peel, a son.—6. At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. a dau.—7. In Hereford-street, the Countess of Guildford, a son and heir.—8. At Upton-house, near Poole, the wife of Edw. Doughty, esq. a son and heir.—9. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. a dau.—12. At Diston-house, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. S. Gist Gist, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 18. At Westerham, Kent, the Rev. Robert M. Chatfield, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, to Anna Maria, third dau. of Tho. Jesson, esq. of Hill-park.

July 16. At Plymouth, the Rev. Cha. Keven Williams, Master of the Grammar School at Lewes, to Amelia, only child of J. Lampeer, esq. Paymaster of the South Devon Militia.—At Aldenham, Salop, R. G. Throckmorton, esq. of Buckland, Betks, to Eliz. only dau. of the late Sir John Acton.—20. At Wartling, Sussex, Rob. Hare, esq. Capt. 13th Light Infantry, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Tho. Fuller, of Heathfield.—21. At Dereham, Capt. W. S. H. Fitz-Roy, eldest son of Lieut-Gen. the Hon. W. Fitz-Roy, of Kempstone, to Miss Bagge, dau. of Tho. Bagge, esq. of Steadset-hall, Norfolk.—At Felbrigg, the Rev. John Billington, of Rennington, Kent, to Maria, third dau. of the late Geo. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer-hall, Norfolk.—22. The Rev. Cremer Cremer, Rector of Felbrigg and Melton, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer-hall, Norfolk.—23. Bigg Wither, esq. of Manydown Park, Wilts, to Emma Jemima, fourth dau. of the Rev. John Orde, Rector of Winslade.—24. At Godstone, Abel Moysey, jun. esq. of Hayes-common, Kent, to Anne, eldest dau. of late F. Fowes Luttrell, esq.—27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Hampden, esq. to Mary Georgina, dau. of the late Edm. Filmer, esq. and niece of the Rev. Sir J. Filmer, Bart.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Philip Stourton, to Catherine, eldest dau. of H. Howard, of Corby Castle, esq.—30. At Chelsea, Aut. French, esq. eldest son of Col. French, of Prospect-hill, Galway, to Josephine, eldest dau. of Joseph Mazzinghi, esq. of Cadogan-place.—At Oxford, the Rev. H. W. Gleed Armstrong, to Lucy, third surviving dau. of the late Col. Alpe, of Hardingham, Norfolk.—31. At the Castle, Edinburgh, Leonard Currie, jun. esq. to Caroline Christian, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hay.—At St. Pancras Church, Major N. Spencer Webb, E. I. C. to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Hen. Fly, D.D. Vicar of Williden.—At Cheltenham, W. C. Lambert, esq. barrister, to Georgiana Charlotte, third dau. of Col. Norcott.—Aug. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Brinkman Broadhead, esq. of Berkeley-square, to Charlotte, only dau. of Lord F. Godolphin Osborne.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Tho. Younghusband, esq. to Pascoa Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late J. Barretto, esq. of Portland-place.—At Tottenhall, co. Stafford, the Rev. T. Walker, Wolverhampton,

to Eliz. eldest dau. of Rich. Fryer, esq. of the Wergs.—3. At Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, C. J. Smith, esq. to Frances Harwood, second dau. of John Atkinson, esq. of Maple Hayes.—At Aughaacloy, Edward Waller, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Mary, only dau. of H. Crossle, of Anahoe-house, Tyrone, esq.—6. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Francis D. Massy Dawson, esq. to the Hon. Susan St. Clair, eldest dau. of Lord Sinclair.—At Devonshire-house, the Hon. Wm. Cavendish, grandson of Lord and Lady George Cavendish, and nephew to the Duke of Devonshire, to the Lady Blanche Howard, eldest dau. of the Earl and C'tess of Carlisle.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. B. Bosville, esq. of Ravenfield Park, co. York, to Harriet, widow of the late S. Petrie, esq.—8. At Cambridge-house, Capt. H. Ramsden, 9th Lancers, third son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byram, co. York, to the Hon. F. Selina Law, fourth dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Ellenborough.—10. At St. James's, Sir F. A. Mackenzie, Bart. of Gairlock, co. Ross, to Kythe Caroline, eldest dau. of J. Smith Wright, esq. of Bulcote Lodge, Notts.—11. The Rev. J. E. Gibson, Rector of Berrondsey, Surrey, to Eleanor, dau. of T. Gaitskell, esq.—At Cantray, Inverness-shire, Robert Grant, Esq. M.P. to Margaret, only dau. of the late Sir David Davidson.—At Guernsey, Capt. John De Lancey, 10th Foot, to Grace Martha, eldest dau. of the late Anthony Priaux, esq.—13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Tho. Oliver, esq. to Martha Vere, dau. of the late Adm W. Brown.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. Arthur Hanbury, Vicar of Bus St. Mary, Suffolk, to Jessie, only dau. of the late Rev. Arch. Scott, of Pitmain, Lanarkshire.—14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Duke of Buccleugh, to Lady Charlotte Thynne, third dau. of the Marq. and March. of Bath.—18. F. Ker Fox, esq. of Brislington-house, Somerset, to Janet Sarah, eldest dau. of late Rev. T. B. Simpson.—At Great Barr Chapel, Edw. Kempson, esq. Middle Temple, to Anna Maria, third dau. of the late Robert Fleetwood, esq.—And at the same time, John Wm. Fleetwood, esq. of Wyer Hall, Penkridge, to Caroline, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. G. W. Kempson, of Graiseley, Staffordshire.—19. At Brixton, N. Griffin, esq. of Portsea, to Emma, dau. of the late Capt. Jas. Wilson, Denmark-hill.—20. At Peterborough, the Rev. Cha. C. Edridge, to Caroline Eliz. Manners, only daughter of the Rev. R. Lockwood, Prebendary of Peterborough, and Vicar of Lowestoft,

OBITUARY.

LORD HENRY FITZGERALD.

July 8. At Boyle Farm, Surrey, aged 68, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Fitzgerald, a Privy Councillor for Ireland; uncle to the Duke of Leinster, and husband of Baroness de Roos.

His Lordship was born July 30, 1761, the fourth son of James 1st Duke of Leinster, by the Right Hon. Lady Amelia-Mary Lennox, daughter of Charles 2d Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G. At an early period of his life he was in the army, and served in the West Indies with the Earl of Harrington.

On the 4th of August, 1791, he was married to Charlotte, daughter and sole heir of the Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham (uncle to the present Earl of Shannon), which lady being a coheir of the Baron of Roos, was, by special favour of the Crown, confirmed in that title in 1806.

His Lordship was Member of the Irish Parliament for the borough of Kildare in 1789; but never sat in the British House of Commons. Endowed with a good understanding, united to principles of the highest honour, his manners were the most engaging. To a cheerful mind, he added the true character of a perfect gentleman. He was surrounded by an affectionate family and numerous friends, who were sure to find under his roof the most cordial reception, and all that was hospitable and convivial. His residence at Boyle Farm is celebrated for its elegance and beauty; and an entertainment given there about two years since was the occasion of one of the most admired productions of the muse of Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

Lord Henry Fitzgerald had, by Lady de Roos, a family of six sons and five daughters; 1. the Hon. Henry-William Fitzgerald de Roos, born in 1793; 2. the Hon. Arthur-John-Hill, who died a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, Feb. 23, 1826; 3. Emily-Henrietta; 4. the Hon. William-Lennox-Lascelles, a Major in the army, and Colonial Agent for Malta; he married in 1826, Lady Georgiana-Lennox, sister to the present Duke of Richmond, and has children; 5. the Hon. Edmund-Emilius-Boyle, who died in 1810 at the age of eleven; 6. the Hon. Charlotte-Georgiana-Elizabeth, who died in 1813, aged 12; 7. the Hon. Henrietta-Mabel, married in last October to John Broadhurst, esq.; 8. the Hon. John-Frederick, a Commander R.N.; 9. the Hon.

Augustus; 10. the Hon. Olivia-Cecilia; 11. a son born in 1809; and, 12. the Hon. Cecilia.

VISCOUNT CLERMONT.

June ... At Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, the Right Hon. William-Charles Fortescue, second Viscount Clermont, and Baron Clermont, of Clermont, co. Louth; a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

This family, which has thus failed in heirs to the Peerage, is presumed to have descended from an early ancestor of Earl Fortescue in England. The first who settled in Ireland was Sir Faithful Fortescue in the reign of James the First. The first Peer, uncle to the nobleman now deceased, having been M.P. for the County of Louth, a Privy-councillor, and Postmaster-general, was created Lord Clermont in 1770, Viscount in 1776, and Earl of Clermont in 1784.

The deceased was the second, and last surviving, of the four sons of the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, of Crowland Abbey in Lincolnshire, Esq. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the army in 1783, and to the 34th foot in 1786. He raised men for the rank of Major, which he obtained May 26, 1794; and received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1800.

On his uncle the Earl of Clermont's death, Sept. 26, 1806, he succeeded to the Viscounty and Barony of 1776, by a special remainder; and, having died unmarried, all the titles of Clermont have now expired; this being the thirty-fifth Peerage of Ireland that has become extinct since the Union in 1801.

LORD THURLOW.

June 4. In Regency-square, Brighton, aged 47, the Right Hon. Edward Hovel Thurlow, second Lord Thurlow of Thurlow, in Suffolk, Patentee of the Bankrupts' Office, Clerk of the Presentation in the Petty-bag Office, Clerk of the Hanaper, and of the Custody of Lunatics and Idiots, and Registrar of the Diocese of Lincoln.

His Lordship was born June 10, 1781, the elder son of the Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, D.D. Bishop of Durham, by Anne, daughter of Mr. William Beere. He was educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards at Magdalen College,

Oxford, where he was created M.A. July 16, 1801.

In 1806 he succeeded his uncle the Chancellor as second Lord Thurlow, in pursuance of a special remainder in the patent.

Lord Thurlow wrote and published a large quantity of poetry. We believe the first which appeared were some sonnets prefixed to a private edition of "The Defence of Poesy; the author Sir Philip Sidney, Knight," 4to, 1810. They were reprinted in "Verses on several occasions," vol. i. 8vo, 1812 (see our vol. LXXXII. i. 41; a notice of the second edition, pt. ii. p. 353; and of an Appendix, *ibid.* p. 579.)

In 1814 appeared, in 4to, his "Moonlight," a Poem; with several copies of verses (see vol. LXXXIV. i. 53); in 8vo, "The Duke's Daughter, a Poem, in two cantos; with several Translations from Anacreon and Horace," dedicated to Lord Chancellor Eldon (*vide ibid.* p. 357); "Ariadne, a Poem, in three Parts," 8vo, (*ibid.* part ii. p. 149); and "Carmen Britannicum, or, the Song of Britain, written in honour of his Royal Highness George-Augustus-Frederick Prince Regent." (*ibid.* p. 252.)

All these were printed in 1814, and from that time his Lordship appears to have rested until 1822, when he again published several small volumes; two of them were modernized versions of "Arcita and Palamon, after the excellent poet Geoffrey Chaucer;" and "The Knight's Tale, and the Flower and the Leaf," from the same old English bard. An original poem under this date is entitled "Angelica, or the Rape of Proteus," printed in 12mo; as was a thin volume of "Poems on several occasions; the second edition, several poems being added." Lord Thurlow had paid great attention to the elder English poets, and his Lordship's poetry possessed in excess one of their faults, that of employing too great a complication of mythological figures and phrases on modern and inappropriate subjects. In a sonnet to Gifford of the *Quarterly Review*, he has well imitated the nervous style of the poet which that gentleman so ably edited—the classical Ben Jonson. His Lordship generally employed the Spenserian stanza. From the year 1813 to 1819, he was a very constant contributor to this Magazine. (See our General Index, vol. III. p. 538.)

Lord Thurlow assumed the name of Hovel in 1814, that having been the name of the family of his grandmother, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Rector of Ashfield. She was the daughter and at length coheirs of Robert

Smith, who was the male descendant of Richard Hovel, Esquire of the Body to King Henry the Fifth, but whose more immediate ancestors had first added the name of Smith to that of Hovel, and had been called Hovel, alias Smith, and whose father dropped the name of Hovel altogether.

Lord Thurlow married, Nov. 13, 1813, Miss Mary Catherine Bolton, an actress of Covent-garden Theatre, and eldest daughter of Mr. James-Richard Bolton, an attorney in Long Acre. By this lady, who survives him, he had three sons: 1. the Right Hon. Edward-Thomas, born in 1814, and now Lord Thurlow; 2. the Hon. Thomas-Hugh; 3. the Hon. John-Edmund.

LADY ELEANOR BUTLER.

June 2. At Plasnewydd Cottage, Llangollen, the Hon. Lady Eleanor Butler, aunt to the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P.

This celebrated lady was the third and youngest daughter of Walter Butler, Esq. by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Nicholas Morris, of the Court, co. Dublin, Esq. Her only brother John claimed and obtained his ancestral Earldom of Ormonde in 1791. Her eldest sister Lady Susan was married to Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris, co. Carlow, Esq. and was mother to Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. who married his cousin the late Lady Elizabeth Butler, sister to the present Marquess. Her second sister Lady Frances was married to another gentleman of the Kavanagh family. The three sisters all assumed the title of Lady, probably by Royal authority, on their brother's recovery of the Earldom.

It was about the year 1779 that Miss Butler and her companion Miss Ponsonby (a cousin of the Earl of Besborough, and half-sister to the present *Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby-Barker*, Esq. who married Lady Henrietta Taylor, sister to the present Marquess of Headfort,) first associated themselves to live in retirement. It was thought desirable by their families to separate two individuals who appeared to cherish each other's eccentricities; and after their first departure together, they were brought back to their respective relations. Miss Butler resolutely declined marriage, of which she was said to have had five offers; and the ladies soon after contrived to elope a second time, taking a small sum of money with them. The place of their retreat in the Vale of Llangollen was only confided to a female servant; and they lived for many years unknown to their neighbours by any other appellation but "the ladies of the

ing a whole day in light variable winds, and at length came up with a ship mounting 16 guns, formerly a Liverpool letter of marque, but then an enemy's cruiser, which struck without firing a shot; and Captain Wood by this means obtaining a knowledge of the private night signal, was fortunate enough to get possession of her consorts before day-light. From this period no supplies were ever received by the brigands, for the only vessel that ever afterwards attempted to come over was taken in a most gallant manner by the boats of the Zebra sloop of war, under the directions of Lieut. Senhouse.

Capt. Wood's services were eminently efficient on the morning of March 1, 1796, when the insurgents made a grand movement by taking possession of Pilot hill. There then being no other vessels than the *Favourite*, and an armed transport named the *Sally*, at that anchorage, Capt. Wood immediately pressed two large sloops which were lying at Isle Ronde, moored them close to the beach, and before 8 o'clock succeeded in bringing off all the troops and the followers of the army, amounting in the whole to between 1100 and 1200 men, of different colours, whom he conveyed in safety to St. George's, where they were landed by day-light the next morning. Had any delay occurred in the embarkation, there can be no doubt that every man of them would have been massacred.

In January 1797 Capt. Wood was actively engaged in the seizure of the island of Trinidad, which had been projected in the preceding autumn by Sir Hugh C. Christian, Captain Otway, and himself. On the day following Sir Ralph Abercromby's arrival, he was commissioned to inspect the defence of the island; and a few days after was desired by Rear-Admiral Harvey to turn his attention to the mode of attack necessary to be adopted. In consequence he submitted to that officer and Sir Ralph a plan which, after due consideration, they did him the honour to approve; and which was carried into execution with perfect success. Immediately after the capture of the island, Captain Wood was promoted to the command of the *San Damaso*, of 74 guns, the only Spanish line-of-battle ship which, at that time, fell into our possession. His post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, March 27, 1797.

Soon after the above important event, the *San Damaso* escorted a large fleet of merchantmen to England; but, as she was not continued in commission, Capt. Wood was appointed to the *Garland* fri-

gate, then employed at the Cape of Good Hope, under the orders of Sir Hugh C. Christian, by whom he was sent, in company with a small squadron, upon a cruise off the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, during which intelligence was received that two large French frigates had been committing great depredations in the Indian seas, and were proceeding towards Madagascar. In consequence of this information, the squadron went in pursuit of the enemy; and at length Capt. Wood discovered a large vessel at anchor near the former French settlement of Fort Dauphine. The rest of the ships being to leeward, and unable to work up against the current, the *Garland* was ordered to examine her, and stood in shore for that purpose; but, when arrived within a mile of the enemy, she unfortunately struck with great violence upon a pointed rock, fifteen feet under water, unshipped her tiller, and before Capt. Wood could run her into an opening in the reef, had settled so far that the water was rushing through the midship ports on the main-deck and the bawse holes. He, however, succeeded in saving the whole of her crew, rigging, and stores. The enemy, instead of a frigate, proved to be a large merchant ship, pierced for 24 guns, with a complement of 150 men. She ran ashore on the approach of the *Garland*, but, perceiving the disaster that had befallen that ship, the Frenchmen pushed off in their boats, and endeavoured to recover the possession of their deserted vessel. Very luckily, the *Garland's* boats, being to windward, first reached and secured her; a circumstance which proved of essential service to Capt. Wood and his crew, during their continuance at Madagascar. This event occurred July 26, 1798.

Having succeeded in his endeavours to conciliate the natives, our officer had most of the Frenchmen delivered up to him as prisoners, and, while he remained upon the island, was well supplied with every thing that it afforded. He had built one vessel of 15 tons burthen, and made considerable progress in the construction of another to carry his men to the Cape of Good Hope; when, at the expiration of four months, the *Star* sloop of war made her appearance at St. Luce, and in her, the French prisoners were conveyed to the Isle of France; the *Garland's* officers and men returning to the Cape in their prize, and some small vessels taken by the squadron under Commodore Osborne.

On Capt. Wood's arrival in England he was appointed to the *Acasta*, one of

the finest frigates in the Navy, in which he went to the Mediterranean with dispatches relative to the treaty of Amiens. On his return, he was re-commissioned to the same ship, and sent to the North Sea.

We subsequently find him commanding at Guernsey, where he remained until the renewal of hostilities. He then joined Adm. Cornwallis off Brest, and continued to be employed under that excellent officer about 18 months; part of which time he had the charge of the in-shore squadron, appointed to watch the motions of the enemy.

On the 2d Oct. 1803, Capt. Wood, being on a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, discovered, and, after a series of masterly manœuvres, succeeded in capturing, *l'Avanture de Bourdeaux*, a French privateer of 20 guns and 144 men, and re-taking three merchant vessels, her prizes. This was a service of great importance to our commerce; as, from the circumstance of the *Acasta* passing through a large fleet of West Indiamen during the chase, there can be no doubt that many of them would otherwise have been cut off by the privateer, they having previously parted from their convoy.

Towards the latter end of 1804, Capt. Wood was ordered to escort a very valuable fleet to the West Indies. Before his arrival at Jamaica, Sir John T. Duckworth, the Commander-in-Chief on that station, had heard of his recall, and determined to return to England in the *Acasta*. With this view he appointed his own Captain to supersede Captain Wood, and nominated the latter to the *Hereule*, a 74 gun ship, then at sea, and in which it was well known his successor intended to hoist his flag; consequently leaving our officer without any ship, to make his way to England in the best manner he could. Captain Wood strongly remonstrated with the Vice-Admiral against this measure, which he conceived to be highly unjust and oppressive, as he had been appointed to the *Acasta* by the Board of Admiralty. Notwithstanding his representations, however, Sir John persevered, and Capt. Wood was therefore obliged to return to England as a passenger on board his own ship.

Immediately that the Lords of the Admiralty were apprised of this proceeding, they re-appointed Capt. Wood to the *Acasta*; and, at the same time, adopted a regulation to prevent, in future, any Admiral upon a foreign station, from exercising his authority in such a manner. Subsequent events, however, prevented Capt. Wood from resuming

the command in the *Acasta*; but he was soon after appointed in succession to the *Urania* and *Latona* frigates; and in the latter, after serving for some time in the Channel, again ordered to convoy a fleet to the West Indies.

The *Latona* formed part of the squadron under the orders of the present Sir Charles Brisbane at the capture of Curaçoa, Jan. 1, 1807; and, together with the *Arethusa*, commanded by that distinguished officer, bore the principal part in the transactions of that memorable day. Those ships entered the harbour in close order of battle, some time before the rest of the squadron; and whilst the latter engaged Fort Republicque, Capt. Wood, who had taken up a most excellent position, soon silenced the fire of all that part of the enemy's force opposed to him; namely, Fort Amsterdam, the opposite batteries, a frigate and other armed vessels. He was afterwards ordered to warp his ship against Fort Republicque; but before the others which lay in his way could be got afloat, the capitulation for the surrender of the island was agreed to. Upon this honourable and glorious service Capt. Wood was second in command. The Commodore, in his official despatches, bore ample testimony to the merits of all employed in the undertaking; and, as a testimony of the King's approbation, the respective commanders were each presented with a gold medal on the occasion. The Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's voted a sword or vase (at his option) of the value of 200*l.* to Capt. Brisbane, and swords or vases value 100*l.* each, to Capts. Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton.

Subsequently to the conquest of Curaçoa Capt. Wood was entrusted by Sir Alex. Cochrane, who had succeeded to the chief command on that station, with the blockade of the Danish islands, which terminated in their surrender, at the latter end of 1807. He afterwards removed to the Captain, of 74 guns, and in her was present at the reduction of Martinique. His next appointment was to the *Neptune*, a second rate, in which he continued to be actively employed till the summer of 1810, when he joined the *Pompée*, of 74 guns; and, after serving for some time on the Lisbon and Channel stations, proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained till the conclusion of the war. He received the honour of knighthood Nov. 1, 1809, on his return from the West Indies, as a reward for his general services; was nominated a Companion of the Bath June 4, 1815; and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 19, 1821.

for Registering Charitable Donations." In 1810 also he published "*Pietas Londinensis*," a History of the Public Charities that adorn this great Metropolis and its Vicinity.

In 1820 he published "*The Attorney and Solicitor's New Pocket Book of Precedents in Conveyancing*," in 2 vols.; and in 1821 "*The Arrangement of Executors' Accounts*."

It has already been remarked, that in 1810 Mr. Highmore had published a History of Public Charities; and it is perhaps almost superfluous to observe, that from his first entrance into life he had intimately connected himself with many of those valuable institutions, and in the full and beneficent spirit of "*Humanum, nihil a me alienum puto*," he felt the deepest interest in them all; therefore, carefully watching this subject, he did not fail to notice, that, among the other innumerable blessings the return of peace had brought to our country, it was pre-eminently accompanied by "good will towards men," and that a very large portion of public attention had been directed to the sufferings of our fellow-creatures, and to the erection of establishments for their cure or relief. He therefore collected the history of those institutions which had been called into existence since 1810, and finding that their description would require a volume equal in interest, and almost in size, to its predecessor, he published in 1822, his "*Philanthropia Metropolitana*."

To the Gentleman's Magazine Mr. Highmore was almost a monthly contributor; as his numerous and valuable communications on various subjects under the signature of A. H. abundantly testify.

Mr. Highmore traced his ancestry through several centuries on the paternal side, wherein the Church, the Army, the Medical profession, and the private gentleman, embrace the whole list of his progenitors, up to several in the 15th century, who possessed and resided upon a large estate at Harbyrow in Cumberland, consisting of seven manors and mansion-houses, which were afterwards disposed of to a member of the Blencowe family, by Abraham Highmore, a Colonel in the service of Charles the First, in order to defray the charges of raising, equipping, and maintaining a volunteer corps of 1000 men, in the cause of that unfortunate, obstinate, and ill-advised monarch. And it may perhaps here be mentioned, that, among those of more recent date, he numbers

—late Mrs. Duncombe of Canterbury (unt), a name "not unknown to

fame," of whom he furnished a memoir in our vol. LXXXII. p. 497, as well as of her amiable and estimable husband, the Rev. John Duncombe, in vol. LVI. p. 187. And that he was grandson of Mr. Joseph Highmore, an artist of celebrity in the reign of George the Second, and pupil of the celebrated Sir Godfrey Kneller, whose style he so successfully acquired as to have been frequently denominated "the rising Kneller," and more particularly in some lines addressed to him by Mr. John Bunce, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and published in the Whitehall Evening Post of Aug. 12 to 15, 1727. Mr. Joseph Highmore is also mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. iv. p. 105, and more at length in the Gent. Mag. for April 1780, where there is a portrait of him.

Although Mr. Highmore had for a period of 40 years been actively and assiduously engaged in his profession, he had ever found opportunities by a most enviable habit of never leaving a single moment of the day without its appropriate occupation, to devote great attention to literary pursuits. Dear as those pursuits were to his refined and cultivated mind, he did not permit them to interfere with those portions of the day in which he was called upon to attend to his professional duties, which were ever performed with a peculiarly disinterested conscientiousness, and guided by the most strict and unvarying integrity. Neither did he allow them to trespass upon those duties of a still higher and more important order—his duties towards his neighbour, which he ever fulfilled with uninterrupted, unceasing, and unmixed benevolence—his duties towards his God, which he ever performed with the strictest regularity, and with the most humble, the most pure, the most genuine, and most unaffected piety.

Such qualities and such pursuits had eminently prepared him for that retirement which he had enjoyed during the last few years of his life at Dulwich, where his extreme urbanity of manners, his peculiar sweetness of temper and disposition, his remarkable singleness of heart, and simplicity of character, his great stores of information, his refined and correct taste, his sound and well regulated judgement, combined with a more than usually easy command of language and flow of conversation, made him the revered and beloved nucleus of his own domestic circle.

But during the last two years of his life, he was destined to appear in a still holier, purer, more dignified character, and to show that under loss of health,

accompanied by bodily sufferings, which Nature could hardly endure, and under one of the heaviest bereavements to which a parent can be subjected, he could bow with patient resignation to that Almighty will which gave and which has taken away.

Soon after the affliction alluded to, he was stretched on the bed of sickness for nearly 12 months, suffering during that whole period constant and excruciating pain, and during part of it experiencing little short of agony. It was here that his mental vigour, his animated and brilliant conversation, his cheerful and social disposition shone forth with redoubled charms from the contrast they afforded to the intervals of pain and suffering by which they were chequered, but not destroyed. It was here that his retrospect of life came to him as a happy dream, untroubled by the recollection of a single misspent day, or a single wasted hour. It was here that his long course of useful charity and active benevolence gave him the sweetest and most consoling recollections. It was here that his exemplary resignation, and his truly religious fortitude, evinced the genuine, humble, though confident Christian. It was here that his daily service to his Maker, and his devotional submission to His dispensations, painful as they were, were expressed with a genuine, sustained, and fervent piety, a piety as far removed from the evanescent zeal of enthusiasm, as from the selfish coldness of apathy. It was here that his exhortations to a good and virtuous course, his comments on the truth and perfectness of our holy religion, his reliance on future salvation through a crucified Saviour, seemed as coming from one standing on the borders of eternity—almost as though one rose from the dead. It was here that in his 71st year, life passed from him without murmur or effort, and seemed only to be exchanged for evident peace and hope!

REV. G. GASKIN, D.D.

The late Rev. George Gaskin, D.D. (whose death was recorded in p. 91) was born in 1751, at Newington Green, in the parish of Islington. His parents were in humble station, but distinguished by the virtues which make any station respectable, and without which, high station is only eminence in disgrace. Their remains are guarded by a plain stone in the church-yard of Islington, with the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of John Gaskin, Citizen and Leatherseller of London, who died Oct. 27, 1766, aged 56; and of Mabel Gaskin,

who died April 19, 1791, aged 84; the honoured parents of George Gaskin, D.D. Lecturer of this parish."

The industry and frugality of this worthy couple enabled them to give a good education to their only child, who was accordingly sent to a classical school at Woodford in Essex, and admitted as a Commoner at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1771. He there took the degree of B.A. in 1775, of M.A. in 1778, and of D.D. in 1788. He was ordained Deacon in Feb. 1774, by Dr. Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely, at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Priest by Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester. His first official station in the Church was the Curacy of St. Vedast, Fosterlane, in 1774. In April 1776 he was appointed Lecturer of Islington, and in the year 1778 Curate of Stoke-Newington. His first benefice in the Church was the Rectory of Sutton and Mepal in the Isle of Ely; and this, after his election to the Secretaryship of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in 1786, was exchanged, through the kind patronage of Bishop Porteus in Oct. 1791, for the Rectory of St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street, the duties of which he considered more consistent with the performance of those which his public office constantly involved. His third preferment was to the Rectory of Stoke-Newington, on the death of Dr. Cooke, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely, in 1797. At that time he had been eighteen years Curate of the parish, and on the Sunday after the death of the Rector, after a well-merited eulogium on that venerable man, he addressed the Congregation as one endeared to him by so long a connection, but from which he feared he might be very soon separated. "Who may be likely," he remarked, "in the course of God's Providence, to succeed to the vacant Rectory I know not; but I fear that my office among you, endeared as the congregation has been by a connection of eighteen years, may soon determine." On the Sunday following he officiated as Rector. The Sermon on that occasion was published; and was characterized, as all he ever composed were, with sound theology, expressed in appropriate language, with a brevity almost liturgical, and hardly less significant.

The last advancement he received in the Church, which few men have more faithfully served, may be attributed to the estimate of his merits entertained by the late Archbishop of Canterbury. By his Grace's application to the present Bishop of Ely, a Stall in that Cathedral was obtained for him, which enabled

him to resign the Secretaryship to younger hands.* This was precisely what he wished, as a temporal reward of his endeavour to do his part in the vineyard, and he often expressed his peculiar satisfaction in the circumstance of the lot having fallen on Ely, a place associated with his early days as a Clergyman. The revenue of the Stall also enabled him to resign the Lectureship of Islington, which he held 46 years, and by most faithful ministrations kept together the afternoon fold in that Church, which was usually as well filled as at the morning service.

Blessed is the remembrance of thirty years friendship, uninterrupted by a single rough word or look, in which the writer of this humble tribute of grateful affection and veneration, believes that not one occasion of their mutual intercourse occurred, but what, on the part of the deceased, recommended and illustrated more or less the lessons of practical religion, which his "mouth spoke out of the abundance of his heart!"

The predominance of religious principle and feeling in his character was such, that he would have been a vessel set apart for pious uses, if he had not been rivetted to the Church by ministerial obligations. And while, in order that prophecy may be fulfilled, and the divine counsels effected, the cause of Christ must have those in its service who will traverse seas and brave visible dangers, going to the extremity of the earth to preach the Gospel to all nations, and pursuing a path enlivened by continual excitement and novelty,—not less important to the prosperity and extension of that cause are the uniform and patient services of the faithful and apostolical men who, at the head quarters of a citadel like the English Church, keep watch against the open attacks of avowed enemies of the faith, and the more secret wounds of enthusiasts, or sciolists.

It was not long before the energy of his character showed itself in exertions, from which, in a life destined to a career of public labour, it would have been reasonable to presage much fruit of general usefulness, and the strenuous support of whatever he believed good and right. The commercial policy of the country,

and an impartial execution of the criminal laws, were thought to require the sacrifice of the life of a Clergyman, already benefited and dignified, who in an evil hour of temporary distress had committed an act of forgery. There were, however, circumstances of mitigation in the case which, it is well known, engaged the zealous and devoted endeavours of Dr. Johnson, and many other persons of high consideration and influence, especially the prosecutor, an English nobleman, to procure a commutation of the sentence. With no personal knowledge of the convict, still less with any mixture of the remotest self-interest, but with deep sympathy, and the sincere conviction that substantial mitigations attached to the crime in a moral view (in the design and expectation of making a full return of the whole money), the Curate of St. Vedast went from house to house in London, Westminster, and Southwark, to obtain signatures to a petition for the extension of the Royal mercy. We know that it did not succeed; but the reward of having, from such motives, endeavoured its success, was commensurate with life on earth, and the act, we may believe, is registered in Heaven. There are sweets in a life devoted to God, and to man for God's sake, which the votaries of interest or pleasure never taste, and which the vicious cannot conceive. There is even a chemical power in religion by which what wears the aspect, in the first instance, of labour and sacrifice, becomes in its progress and its end, matter of satisfaction and delight. The excellent departed saint acquired, with a living venerable dignity of the Church, who knew him *intus et in cute*, the title of "the Friend of the friendless." This was an early instance of its being well merited. But it was the result of what a long life had witnessed in a contemporary so to designate him. "Dr. Gaskell has always some job in hand, but never for himself," were his words to the writer of this humble memorial. This would be the character of every one who made Christ his example. He "went about doing good," we are told, and so must every Christian in proportion to his means of doing it, if he would be acknowledged as one who has endeavoured to "fulfil the law of Christ," which can only be done, if the Bible be true, by our "bearing one another's burdens." Our Divine Judge will expect "an account of each man's stewardship," and will reject every faithless item of time or money which has been expended, without that stewardship, and the glory of the great Author, directly

* He had long been most efficiently assisted by his son-in-law the Rev. William Parker, M.A. Rector of St. Ethelburga, as Assistant Secretary, to whom the vacant office devolved with the unanimous wish of the Society, but with a permanent appointment of joint Secretary, which its increased concerns imperiously demanded.

in view. Opportunities for promoting the temporal and eternal good of our neighbour, as well as of securing our own, are open more or less to all of us. The test of individual character is "the job habitually in hand."

It seems to have been matter of great satisfaction to Dr. Gaskin, in the very commencement of his ministry, that, having been called upon to officiate in the room of the lecturer,* and afternoon reader, of his native parish of Islington, in the latter's ill health, which terminated in his death, he was, by nearly the unanimous wish of the parishioners, who had a voice in the appointment, fixed upon as his successor. In a Sermon on 2d Cor. v. 14, 15, preached there on April 14th, 1776, the Sunday after his appointment, the proper methods for impressing a deeper sense of the love of Christ on our hearts, were dwelt upon in a manner very characteristic of the author. The means specified are the humble study of the Scriptures, the constant exercise of private, domestic, and public prayer, and the participation of the blessed Sacrament of Christ's mystical body, and all these are inculcated "only as duties instrumental to a further end, a strong abiding sense of Christ's love."

Thus commenced the ministry of this primitive man. Those who knew him best, are best acquainted with the fidelity of his adherence to "the truth as it is in Jesus,"* and steady and persevering use of all means which he conscientiously deemed conducive to the great end of furthering it among men. At that time the associations denominated, *Religious Societies*, which arose at the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, were still in existence. They were originally formed chiefly under the patronage of the pious Dr. Horneck, Dr. Woodward, and Mr. Nelson. The design of them was the cultivation of personal holiness among the several members, their adherence and conformity to the Church of England, and the dissemination of spiritual good. With this view they met once a week, generally in church-vestries, for the purposes of prayer, by a prescribed form, reading the Bible and some other religious books, serious conversation, and making a contribution to defray necessary charges, and for the purpose of charity, doing whatever they did in strict

conformity to the ritual and canons of the Church, and submitting their resolutions, and rules of living, to the judgment of some grave clergyman, chosen in each respective society, to the office of President. With the monies collected at these meetings, they set on foot additional administrations of the holy Sacrament, daily prayers, and weekly lectures, in several London Churches, and occasionally relieved the bodily wants of their fellow-creatures. In a Sermon delivered in aid of one of the last of these societies, Dr. Gaskin says, "they have dwindled almost to nothing; whether piety has been upon the decline, or has only got into a different channel, I pretend not to determine; the fact is so, and for the good these societies were instrumental to we may lament their overthrow."

In the year 1784 the clerical and lay deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, addressed the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, on the subject of obtaining from them the consecration to the episcopal office of three American Clergymen, who should be sent over for that purpose to this Country. The request met with a very cordial and christian reception, and a bill was presented to Parliament "to empower the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Archbishop of York, for the time being, to consecrate to the office of a Bishop persons being subjects or citizens out of his majesty's dominions." The venerable clergymen selected for consecration, after the bill had passed, were most kindly entertained, and aided by Dr. Gaskin in every way, and he preached before them in the Church of Islington. One of them, Bishop White, still survives, at the age of considerably more than 90 years, and is held in high reverence by the whole Church. The text chosen for this occasion was 3d John, v. 11. "We speak that we do know." The whole sermon is truly edifying, and those who have been struck with the seriousness and sincerity of the preacher on other occasions, will deem it most probable that on this the understandings and feelings of his hearers were strongly impressed. His manner was natural, his language plain, but his matter always important, and so applied to the consciences of his hearers as to excite great attention. He thought that the meritorious cause of our justification before God could not be too strongly or too often enforced, but he was firmly of opinion that some teachers keep the con-

* The Rev. John Ditton, M. A. of whom he says, in the introductory Lecture, "by him I was first brought within the pale of the Christian Church."

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ditions of our final acceptance too much out of sight, and that Christianity may be taught in a strain subversive of the moral principle, and of the sober dictates of an enlightened conscience. This he frequently alluded to in the pulpit, but always in the spirit of one who had nothing but the truth in view, and who knew that himself might fall short of, or go beyond it, as well as another preacher.

On the 9th Nov. 1785, on occasion of a sudden illness which incapacitated the Ordinary of Newgate for his awful duty of addressing the convicts under sentence of death, Dr. Gaskin was rather suddenly called upon to supply his place, by preaching to eighteen young men, who were all executed the following morning. The Sermon which he delivered on that occasion has most deservedly acquired a place in Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner, which is one of the Society Tracts. It is characterized by the sincerity, which never seemed to desert the author, by the most humane allowance for human frailty, and by a faithful statement of the most interesting Christian truths.

Not long after the American Act passed, another branch of the true Church, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, addressed the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for relief from penal laws which had then no warrant from existing circumstances. About the middle of February 1788 accounts reached Scotland, that on the 31st of January in that year the Chevalier de St. George, the eldest grandson of James II. and heir-male of the royal house of Stuart, died at Rome. On this event the Scotch Church solemnly resolved to acknowledge the reigning sovereign, and to pray for him by name in its public service. Three of the Scotch Bishops came to England, and a Committee for carrying through Parliament the proposed Bill of Relief was formed, consisting of Dr. Gaskin, William Stevens, Esq. and James Alan Park, Esq. Barrister-at-law, afterwards King's Counsel, and now one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. It is among the present rewards of christian benevolence to be thrown into co-operation with benevolent men, and that kindred spirits find out each other incidentally. This was the case between Dr. Gaskin and Mr. Park, who on this occasion first met, and soon formed a friendship which was commensurate with their joint lives, and will, we need not doubt, be renewed and perpetuated among the spirits of the just.

Thus cordially did the departed zealous and primitive labourer in the vineyard espouse the interests of his divine Master's flock. Though glad to see the *obedience fulfilled* that "the Kings of the

earth should become the nursing Fathers" of the faith, "and Queens its nursing mothers," and not doubting that on the whole, since miracles have ceased, temporal endowments have promoted the spread of Christianity, he required nothing but spiritual validity to animate his zeal for any branch of the Christian Church, and was forward and active in proportion to the exigence of each case. His family possess a token of grateful remembrance for his valuable exertions from the Scotch Church, and a much more public one has been bestowed in Western America, where a street in the new town of Gambier (already a post-town of the United States) is named after him. But this will be more particularly mentioned in a subsequent part of this memoir. G. W. M.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTOPHER JAMES MAGNAY, ESQ.

Aug. 12. At Crouch-end, aged 35, Christopher James Magnay, Esq. of the firm of Magnay and Brothers, wholesale stationers, College-hill.

Mr. Magnay was the eldest son of Mr. Alderman Magnay, whose much-lamented death is recorded in our Magazine for November, 1826, p. 472. The Alderman's death being sudden, rendered every attention by his sons and partners necessary to carry on a business of great extent and value both in England and Ireland; and it is to be feared that the unremitting application of Mr. Magnay to continue the high character and connections of the house, had an unfavourable influence on his health. In many respects he resembled his father, in a punctual attention to every branch of the business, in suavity of manners, and that most exemplary and kindly discharge of domestic and relative duties, which endeared him to all who knew him, and render his premature departure a subject of most unfeigned regret. In 1825 he married Caroline, one of the amiable daughters of Alderman Sir Charles Flower, Bart. by whom he has left three children.

EDMUND GOODWYN, M.D.

Aug. 8. At Framlingham, in Suffolk, aged 73, Dr. Edmund Goodwyn, who may almost be said to have been the father of the English school of experimental philosophy. His fine mind, richly stored with various knowledge; his extreme modesty and gentleness, and his active benevolence and unaffected piety, will long be remembered with tenderness and reverence by his friends and acquaintance.

The Doctor was the author of the following scientific and professional works, viz. "Dissertatio Medica de Morte Submerforum, Edinb. 1786," 8vo.; and "The Connection of Life with Respiration; or an

Experimental Inquiry into the Effects of Submersion, Strangulation, and several kinds of Noxious Airs on Living Animals; with an Account of the Nature of the Disease they produce, its Distinction from Death itself, and the most effectual means of Cure. Lond. 1788," 8vo.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 21. Suddenly, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Seabrook*, Vicar of Wickambrook, and Perpetual Curate of Denston, Suffolk. He was of Calus college, Camb. B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800; was presented to Denston in 1810 by Gen. Robinson, and to Wickambrook in 1828 by the Lord Chancellor. He has left a widow and ten children.

July 23. At Creting, Suffolk, aged 48, the Rev. *Benjamin George Heath*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Chattisham, and a Magistrate for the county. This gentleman was nephew to Dr. Benj. Heath, the celebrated school-master at Harrow. He was educated at Eton, and thence elected to King's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806. He was presented to the consolidated Rectories of Creting in 1803 by the Provost and Fellows of Eton; and to Chattisham in 1811 by the same patrons.

July 25. At an advanced age, the Rev. *Henry Hall*, D.D. Vicar of Monk Sherborne and Pamber, Hants. Dr. Hall was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1775, B.D. 1792, D.D. 1793. He was presented by that Society to Sherborne in the year last named, and to Pamber in 1795.

July 26. At Brandesburton, Yorkshire, the Rev. *John Bradshaw*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1789, being ninth Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1792, B.D. 1800; and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1809.

Aged 63, the Rev. *James Franks*, Perpetual Curate of Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. B.A. 1778; M.A. 1782; and was presented to the chapel of Sowerby Bridge in 1802 by the then Vicar of Halifax. His son, the Rev. *James Clarke Franks* (Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1822) is now Vicar of Huddersfield.

Aug. 1. At his residence in Lowestoft, aged 82, the Rev. *John Grove Spurgeon*, Rector of Clopton and Oulton, and a Magistrate for Suffolk. This gentleman was a native of Yarmouth, and received his collegiate education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1769, being the 13th Senior Optime on the tripos; and A.M. 1772. In 1774 he was presented to the Rectory of Oulton by the Rev. Geo. Anguish; in 1788, to that of Clopton by J. Spurgeon, esq. Mr. Spurgeon possessed a valuable library, rich in works of illustra-

tion, as well as a large collection of engravings. He etched likewise with considerable taste and spirit; and his productions united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom. His maternal grandfather lies buried in the church of Clopton, with the following quaint inscription to his memory:

Chr. Grove, A. M. Aulæ Clari.

Principibus octo subjectus, Rector ubi olim
Regibus Angliacis solvebat Ludrica Tellus
De Carcere Simonis, et Murus Saxeus adstat.
Obt. 14 Jan. 1769.

An explanation from one of our Suffolk correspondents would be esteemed a favour. Mr. Grove was Rector of Hemingstone in that county.

Aug. 16. At Tostock, Suffolk, in his 82d year, the Rev. *Orbell Ray*, Rector of Wyverstone. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1769; and was presented to Wyverstone in 1819 by the family of Moseley.

Aug. 18. At the house of his friend John Crawford, esq. in George-street, Hanover-square, the Rev. *Algernon Langton*, Reader of the Rolls Chapel. He was the third son of the late Bennet Langton, esq. and Mary dowager Countess of Rothes. He was B.A. of Downing coll. Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 19. At Camberwell, aged 90, Rhoda, wife of Mr. Wm. Acton.

July 20. *Joseph King*, esq. of Clapham and Fenchurch-street.

July 27. Miss *Sampayo*, the eldest dau. of A. T. Sampayo, esq. of Parson's-green.

July 29. In Regent's Park-road, aged 62, William McDowal Robinson, esq. R. N.

At his brother's, Mile-end, aged 43, S. F. *Somes*, esq. of Ratcliff.

At Stamford-hill, the wife of William H. Hooper, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 82, Charles Gore Lefebvre, esq.

In Northampton-sq. Peter Bodkin, esq.

Aug. 4. Frances, youngest dau. of Dr. Latham, of Harley-street.

Aug. 5. Aged 74, Capt. Thomas Horn-castle, Superintendent of the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe.

Aug. 6. Mr. *Hughes*, landlord of the Black Bull, Camberwell, after undergoing a surgical operation in cutting for a sincipex, which was sticking in his throat, he having swallowed it some weeks before, whilst playing with his child. Sir Astley Cooper and other eminent surgeons had warned him of the danger of the operation, but the poor man persisted in having it performed, and fell a victim to his resolution.

In Regent's Park, aged 28, Jane Sophia, wife of Capt. Henry Hope, R. N., C. B., and youngest dau. of Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, R. C. B. She was married only in July last year.

Aug. 9. In Upper Seymour-street, aged 78, the relict of John Bell, esq. of Harefield.

Aug. 11. At Clapham, aged 74, Henry Desborough, esq. late Clerk of the North Road General Post-office.

Aug. 12. In Bedford-square, aged 65, Chas. Warren, esq. Ch. Justice of Chester.

Aug. 13. Aged 80, Mrs. Blew, of Kentish-town.

At Camberwell, aged 28, John, only son of John Sherer, esq. of Tottenham.

Aug. 15. At his father's Clapham-com. aged 31, Henry Hodges, esq. of the Regent's Park.

Aug. 16. At the house of her younger son, Richard Penn, esq. in Great George-st. aged 73, Mary, relict of the Hon. Rich. Penn, one of the Hereditary Lords of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 18. In Bedford-sq. Martha, wife of John Jones, esq.

BEDFORD.—July 2. At Bedford, aged 76, Miss Edith Whitworth. She has left 100*l.* to the County Infirmary.

July 24. At a very advanced age, Malcolm Macqueen, esq. M. D. of Ridgemoor House, father of Thomas Potter Macqueen, esq. M. P. for the county.

BERKS.—July 23. At Windsor, John Elmslie, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

July 24. Sarah, relict of Wm. Bowles, esq. of East Hannev.

Aug. 19. Miss Elizabeth Boyce, niece of Wm. Buswell, esq. of Abingdon.

BUCKS.—July 11. At Great Brickhill, aged 12, Andrew, third son of the Rev. Andrew Morrice.

Aug. 19. Anna Maria, wife of G. Carrington, esq. of Missenden Abbey.

ESSEX.—Aug. 15. At Stoke Hall, aged 65, Richard Gardner, esq. of Mecklenburg-sq.

GLOUC.—Aug. 6. At Bristol, Richard Blake, esq. a member of the Corporation.

Near Bristol, Capt. Edward Butler, 37th regt. foot.

Aug. 12. At Ilfracombe, aged 80, James Richards, esq. formerly a West India merchant.

HANTS.—July 25. At Southsea, aged 52, George Edmunds, esq. a sworn attorney of the Court of Exchequer, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Edderton, Montgomeryshire.

Lately. At Alderholt, near Fordingbridge, in his 100th year, Mr. Joseph Hayter.

Aug. 8. At Overton, the wife of Bryan Troughton, esq.

Aug. 12. At Wickham, Amelia, youngest dau. of Capt. Pitt Burnaby Greene, R.N.

Aug. 16. At Southampton, aged 79, Ann, widow of Lieut.-General Ross Lang.

HENTS.—Aug. 18. The wife of Thomas Dorrien, esq. of Haresfoot.

KENT.—July 23. At Tonbridge Wells, Eliza, wife of Capt. Bradford, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

Lately. Mr. George Wood, for several

years proprietor, editor, and publisher of the Kent Herald.

Aug. 9. At Eltham, aged 84, the widow of John Bowdler, esq.

Aug. 10. At Blackheath, Mary, wife of S. F. Groom, esq. of Abchurch-lane.

Aug. 13. At Sevenoaks, aged 13, Frederick, son of John Ilderton Burn, esq. of Gray's-inn.

Aug. 15. At Blackheath, aged 74, Ann, widow of Francis Percival Eliot, esq.

Aug. 20. At Blackheath, the widow of Thos. Lee, esq. of Dover-st. She was a dau. of Nicholas Grady, esq. and sister to the late Viscountess Harborton.

LANCASHIRE.—July 28. Aged 65, John M'Cartney, M. D.; senior physician to the Liverpool Infirmary. He practised his profession in Liverpool during forty-one years, and during thirty-seven devoted a large portion of his time to the service of the poor in the public medical institutions of that town.

Aug. 3. At Manchester, M. A. Wood, editor of the Manchester Advertiser, and late editor of the Leeds Intelligencer.

Aug. 19. At Lancaester, Abraham Rawlinson, esq. of Fakenham, Norfolk.

LEICESTER.—July 6. At Hinckley, aged 79, Thomas Needham, esq.

July 10. At Leicester, Charles Philip Rodson, esq. youngest surviving son of the Rev. S. Rodson, of Sharow-lodge, Yorksh.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—July 7. At Stamford, aged 72, James Platt, esq. many years Captain in South Lincolnsh. militia.

July 20. At Stallingborough, near Grimsby, aged 81, Wm. Grantham, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Lincoln, and an acting Commissioner for the Assessed Taxes and the Sewers.

Aug. 9. Aged 63, Alderman John Robinson, of Great Grimsby.

Aug. 14. Aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Brankley, of Ferriby Sluice, and dau. of Mr. Thos. Dearing, formerly of Fitting, Holderness.

MIDDLESEX.—July 7. At Isleworth, aged 91, John Forbes, esq. of Seaton.

July 25. At Homerton, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberdeau.

Aug. 4. At Shacklewell, aged 70, Charlotte, relict of Edward Walter, esq. coroner for Middlesex.

Aug. 5. At her brother's, Hanger Vale, Ealing, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Wood.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 20. At Wells, aged 83, John Bloom, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—July 19. At Laxton Hall, aged 87, George Freke Evans, esq. next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Carbery. He was the second son of Sir John Freke Evans, by Lady Elizabeth Gore, 2d dau. of Arthur 1st Earl of Arran. He married Jan. 21, 1806, Susan, dowager Lady Carbery, widow of his cousin George,

the 4th Lord, and dau. and heir of Colonel Watson. His younger brother Percy is now presumptive heir to the peerage, and has three sons.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 5.* At Tyne-mouth, the lady of Sir Charles Loraine, Bart. She was the only daughter of Vincent Compart, esq.; was married in 1800, and has left a son born in 1801, and other children.

OXON.—*July 29.* Aged 7, Sarah Esther, dau. of Guy Thomson, esq. of the Old Bank, Oxford.

SALOP.—*July ...* At Whitton-house, aged 80, R. Topp, esq.

SOMERSET.—*July 26.* At Bath, the relict of Robert Willoughby, esq. of Kingsbury Cliff, Warwickshire.

Lately. At Keynsham, Catherine, eldest dau. of late F. Pope, esq. of Willesdon, Midd.

At Somerton, James Bryer, esq. an eminent surgeon.

At Charmouth, of a decline, aged 28, Richard Hunt, esq. of the Lower-crescent, Clifton.

Aged 85, John Kitson, esq. many years an Alderman of Bath, which office he resigned a short time ago.

Aug. 11. At Bath, the relict of Wm. Tate, esq. of South Hayes, and niece of late Thomas Ogden, Esq. of Stratford.

Aug. 18. At Martock, aged 70, R. Paton, Esq. nearly 50 years an eminent solicitor of London.

STAFFORD.—*Aug. 3.* At Calwich Abbey, aged nearly 21, Mathewana-Sarah, wife of Bernard Granville, Esq. of Wellsborne. She was the posthumous dau. of Capt. Mathew-Richard Onslow, of the Coldstream Guards, elder brother to the present Capt. Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. (and cousin to Earl Onslow) by Sarah, eldest dau. of Daniel Seton, esq. She was married to Mr. Granville, June 5, 1828.

SURREY.—*July 29.* At Carshalton, aged 32, Harriet, wife of Capt. Murray, R. N.

Aug. 1. At Clay-hill, Epsom, aged 69, Mrs. J. M. Gardner.

SUSSEX.—*July 25.* At Funtington, aged 67, wife of Sholto Douglas, esq. late Consul at Tangiers.

July 27. At Brighton, aged 69, John Barrup, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, William Wallace Skene, esq.

Aug. 6. At Brighton, Miss Morell, dau. of Rev. Dr. Morell.

Aug. 7. At Bayham Abbey, the Right Hon. Frances Marchioness of Camden. Her ladyship was the only dau. and heir-ess of W. Molesworth, of Wembury, co. Devon, esq. (great-great-uncle to the present Sir Wm. Molesworth, the eighth Bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall), by Anne, dau. and coh. of James Smyth, of St. Audries, co. Som. esq. She was married to Lord Camden, Dec. 31, 1785, and had issue one son, the present Earl of Brecknock, and three daughters.

Aug. 9. At Hastings, four days after giving birth to a son, Catherine, wife of John H. Gow, esq.

Aug. 10. At Brighton, aged 67, George Enderby, esq. of Croydon.

Aug. 16. At Brighton, aged 80, the Hon. Edward-Henry-Edwardes, eldest son of Lord Kensington. He has died unmarried, leaving his brother William, a Capt. R. N. heir apparent to the title.

WARWICK.—In Dudley-st. alms-houses, Birmingham, Hannah Harrison, in her 102d year.

WILTS.—*July 19.* Aged 54, Mr. Thos. Oakford, solicitor, of Salisbury.

July 24. At Marlborough, Elizabeth, widow of John Hancock, esq.

July 26. At Salisbury, Mrs. Ann Heddon, sister to the Rev. Dr. Skinner.

July 28. Mary, wife of Mr. T. O. Parnell, of Warminster, and youngest dau. of the late Mr. James Osborne of that town.

At Linton, in his 35th year, Lieut. Edw. Dampier, R. N. son of the Rev. John Dampier, St. Peter's, Wilts.

Lately.—Aged 24, William Paul, third and twin son of Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House.

WORC.—*July ...* At Bengeworth, Margaret, wife of T. B. Cooper, M.D.

YORK.—*July 15.* At Redcar, Bartholomew Rudd, esq. of Marton Lodge, Cleveland, barrister-at-law, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, a Deputy Lieutenant, and Commissioner of Taxes, for the North Riding.

July 19. At Nether Hall, Doncaster, the relict of W. Parker Bosville, esq. of Ravenfield Park.

July 20. At Double Bridges, Thorne, Mrs. Caroline Gunby, widow, in the 103d year of her age. She had been twice married—to her last husband when she was 80 years of age. In her earlier life she had lived in service as a domestic of George the Second.

July 23. At Meadowfield House, near Whitby, aged 66, the widow of Henry Simpson, esq. of Whitby, banker.

July 26. At Bradford, aged 29, Catherine, wife of William Macturk, M.D. and only daughter of the late John Rutherford, esq. of Craigow, Kinross-shire.

July 28. At Howden, aged 37, Mr. Peirson, solicitor.

July 30. At her son's, in Hull, at an advanced age, Mrs. Esther Etty, mother of William Etty, esq. R.A. of London.

Aug. 5. At Thickett-hall, the wife of Joseph Dunnington, esq.

Aug. 9. Aged 82, Valentine Fowler, esq. senior member of the Corporation of Scarborough, and formerly steward of Chelsea Hospital.

Aug. 10. At the Shakspeare Tavern, York, aged 82, Wm. Rooth, esq. of Wakefield.

Aug. 16. Aged 56, Dinah, the wife of Wm. Fewson, esq. of Welwick, Holderness.

SCOTLAND.—At Haregills, near Ecclefechan, Mrs. Carruthers, an old lady of very eccentric habits. At all booksellers' shops, and particularly those who kept circulating libraries, she was a constant and unwearied attendant; and such was her eagerness that she was constantly seen on her migrations to a library, seated on an old Sheltie, industriously reading. For many years previous to her death she had become so fond of reading when riding, that, when the weather was so stormy that she could not travel from home, she has been known to mount her Highland pony in her own barn, and read there, while it moved round the area.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Aghadoe, Catharine Keen, aged 118. She was born towards the close of the reign of Queen Anne, and retained her faculties to the last. Her constant diet was oatmeal.

At Valebrook House, near Cork, in his 90th year, Capt. R. Sainthill, R.N. Agent of Transports to the Irish Government.

At Castletown Delvin, aged 85, Edward Sheridan, M. D. for many years an eminent physician in Dublin.

At Dublin, Mr. Power, editor of the Dublin Journal.

July 17. At Cremorgan, Queen's County, the widow of Henry Moore, esq. M.P. and niece to the dowager Countess of Clonmell.

ABROAD.—*May ...* In the Island of St. Kitt's, Edward James, esq. barrister, only bro. to Mr. J. W. James, solicitor of Devozes.

June 11. At Sierra Leone, aged 22, Charles Richard, 2d son of Nath. Lavers, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

June 16. At Trinidad, in the prime of life, John Baptist Philip, M. D. His talents had been devoted to the removal of the disabilities which affected the free people of colour in that island; and his life was spared to hear that they are annulled by an Order of his Majesty in Council.

July 20. At Ghent, Wm. Squibb, esq. barrister, late of Essex-court, Temple.

July 31. At Sens, on his way to Geneva, aged 63, Thomas Kettlewell, esq. of Clapham Common.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 22, to Aug 25, 1829.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 1301	} 2588	Males - 1010	} 1927		2 and 5	197	50 and 60	168
Females - 1287		Females - 917			5 and 10	88	60 and 70	186
Whereof have died under two years old		586			10 and 20	79	70 and 80	119
					20 and 30	125	80 and 90	51
					30 and 40	148	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	174			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
82 0	35 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	38 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 24.

Kent Bags.....	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham(seconds)	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 14s. to 7l. 15s.
Essex.....	5l. 16s. to 6l. 16s.	Sussex.....	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.
Farnham (fine)	9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.	Essex	5l. 16s. to 6l. 16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 24.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. to 2l. 5s. Clover 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market . Aug. 24 :	
Veal.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	2,653 Calves 165
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,690 Pigs 230

COAL MARKET, Aug. 24, 24s. 6d. to 32s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 40s. 0d.

CAP.—Yellow, 40s. Mottled, 78s. Card, 82s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, August 17, 1879,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.		Price.	Div. ann.	RAILWAYS.		Price.	Div. ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch		82 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean		—	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham		129 0	4 0	Manchester & Liverp.		—	—
Barnsley		320 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington		£ 185 0	5 0
Birmingham, (1-8th sh.)		295 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.			
Brecknock & Abergav.		110 0	3 0	East London		114 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater		102 0	5 0	Grand Junction		—	2 10
Coventry		1080 0	44 & bs.	Kent		39½	—
Cromford		420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford		35½	—
Croydon		2 0	—	South London		89 0	—
Derby		160 0	6 0	West Middlesex		70 0	3 0
Dudley		59 0	3 0	INSURANCES.			
Ellesmere and Chester		109 0	3 15	Albion		62 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde		650 0	27 0	Alliance		8½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire		265 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas		9½	0 10
Grand Junction		295 0	13 0	British Commercial		4½	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey		48 0	2 10	County Fire		42	2 10
Grand Union		23 0	1 0	Eagle		4½	0 5
Grand Western		9½	—	Globe		164 0	7 0
Grantham		215 0	10 0	Guardian		22½	1 0
Huddersfield		27½	—	Hope Life		5½	0 6 6
Kennet and Avon		17½	1 5	Imperial Fire		105½	5 5
Lancaster		23 0	1 0	Ditto Life		—	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool		470 0	18 0	Protector Fire		1 5	0 1 6
Leicester		380 0	18 0	Provident Life		0 18	1 0
Leic. and North'n		88 0	4 0	Rock Life		3 1	0 3
Loughborough		3700 0	200 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)		260 0	8 p.ct.
Mersey and Irwell		840 0	40 0	MINES.			
Monmouthshire		239 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican		27 0	—
N. Walsham & Dillham		25 0	0 10	Bolanos		50 dis.	—
Neath		420 0	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)		46 pm.	—
Oxford		670 0	32 0	British Iron		4½	—
Peak Forest		97 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)		2½	—
Regent's		22 0	12 6	Hibernian		1½	—
Rochdale		98½	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^y		2½	—
Severn and Wye		25 0	1 6	Real Del Monte		62½ 0	—
Shrewsbury		265 0	10 0	United Mexican		28 dis.	—
Staff. and Wor.		810 0	40 0	GAS LIGHTS.			
Stourbridge		230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .		53½	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon		41 0	1 10	Ditto, New		¾ pm.	0 12
Stroudwater		490 0	23 0	City		187½	10 0
Swansea		270 0	15 0	Ditto, New		107½	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red		31½	1 10	Phoenix		3½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black		22 0	1 1	British		12 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)		790 0	37 10	Bath		24½	1 4
Warw. and Birming.		270 0	12 0	Birmingham		—	5 0
Warwick and Napton		215 0	10 10	Birmingham & Stafford		22 pm.	2 0
Wilts and Berks		5½	0 4	Brighton		13½ dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.		68 0	2 10	Bristol		31½ 0	7½ p.ct.
DOCKS.				Isle of Thanet		2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's		90	—	Lewes		—	4 p.ct.
London (Stock)		84	4 10 p.ct.	Liverpool		292 0	8 0
West India (Stock)		176 0	8 0 do.	Maidstone		—	2 10
East India (Stock)		73	4 0 do.	Ratcliff		46½	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)		73 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale		—	1 5
Bristol		100 0	4 8 6 d.	Sheffield		—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.				Warwick		50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith		24 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS			
Southwark		3 0	—	Australian (Agricul ^t)		9 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.		31 0	1 10	Auction Mart		20 0	—
Vauxhall		21 0	1 0	Annuity, British		—	3 p.ct.
Waterloo		2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial		20½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8½		24 0	1 2 0	Carnat. Stock, 1st class		95 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7½		21 0	0 19 3	Ditto, 2d class		—	3 0

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

W. C. D. has much gratification in learning from the note at p. 111, that the ballad of "Old Rose" has been recovered. He supposes there can be no doubt that the song, as there given, is the identical one with which Venator proposes to his friends to recreate themselves. But he observes, "that the removal of this difficulty leaves another of the same magnitude, the origin of the proverbial expression. We may infer from the words of the ballad now republished, that "Old Rose" must, at the date of that composition, have been a song of some standing, and the proposal to "burn the Bellows" by no means new; and it is to be feared that little light can now be thrown upon this point: but, as I agreed with your correspondent Mr. Broughton, in opinion (founded in some measure upon the response in the British Apollo, which he has introduced to perhaps more than merited notice), that no hope remained of recovering the ballad, which opinion now appears to have been too hastily formed, there is still a chance that some of your Correspondents, whose means of research are greater than my own, may be able to give some clue to the origin of the phrase."

J. G. N. remarks: "The death of the late Viscount Clermont was the thirty-seventh that occasioned a vacancy in the peerage of Ireland since the Union in 1801, not the thirty-fifth, as stated in p. 104. The difference in calculation probably arose from the Earldoms of Dublin and Ulster, possessed by the late Royal Dukes of Kent and York, having been omitted by the writer of the memoir; but I am enabled to state positively, that they are reckoned by Government, from having seen a copy of the Sign-manual for creating Lord Downes, in which the Royal privilege, on that occasion, is expressly stated to have arisen from the deaths, without heirs male, of the Duke of Kent, Lord Tyravley, and Lord Tara.—There is a curious point respecting one of these thirty-seven peerages. In 1825 the presumed extinction of the Earldom of Roscommon, together with the Viscounty of Bulkeley and Barony of Glenbervie, was alleged as giving the Crown power to create the Barony of Bloomfield; but by a decision of the House of Lords in 1828, the Earldom has been revived. It was provided by the Act of Union that, "if no claim shall be made to the inheritance of a peerage before the expiration of one year from the death of the person who shall have been last possessed thereof, then such peerage shall be deemed extinct." The Lords, it is presumed, in awarding the Earldom of Roscommon to the

successful claimant, found means to overrule this provision; and undoubtedly it would be very unjust if enforced; as, with respect to peerages it has been an established axiom that no length of time can bar a claim. How far the revival may invalidate Lord Bloomfield's patent, is another matter for consideration; and indeed it appears reasonable that the latter should be propped up with another dead dignity in the place of that which has so unpolitely returned to life. There are at present seven extinct Irish peerages, of which the Crown has not availed itself. It has an immediate power to create a peer in the room of the Earl of Barrymore, who died in 1823, Viscount Netterville, who died in 1826, and the Earl of Ulster (Duke of York), who died in 1827. The deaths of Lord Castlecoote in 1827, of the Earls of Carhampton and Blessington, and of Viscount Clermont, all in the present year, will make more than room for another after a twelve-month has elapsed.

"The last Irish title created was the Earldom of Norbury. It may not be generally known that, though conferred on an individual who was already a Peer of Ireland, it was properly considered a new Peerage, as it is limited to the second son. Should, however, Lord Norwood, the Earl's elder son, who is still unmarried, die without issue, the Crown will by this arrangement have wasted the privilege of creating a new Peer, and the family gained nothing."

If our anonymous Correspondent of the date of Sept. 1828, relative to the family of Surtees, will send us his direction, he may be supplied with some information in answer to his inquiries.

We beg to inform E. L. that the drawing of the pulpit sent by him has been engraved; but, from his letter having been lost, we are even ignorant of the Church in which it is situated. He is therefore requested to send a description.

The excellent pen and ink drawing sent from Paris by D. C. was safely received. We have been deterred from engraving it only by its being so narrow a slip; but are much pleased with the subject.

C. inquires whose arms those are which occur in the window of Woodmancote Church, Sussex: 1. Cheque, Argent and Azure, on a canton Gules, a cross moline Or. 2. Azure six mullets Or, 3, 2, 1.

ERRATA.—P. 83, b. l. 26, for "Nicholas Burghers," read "Michael." P. 112, a. l. 6, read "query and response." P. 121, b. 3 from bottom, read Feyjoo. P. 166, b. l. 31, for "unworily," read "unweildy."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A PILGRIMAGE TO MARIA-ZELL IN STYRIA.

Mr. URBAN, *Baden, near Vienna,*
Aug. 26.

I RETURNED last night to this place from an interesting excursion to the alpine districts of Lower Austria and of the Styrian border; and, as the track is not wholly beaten, I am induced, whilst the agreeable impression is yet fresh on my memory, to offer you a hasty sketch of my tour.

Having been joined here, in the evening of the 18th, by a friend from the capital, we set forth, early on the following morning, on our expedition to the mountains. The morning was serene, and the road excellent. The latter lay through the Helenen-thal, a wild romantic valley watered by the Schwembach, to Heiligen-Kreuz, where we arrived towards noon. This prelatore is the most ancient of the Cistercian monasteries in Austria, having been founded by the canonized Margrave, Leopold, in the 12th century. His son Otto, a monk of that order at Morimond, transplanted in 1134 the first colony of the fraternity from France into Austria. The building, which now contains about thirty monks (who, besides their diurnal offices in the convent, are employed in superintending the adjacent parishes, and, within their own precincts, in the instruction of youth destined for the church,) is of different periods, with many remains of the original structure, in the style which we denominate the Saxon, but which was universal in ecclesiastical edifices of that

age, and with other portions in the vile taste which predominated in the early part of the 17th century. Of this, the tasteless column, dedicated to the Trinity, in the inner court, composed of gilt emblems, in imitation, or perhaps the prototype, of the fountain pillar on the Graben at Vienna, is a sufficient specimen. Several of the halls, and, in particular, the beautifully vaulted one which was heretofore the dormitory, attest the great antiquity of the building. The interior of the church, partly Saxon, and partly Gothic, appeared to me to be perfect. The *coup d'œil* from the west entrance was awfully striking, owing, I presume, to the uncommonly lofty and narrow nave, and the concealment of the windows in the aisles; the whole interior seeming to be lighted only by a small window of yellow stained glass over the altar, which threw a tranquil gloom over every object within range of the eye. On arriving at the east end of the nave, we were agreeably surprised by the breadth and peculiar beauty of the transept and choir, lighted by long narrow windows of ancient stained glass, and adorned with several well-executed monuments. Amongst these, we found memorials of Altomonte and Giuliani, two members of the community, the one eminent as a painter, the other as a sculptor. Transcripts of the inscriptions may perhaps be acceptable to connoisseurs of their works:

Viator . preCes . sibi . aVet . parVas . MagnVs . artIfex .
piCtor . priuCept . haC . In . sCrobe . qViesClt . In . paCe .
D . Martinus Altomonte Neapolitanus ætatis 87 hic
familiaris obiit 14 Sept. [1745.]
Ioannes . gIVLianII . VenetVs . sCVLptor . InsIgnissIMVs .
hic . LoCI . In . paCe . qViesClt .
Ætatis 81 familiaris 34 obiit 5 Sept. [1694.]

Of several princes there are also memorials, particularly of Frederick II.

of Austria, slain in battle with the Hungarians in 1246; Leopold V.

Duke of Bavaria; Leopold VI. of Austria, and others. On an erect monument, against one of the pillars of the north aisle, is the figure of an abbot, in alto relievo, having in his hand the sacramental cup with a large spider on the brim. The tradition is, that the pious prelate there represented, when in the act of celebrating mass at the high altar, observed, on raising the chalice to his lips, a large spider, of the species vulgarly considered to be charged with deadly poison, and which had, at that moment, descended from the roof of the choir, floating on the sacred element. For a moment the holy man rejected the nauseous potion; but recollecting that the liquid had already undergone transmutation into the blood of the Highest of beings, a feeling of awe prevailed over the dictate of nature; he emptied the cup, and fell dead on the steps of the altar. We had not time to inspect the library, which, we were told by the lay brother who attended us, contains few remarkable manuscripts not of a theological description. Some of the curiosities of the treasury were, however, per force paraded before us; such as a large piece of the true cross, which appeared to me to be of mahogany, and a number of sacred paraphernalia, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones. An ivory crucifix of exquisite workmanship arrested our attention more than any of the other objects of exhibition.

On quitting Heiligen-Kreuz, we pursued our course through numerous picturesque valleys; and reached, in the evening, the princely monastery of Lilienfeld, said to be the richest spiritual establishment in Austria, and to reckon upwards of thirty villages within its domain. In this magnificent abode the late Emperor frequently passed several weeks in summer; and one cannot conceive a more delightful residence. The monastery stands on the slope of a beautifully wooded hill, the base of which is washed by a rapid stream passing through rich corn-fields and orchards. Having ordered our evening repast at the post-house (of which, however, we were informed, trout could not form part, as the lord prelate reserved the whole supply for himself and his guests,) we proceeded to take a cursory view of the monas-

At the entrance of the outer
we observed the prelate seated on

a bench reading. He graciously rose to return our salute; and appeared to be about forty, and of a pleasing exterior. The solemn sounds of the organ accompanying the chaunt of the evening song, at that moment burst upon our ear; and we hastened into the church. The twilight scarcely afforded us an opportunity of examining in detail any part of the splendid edifice. It was, as a whole, exceedingly beautiful, abounding with altars richly decorated, and with paintings of the merits of which we could of course form no just opinion at the late hour of our visit. Before the high altar stands the costly shrine containing the remains of St. Leopold.

Our journey, on the following morning, was enlivened by frequent meetings with companies of pilgrims on their way towards, or on their return from, Maria-zell. Each procession was headed by the bearer of a tall crucifix, adorned with flowers, and consisted usually of about forty persons, of both sexes, with rosaries in their hands; the returning groups being decorated with artificial bouquets; and all singing hymns in praise of the Virgin, and soliciting aid in her "gnaden-thal," or valley of grace. The to me novel scene carried me back, in imagination, to the glorious days of our Lady of Walsingham. By the hobbling gait of many of those whose faces were turned towards the object of devotion, it was evident that they had travelled from afar; and I was assured that some must have been three weeks on their journey, as they had wandered from Pesth, about 180 English miles below Vienna. The seasons for these pilgrimages are Pentecost, the feast of the Assumption, and that of the nativity of the Virgin. The two latter falling on the 15th August and 8th September, the corn harvest is usually over before the journey is undertaken. It is expected that every individual should once at least perform the rite; though vows, made during sickness or on other occasions, may render repetitions necessary. We sometimes overtook carts laden with pilgrims, and more wealthy votaries in carriages, or on horseback. The villages on this road of grace abound necessarily with inns and caravansaries adapted to the diversified condition of the numerous visitants, and, as an inevitable consequence, with beggars of all ages, who find rea-

dily the means of subsistence upon a path of pity and benevolence, and, at the same time, exemption from the fangs of the police.

We arrived towards noon at the foot of the lofty Annaberg, one of the most picturesque mountains on the Styrian frontier, having, on its summit, a hamlet with a large chapel. Here the rocks press so closely on each other, that the road seems, at intervals, completely screened from the view, and one doubts the possibility of an outlet. At the point where the ascent ceased to be practicable with the ordinary means, our horses were relieved of their burthen by a team consisting of four oxen with a horse as leader; and saddle horses were provided for us. The day had been, until that moment, particularly fine, the sky unclouded, and the air mild. On a sudden, the atmosphere became obscured, the wind howled through the glen up which we were endeavouring to thread our way; and the storm increasing to a perfect hurricane, we were wholly unable to retain our seats, and compelled to alight and take hasty shelter in a hovel on the road side. In about half an hour the tempest abated; and we continued to ascend, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot. From the crown of the mountain, where we partook of a slight ill-furnished repast at the post house, the view over the surrounding crags and numberless fertile vallies, dotted here and there with cottages and oratories, filled the mind with the most agreeable sensations, and suggested a desire to pass a few days in a district so replete with the sublimest beauties of nature. The chapel, with a lofty grotesquely built tower, was, at the moment of our halt, chuck-full of pilgrims, some comfortably seated, perhaps napping, at all events reposing their wearied limbs on the benches, others kneeling in silence at the altar. We pursued our journey; and, as we began to descend the mountain on the other side, the chaunt of the pilgrims was re-echoed by the circumjacent eminences. Two other mountains, but of minor height, the loachimberg and the Josephberg, were still interposed between us and our point of destination. They were adorned with many a statue of the omnipotent Madonna, and occasionally with scenic representations of Mount Calvary. At about seven, our day's journey termi-

nated at the grand site of devotion—the Virgin's favoured abode—the widely celebrated Maria-zell! The nearer we approached the holy station, the more densely was the road crowded, and our progress impeded, by pilgrims and beggars in various garbs, collected apparently from all points of the monarchy. We took up our quarters for the night at the post house, a large and convenient hostelry.

Maria-zell, the first town in Steyermark or Styria, and on the road between Vienna and Gratz, the capital of that province, has been already described by English travellers.* It is the Loretto of southern Germany. Like its rival, it owed its foundation to the miraculous personal interposition of the same heavenly patroness: both have advanced, *pari passu*, in wealth,—are yet objects of veneration,—and are falling, by slow but perceptible degrees, from their pristine splendour. The parallel still holds good in regard to the spoliation of their treasures, the accumulation of ages of pious munificence: the French were the last spoilers of Loretto; a part of the riches of Maria-zell was borrowed by the Emperor Joseph in aid of his warlike enterprises; and the remainder is now in course of application for a more hallowed and beneficial purpose, the restoration of the town and church from the effects of a most dreadful conflagration which happened in the night of Allhallows, 1827. A considerable part of the sacred edifice, and 91 out of 111 houses of which the town consisted, and 10 human beings, became suddenly a prey of the flames. The town is now almost wholly rebuilt; and workmen are at present employed in replacing the copola and the principal tower of the church. The town, although situated in a deep valley, and encompassed by mountains of great height, is 2200 feet above the level of the sea. A priest from the monastery of St. Lambert near Gratz first established himself there in 1157; bringing with him a picture of the Virgin, from the pencil, as some have asserted, of St. Luke, which, abating the loss of

* Lastly, I believe, in 1822, by Russell, whose work, the production evidently of a man of considerable talent, abounds with wit, but with such keen and often unjustly applied satire, as to have caused its circulation to be forbidden in the Austrian States.

(not, in other respects, the most comfortable) in the place afforded; reserving for the following day our inspection of the far celebrated curiosities in the vicinity of our new quarters.

Our perambulation early on the 24th commenced with the most propitious weather which could have been desired, by our ascending the mountain called Maria-Hülfl (auxilium Mariæ), which overhangs the villa of Gutenstein. Statues, forming a kind of Calvary, and shaded by a row of trees, were our conductors upon the steep meadow which led to a dark grove of firs upon the summit of the mountain. Every step rewarded us with a beautiful view of the valley beneath, embosoming the village blackened by the operations of the charcoal makers and nailers, almost the only inhabitants. On the crown of a barren rock of extraordinary height, and which seemed to have separated itself in some violent concussion of nature, from a greater mountain clothed with dark pines, so densely as to leave nothing save their ever enduring gloomy verdure visible, are the ruins of the ancient castle or fort of the Lords of Gutenstein. It was fortified, in 1220, by Duke Leopold VII. of Austria. Here died, in 1330, the Emperor Frederick, surnamed *Pulcher*; and here was imprisoned Matthias Corvinus before his removal to Prague in 1457. In 1595 the Emperor Rudolph II. transferred it, with all its woods, chaces, pastures, and tents, for 29,000 florins (not 3000*l.*), to Louis Gomez de Hoyos, a Spanish noble who had attended Charles V. into Germany. His descendant, the Count of Hoyos, is the present owner of the domain; and has a modern cheerful chateau, with beautiful grounds and gardens, in the village. At the foot of the rock is the so called Klosterthal, a narrow romantic valley leading to the base of the ridge connected with the Schneeberg. After continuing to ascend during half an hour, we reached the top of Maria-Hülfl, and found there a Church, a convent fronting the Schneeberg, and an inn for pilgrims. At that moment a long train of pilgrims issued from the Church, conducted with music by one of the seven monks of the order called Servites, who inhabit the cœnobium. They are dressed in black, and wear their beards long and falling on their breast. On arriving at the Maria Oratory, on the brow of the mountain, the

priest took leave of the procession, and returned to his cell, attended by two standard bearers, with their gonfalons floating in the air. The monks live here by the bounty bestowed on their foundation by Count Johann Balthasar de Hoyos, who built the original Convent in 1668, about the same time when the residence on the rock was reconstructed. The convent having become a prey of the flames, the present building was erected in 1708. The mountain, inhabited by these recluses, is beautifully laid out in walks, with pavilions at all the points, from whence interesting views are obtained, whether of the alpine mountains which constitute the principal feature of the scene, or of the fort and valley. On these walks there are, of course, Calvaries and different stations for prayer, with suitable directions and inscriptions, of which many, such as "*Domine, mane nobiscum, nam vespescit*," are truly pious, and, so placed, affecting. From one of these points the Schneeberg, untouched by any cloud or vapour, was long contemplated by us with feelings of indescribable delight. What a source of pleasure must it afford to the lover of botanical science to wander over the domain of this lord of mountains, yielding more than 4000 different specimens which are enumerated in the "*Fauna and Flora*" of Schultes, from whose notes I have collected some of the foregoing data! The mountain is seen at an immense distance, and in clear weather may be plainly discerned from the walls of Vienna, in front of the Archduke Charles's palace.

We passed the remainder of our time in the garden of Count Hoyos, and on the romantic rock of the fortress; and yesterday returned by Pernitz and Vöslau, to this place, which contains also, in its environs, much worthy of description; but my purpose is accomplished, and I fear I have, for the present, already trespassed too largely on your patience. G. F. B. L.

—◆—
M. communicates the following as the correct blazon of the armorial bearings of Mylne (see our last Supplement, p. 581): Or, a cross moline quarterly, pierced Azure, between three mullets of the Second. Crest: On a wreath, Pallas's head couped at the shoulders Proper, vested about the neck Vert, on the head a helmet Azure, beaver turned up, on the top a plume of feathers Gules. Motto: *Tam in arte quam Marte.*

1820



W. WHITEHEAD

NOTRE DAME DE LA Vierge, TOULOUSE.

7. 1863.

ROTHERHAM BRIDGE.

THE accompanying Plate is a specimen of the embellishments of Allen's "History of Yorkshire," now in the course of publication.

The town of Rotherham, situated in the Deanery of Doncaster, about six miles from Sheffield, takes its name from the river Rother, which joins the Don at a small distance from the town. The latter river, which is that seen in the engraving, is navigable to Sheffield, and communicating with other rivers and canals, opens a water intercourse with all the principal towns in the county, as well as those of Lincolnshire and Lancashire.

The ancient Bridge retains one of those chapels, which were formerly such frequent companions of bridges. Another remains at Wakefield, and has also a plate in Mr. Allen's work.

Rotherham ranks with Wakefield as one of the two greatest cattle-markets in Yorkshire. The town is not elegant; the houses, which are chiefly of stone, having in general a dull and dingy appearance.

The Church is one of the most beautiful in that part of England. It was erected in the reign of Edward the Fourth; and chiefly by the munificence of Thomas Scot, *alias* Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who was a native of the town. Its form is a cross, from the centre of which rises a graceful spire, seen in the view.

Rotherham Bridge unites to the town the village of Masborough, where are the celebrated foundries of the Walkers. There was forged the bridge of Sunderland, the first of any size built of iron in this country. Near them is the meeting-house erected by Samuel Walker, the great founder of the family, who died in 1782. Here also is a college, of the first esteem among Protestant Dissenters, styled the Rotherham Independent Academy.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

PASSING through the town of Bromley in Kent the other day, I found the old Church there nearly pulled down, nothing remaining but the well-built Gothic tower, and portions of the side walls. The gates of the churchyard were fortified with a palisade, so that it was impossible for an antiquary to enter, and satisfy himself what might

be the probable result to ancient vestiges in the Church of such desecrating and destructive appearances. I beg, therefore, through the medium of your pages to point out to those who respect and may be able to protect the antiquities attached to Bromley Church, the matters which are peculiarly worthy of their vigilance. *Imprimis*. There is a fine ancient font, if not of the Saxon, certainly of the earliest times of the Norman period. It is square, sufficiently large for the immersion of the infant, and the sides are ornamented with ranges of plain circular arches. Any improvement of the situation of this relic would be to remove the clumsy pedestal of brick on which it stands, and supply it with a circular supporting pillar at each angle, after the example of many fonts of the same time existing.

There is a curious ornamented Gothic arch of the early part of the 13th century, in the north wall of the chancel. This has been conjectured (I believe erroneously) to be a tomb; it is rather the *sepulchre*, in which in Popish times the interment and resurrection of our Saviour was represented on the commencement of the festival of Easter.

There has been a fine east window, the elegant pointed arch still remains; the arch should be re-opened, and the tracery of the interweaving mullions restored from a good example. Some heraldic coats might be placed in the window with good effect. The Corinthian altar-piece, which has hitherto so glaringly violated the unity of design, should be entirely removed. The windows should be re-gothicised; about half a century since they were all deprived of their proper character. There are some brasses and memorials in the Church worthy of more particular preservation; I would not imply that it is otherwise than a barbarous sacrilege to destroy any monuments of the dead. Of modern sepulchral tablets, Dr. Hawkesworth's against the wall of the north aisle is remarkable for its beautiful inscription. So is Mrs. Elizabeth Monk's at the exterior east end of the Church.

The Church door is a good specimen of the taste for ornament prevailing in the 14th century; a few mouldings in oak, after the original model, nailed on in the defective places, would restore it to its original appearance.

The *cockney cupola* should be removed from the tower, which needs little further attention, but that a fine western window in the lower stage is bricked up.

In an age of such high pretensions to taste and knowledge, I trust these observations will meet with consideration.

VIATOR ANTIQVARIUS.

MEMOIRS OF SIR LEWIS DYVE.

(Continued from p. 128.)

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

WHEN I first proposed to transmit to you such biographical particulars as had then occurred to me relative to Sir Lewis Dyve, I little anticipated to find so many or such extensive memorials of him as I have already communicated. From the circumstance of no memoir of him having been previously published (not even, as far as I am aware, in the form of a note to any historical work,) I supposed that his name was one, of which indeed one or two remarkable anecdotes were incidentally preserved, but which had not particularly attracted the notice of posterity.

Since the first announcement of my design, however, I have been favoured with the communications of two correspondents,—one a lineal descendant of Sir Lewis, and the other a native of the same village as our Knight. Both these gentlemen had collected, *in manuscript*, memoirs of Sir Lewis Dyve; and the latter has opened to me such ample stores, that I am now obliged to retrace my steps in point of time; and I believe the following additional particulars of Sir Lewis's history, previously to his imprisonment in the Tower, will occupy as much space as you can allow to one communication.

We re-commence, then, quite *ab ovo*, and have first the record of Sir Lewis's baptism in 1599 from the register of Bromham:

"Lewis, the son of the R^t Worshipful Jⁿ Dyve and Mrs. Beatrice his wife,* born

* Among the family portraits at Sherborne Lodge, is one by Vandyke, in which the Earl, as in Houbraken's print, is accompanied by "his wife, a pretty woman, looking at him, in blue, with a red feather on her head, and a red knot on her laced handkerchief, her left hand on the shoulder of a boy with a gold chain and red coat, and by him another with a slashed striped coat and red gown:" probably the Earl's two sons, and the eldest not Sir Lewis Dyve?

3d Nov. being Saturday bet. 11 and 12 at night. Bapt. 25th. Godfathers Mr. Francis Goodwin, the Lord St. John of Bletsoe in his own person, and Mrs. Boteler of Bydenham, deputy for the Countess of Warwick."†

—the same noble patroness as before occurred, petitioning for Mr. Dyve's restoration to the roll of magistrates.

The following entry of the baptism of Sir Lewis's son Francis was transferred to the register of Bromham from that of Melbury Sampford:

"1632. Franciscus Dyve, Ar. 6l. Dom. Lodovici Dyve, Militis, et D^{næ} Howardæ uxoris ejus, natus erat apud Melbury in com. Dorset, 4^o die ejusd. mens. susceptores erant prænobilis et honorandus Dom. Dom^{us}. Franciscus Comes Bedfordiæ, Arthurus Chichester, et prænobilis et honoranda Dom^{us} D^{næ} Beatricia Comitissa de Bristol."

The Earl of Bedford was nephew to the Countess of Warwick, who had been Sir Lewis's own sponsor;‡ the other godfather was the child's uncle by marriage, who was afterwards created Earl of Donegal.

In 1634 we find Sir Lewis Dyve performing an active part in a quarrel between his half-brother Lord Digby, and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Crofts. The circumstances are thus related in a news-letter from the Rev. George Garrard to the Earl of Strafford, dated June 3, that year:

"The Lord Digby and young William Crofts of the Queen's side have had a quarrel. It was for three or four months whispered that Mr. Crofts should say he had kicked the Lord Digby. At length it comes to Digby's ear, being told him by his brother Sir Lewis Dyve, who then watched an occasion to speak with Mr. Crofts. They met both upon the bowling-place in the Spring-garden§ by chance, both swords at their sides, Mr. Crofts a walking-stick in his hand, who walked off into the upper garden with the Lord Newport; Digby followed apace, joined himself with them, having got

† To Sir Lewis's brother John, in July 1601, stood godfathers Henry Lord Mordaunt and William Lord Compton; godmother Lady Ratcliff of Elstow. This child died in February following.

‡ Sir Lewis's half-brother Lord Digby married Lady Anne Russell, daughter of the same Earl.

§ The spot contiguous to St. James's Park, which was the Vauxhall of the time. See Evelyn and Pepys, *passim*.

ten a cane from some friend he met, and walked along. Then the Lord Digby taking him aside into an alley, asked him whether he had spoken those disgraceful words of him; his answer, as Digby reports it, was, 'Well, what then?' Wherewith with his cane he struck him cross the face a home blow. But Mr. Crofts saith, he gave him that blow before he made any answer. They drew their swords; but by some that came in, my Lord Newport, Lewis Dyve, and Herbert Price, they were parted. Thus sundered, Will. Crofts steps to Dyve and tells him, that, if his brother had any care of his honour, he should presently meet him at a place near Paddington, with his sword in his hand. Dyve replied, he should attend him there. There they met, and fought long enough to have killed each other; then were parted, no hurt done.

"The King hearing of it, commanded the Earl Marshal and the two Lord Chamberlains to examine this business; which being reported to his Majesty, and so much contrariety found in their relations, he caused them to be re-examined, with purpose to call them into the Star-chamber. They were required to set their hands to their examinations, which Mr. Crofts did, and was presently set at liberty. The Lord Digby refused, so was committed to the custody of Laurence Whitaker; after three or four days was called before the Board, where he still refused to underwrite his examination, so then he was sent to the Fleet. 'Tis conceived he doth it to avoid an *ore tenus*, not but that by his oath he will confirm whatever he hath confessed."*

In a letter, dated "Strand, Jan. 11" following, Mr. Garrard says:

"My Lord Digby, for William Crofts' business in the Spring-garden, is called into the Star-chamber, and not only he, but Sir Lewis Dyve is charged to be a provoker and setter on of his brother the Lord Digby in this business."[†]

* Lord Strafford's Letters and Dispatches, vol. 1. p. 281.

† *Ibid.* p. 338.—Soon after this, the parties appear to have been bound to peace; but the quarrel again burst forth, as appears by a third letter of the same party, dated May 19, 1635: "The quarrel that lately broke out betwixt my Lord Digby and Will.

No instance has been found of Sir Lewis Dyve speaking in Parliament. At the close of 1640 he preferred a petition to the House of Commons, apparently in reply to one of the County of Bedford; but the matter in dispute has not been ascertained. On the 26th of January, 1640-1, it was "Ordered, That the several petitions delivered this day from the Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, of the County of Bedford, and the petitions this day exhibited by Sir Lewis Dyve, be referred to the Committee formerly appointed for a former petition exhibited by Sir Lewis Dyve;" and, on the resumption of Committees on the 1st of April following, it was ordered "that Sir Lewis Dyve's Committee meet to-morrow at two of clock in the afternoon, in the Court of Requests."[‡]

In February 1641-2 the officers of the Parliament intercepted a packet from Lord Digby, who had then taken refuge at Middleburgh in Holland, addressed to Mr. Secretary Nicholas. It contained two letters from his Lordship, one addressed to the Queen, and the other to Sir Lewis Dyve; which letters were for a length of time one of the butts of republican anathema. That to Sir Lewis was read forthwith; but the House manifested considerable hesitation before it could summon sufficient impudence to open that to the Queen. The first step taken, on the 14th of February, was to send their Serjeant-at-arms for Sir Lewis, "as a delinquent." At a conference with the Lords the Earl of Holland proposed that the letter should be sent to the King, with a copy of that to Sir Lewis Dyve; but the House resolved directly counter to this, and on the following day the Queen's letter was opened. Sir Lewis Dyve was on this

Crofts in the Black-Fryars at a play, stands as it did when your brother went hence. Crofts stands confined to his father's house, because by striking he broke his bonds of 5000*l.* but there was a great difference in the parties that stood bound; my Lord Bedford [his father-in-law] and Sir John Strangwick [Strangways,—his brother-in-law,] stipulated for my Lord Digby; Tom Eliot and Jack Crofts, men of small fortunes, for the other; that they should keep the peace during the suit depending in the Star-chamber; the Lords have heard it, and reported their opinions to the King, and there it rests."—*Ibid.* p. 426.

‡ Journals of the House of Commons.

ing your Lordship's further trouble, I remaine

Your Lordship's most humble servant,
LEWIS DYVE.

"To the Right Honourable the Earle of
Bristol at Exeter."

As soon as Colonel Sydenham had taken possession of his recovered garrison, he proceeded to take vengeance on those individuals who had assisted the Royalists in making entry. The examinations taken before his Council of War, are printed in a tract entitled "The last Speeches and Confession of Captain John Cade and John Mills, constable, who were hanged at Weymouth," &c. (4to, pp. 16); and to which is prefixed "an insolent and bould letter sent by Sir Lewis Dyve to Colonell Sydenham," which is well worth quoting here, as it is indeed composed with a boldness of heart and firmness of purpose which seem to have naturally attended the writer on every occasion of difficulty:

"For Master Sydenham at Waymouth.

"Sir,—In your last civill letter, which your trumpetter brought me, you charge me with treacherie, and Fabian Hodder and his wife for intelligencers and traitors. Look but upon your own heart, and there you shall finde that character cleerly written, wherewith you falsely and iniuriously accuse other men. The desire I had to preserve their innocencie from your barbarous inhumanity, was for that I knew their approved loyalty to their Sovereigne was a crime sufficient to make them expect the worst of ills, from a traitor's hand. But do your evil, and heape vengeance on your owne head, by shedding more innocent blood. Paty shall die, deservedly by the law of armes; for having quitted the King's service, wherein he was entertained, and turning rebell. And whereas you threaten others of a higher orbe shall follow him, know this, That, were all my children under the power of your cruelty, I would not be diverted from justice to save their lives. And, for conclusion, be best assured that, if you put to death those innocent persons, I will vindicate their blood, to the utmost of that power wherewith God shall enable me, upon you and yours, without ever giving quarter to any one who hath relation to you, which shall faithfully be performed by him that professeth himselfe your enemye,

LEWIS DYVE.

"Sherborne, the 12 of March 1644."

"To this malepart paper Colonell Sydenham returns" an answer, which is also printed. It is styled "the modest but souldier-like answer;" but,

from the scraps of Latin, "parson-like" would perhaps have been a more appropriate epithet, and it is possible that the Colonel was chiefly indebted to his chaplain for its composition. However that may have been, the modesty of its boasts, the moderation of its taunts and threats, and above all its delicate irony, are certainly too remarkable for its suppression:

"For Sir Lewis Dyve these, at Sherborne Lodge.

"You call my last letter civill, and yet seem to be somewhat angry at it; which I should admire, had I not lately given you sufficient cause, for I must confesse ingeniously, had I livery and seizon of your castle, I should not be so soon dislodged without some indignation, especially if an army of mine own party * stood by and lookt upon it. You desire me to look upon my own heart; which I have done, and find written there in the fairest characters, a true desire of advancing God's honour, maintaining the King's just power, and contending for the privileges of the Parliament at Westminster, and the liberty of the subject; which when I finde you see maliciously opposing and despihtfully stiling treason and rebellion, I am induced to think this age hath produced unpareld monsters, who are (without slander) *pestes humani generis*, for traytor I may not call you, who cannot be possibly guiltie of such a sin in the opinion of Aulicus,† the only author which (it seems by your language) you are verst in.

"You are very tender of shedding innocent blood, and therefore Patie must die; but, good Sir Lewis, for what crime? He served, you say, on your side; I have heard 'twas (as you do) onely as a scribe; and hath since turned rebel, because he would not tamely stand still, whiles you were plundering him. *Heu nefas infanum!* for this, right or wrong, the poor man must suffer, and (setting honesty aside) you will be just for certain. May it please your Worship to be mercifull too, if not to him, yet to me and mine (when we fall into your hands): till when your last experience might remember you that I am as far from fearing, as my present condition is far from needing your quarter, which I hope I shall have an opportunitie to dispute further of with you; whom, or any man in England, I shall answer in this quarrell. In the mean, know that I intend to make a halter of your letter to hang Hodder with; whose crime is the first contrivance of that treachery, which you after (though, blessed be God! but simply) acted to the losse of what you lately

* Alluding to that of Lord Goring.

† Mercurius Aulicus, the Court newspaper.

valued worth a Crown.* Patie you may hang, but will not be able to bury; which may occasion a great mortality amongst you. And therefore be advised to forbear, by him, to whom proclaiming yourself a professed enemy, you have invited me as professedly to subscribe myself,

Yours,
W. SYDENHAM.

"March 25, 1644."

To the account of Sir Lewis Dyve's defence of Sherborne Castle, so fully described in my last, from Sprigge's "*Anglia Rediviva*," nothing additional has occurred. I shall now, as before, leave him in the Tower of London; and in my next bring forward some singular anecdotes of his escape and subsequent re-appearance in arms on the other side of the Irish Channel.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.
(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

THE situation of that islet, called by the ancients Ictis, whence the Cornish Britons brought their tin at low water, to be shipped by the Phœnician merchants, has occasioned much controversy among antiquaries. One supposes it to be St. Michael's Mount; another the Black-rock in Falmouth harbour; a third, St. Nicholas, vulgo Drake's island in Plymouth Sound; a fourth conjures the Isle of Wight into the identical spot; while others with greater probability consider it to have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea.

We are told by Diodorus Siculus, that according to the tide it was either an island or a peninsula. At first sight there certainly does appear a remarkable coincidence betwixt this description and St. Michael's Mount; but when we call to mind the manifold changes

that have, and continually do take place on the sea coast, as well as the testimony of tradition, we shall soon learn it never could have been the Ictis of that writer.

Mount's bay, it is said, was originally land covered with wood. Some years since several trees were found buried in the sand near the Mount†, a proof of the veracity of this tradition; which further tells us, this land ran a considerable way into the sea, and was called the "*Land of Leonesse*," a name supposed to be of Phœnician origin. Risdon also, in the first paragraph of his *Survey of Devon*, says, "That region which geographers account the first of all Britain, and shooteth out furthest into the west, was once reputed the fourth part of this island, and supposed to be a kingdom before the sea swallowed up the land between St. Burian and the islands of Scilly, included under the name of Danmonia, is of later times divided into two parts, known by the names of Devonshire and Cornwall." In the charter granted to the monastery by St. Edward the Confessor, the Mount is termed "*St. Michael's in the wood near the sea*;" its name likewise in the Cornish tongue was *Karreg Luz en Kuz*, i. e. The hoary rock in the wood.

This land of Leonesse was overwhelmed‡ at a remote period by some great convulsion of nature, either by an inundation or an earthquake, perhaps by the agency of both. Sir Christopher Hawkins, in his "*Observations on the Tin trade of the Ancients in Cornwall*," affects to despise this account, because the precise date when it occurred cannot be ascertained, "for we cannot give credit to so extra-

* This alludes to the passage in the intercepted letter of Sir Lewis to the Earl of Bristol (printed in *Italic*).

† This same phenomenon has been observed on different parts of the coast. In Whit-sand-bay, the eastern boundary of which is the Ram-head, where Polwhele places his Grecian factory, an old inhabitant told me that on a clear day, when the tide was very low, a forest might be seen under water, the branches of the trees towards land, and their roots to the sea, as if thrown in that position by the rushing of the waters. While the fleet were lying in Torbay during the late war, a tree of large dimensions was drawn up by the anchor of one of the ships.

‡ Tradition tells us at the time of its occurrence one of the Trevelyan family (now seated in Somersetshire), with much difficulty escaped on horseback (*Drew's Hist. of Cornwall*, p. 15). Fishermen have seen the ruins of houses (so says Carew) between the mainland and the Scilly isles, and while fishing have drawn up pieces of doors and windows.—The Saxon Chronicle mentions a destructive inundation which desolated the southern coasts of England in the eleventh century: might not this have been the one that destroyed the land of Leonesse?

ordinary and supernatural an event, on the mere assertion of a monkish writer, or from a circumstance of so trifling a nature as above described ;" viz. the discovery of the trees. But why should we disbelieve a monk more than Caradoc the Welsh historian, who informs us that Cardigan bay was formed by the inroads of the sea early in the seventh century? Is there any thing more extraordinary or supernatural in an island being destroyed on the Cornish coasts by an earthquake, than that one should arise out of the ocean among the Azores, from the same cause? Had it indeed been the legend of St. Michael's wonderful appearance* on the mount, he might have doubted; as such idle stories, it is well known, were invented by the different monasteries to impose on the credulous, and by that means increase their riches. But no advantage could accrue to the monks from the forgery of this story of the inundation. For my own part, I regard the monkish historians as much more worthy of respect than they are generally allowed to be; nor do I doubt them, except where the aggrandizement of their particular house seems to be the sole reason (and that is easily discovered) for their statements.

Presuming, therefore, that St. Michael's Mount cannot be the long sought Ictis, I shall now proceed to examine the claims of the other competitors.

Those who favour the Black-rock, do so because the river Fal is in the centre of the mining district; but, reply their opponents, it is at a distance from any other rock, and scarcely above water at low tide. Both these arguments are fallacious, for it clearly appears from Diodorus, that Ictis was near the promontory of Bolerium† (Land's end). Even had we not his

authority, I should not be inclined to reject its claim for the latter reason, because the encroachment of the sea might have reduced it to what it is, and left the bare rock, as it were, a monument of its triumph.

The pretensions of Drake's Island are equally objectionable, and those who defend them, cannot be acquainted with the Tamer; for, if the Britons worked the mines on the banks of that river, it is not likely they would take the trouble to bring the produce in carts round its different creeks and branches, to this spot, when it could be brought hither with less fatigue in boats.

The Isle of Wight has no one argument in its favour; in the first place, it is too far from the main land. Its size is also against it, for we are led to believe that Ictis was only a small islet where the tin was brought for the convenience of being shipped. Lastly, but not the least, is its great distance from even the most eastern parts of the territories of the Danmonii; and it is very improbable they would take this their valuable metal so far through the dominions of a hostile nation to this island, though it might then join the continent of Britain, when they themselves were divided into three tribes continually at variance with each other. Besides, we have no proof that the Phœnicians ever traded so far east as the Tamer, much less there; although a gold coin of that nation was found some years back in Torbay, and Start point is supposed to owe its name to their goddess Astarte.

The only reasonable conclusion to be drawn is, that Ictis was somewhere near the Land's-end (because the oldest mines are in that neighbourhood), but destroyed by some violent commotion of nature, as the Atlantis of Pliny was.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

* This was in the year 495; but the French contend that it was on Mount St. Michael in Normandy.

† "Those Britons who dwell near the promontory of Bolerium, live in a very hospitable, polite manner, which is owing to their great intercourse with foreign merchants. They prepare, with much dexterity, the tin which the country produceth.***When it is refined, they cast it into ingots, in the shape of cubes or dies, and then carry it into an adjacent island, which is called Ictis; for when it is low water, the space between that island and the continent of Britain becomes dry land, and they carry great quantities of tin into it in carts. Here the merchants buy it, and transport it to the coast of Gaul; from whence they convey it overland, on horses, in about thirty days, to the mouths of the Rhone." Quoted by Sir C. Hawkins, p. 50.



J. C. Lacey del.

BRIGHTWELL, co. SUFFOLK.



FONT.



W. J. Miller del.

SWANAGE, co. DORSET.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

THE following topographical notes respecting Brightwell in Suffolk, are from a Manuscript of the time of Charles the Second, presented to the College of Arms in 1803, by the late Lord Thurlow.

"In Brightwell was an antient seat of the family of Jermy, of knights' degree. Francis Jermy was High Sheriff of Suffolk about the year 1587. It was afterwards in the family of Hewett. Sir William Hewett, Knight, sold it to Sir Anthony Wingfield of Letheringham, Bart. Sir Richard Wingfield, son of Sir Anthony, sold it to Thomas Essington, Esq. a merchant, who lives in it this year (1655), and was since High Sheriff of Suffolk (1657).

"In 1594 Mr. Tillotson found these arms in the Church: Gules, three ducal crowns Or (Bishoprick of Ely). Gules, three chevrons Or, impaling, Argent, a fess nebule Gules between six crosses botone fitchie. Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable, three rammes heads cabosed of the 1st., 'the last I saw there anno 1662, but no other.' Thomas Essington, Esq. hath repaired, at his owne charge, the almost ruined Church (see Plate II.), built anew the steeple, and in a comely sort, built seats in the Church and chancel. Under the chancel is a very faire vault, on the mouth whereof lies a marble, which hath engraven on it 'the Essingtons' vault.' In the chancel bee two small monuments of alabaster, exceedingly comely and faire, which were the work of a German, whose ancestors were Italians. The smallest, on the south side, is for Thomas Essington, who was borne April 10th, 1652, and dyed August 26th, 1656. The other at the east end is for Anne Essington, who dyed Sept. 11, 1660, in the yeare of her age 17. These were two of the children of Thomas Essington, Esq. and of Anne his wife, who was daughter of John Janson of Ashbye Ledger, in Northamptonshire, Esq. Their children yet (1662) living be John, Martha, and Samuel.

"Brightwell Hall is a faire and large house, built of brick. I saw this yeare (1662) therein several coats of arms, among which were De la Pole, Azure, a fess between three leopards' faces Or, quartering Fitz Alan. Gules, a lion rampant Or, quartering Scroop. Argent, two lions passant Gules. Ermine, a

bend countercompone Argent and Sable, impaling Mowbray. Argent, three bears' heads coupes Gules, impaling Argent, a fess between two chevrons Gules. Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable three rammes heads cabosed of the 1st, armed Or, impaling Andrew. Argent, on a bend cottized Sable, three mullets as the 1st. These, with others, in another window in the Hall." John Cavell was seated at Brightwell Hall in Suffolk, and left Agnes his sole daughter and heiress, married to — Lampet, circa 1 Edw. II."

To the foregoing may be added, that the fret work is beautifully varied on each side of the octagon font (see the Plate). The date on the communion plate is 1651.

The Barnardiston family, succeeding that of Essington, were for many years lords of this domain, as were another branch of the family (the most antient of the equestrian dignity in the kingdom, having flourished in a direct line for twenty-seven generations,) of the estate and seat at Kedington or Ketton in Suffolk. About the year 1730 Brightwell Hall was taken down, on the site of part of which is a farmhouse. The property afterwards passed to the family of Shaw; then to John Vernon, Esq. who died in May 1818; subsequently to Sir Robert Harland of Naeton and Wherstead, Bart. in whose possession, in health and prosperity, may it long remain!

A very curious and scarce print, 1-64 by 1-14, engraved by J. Kip, from a drawing of Knyff, gives a bird's-eye view of the mansion, the out buildings, plantations, and a large piece of water attached to it. Of this I have a drawing by Mr. Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge; a water-coloured drawing from an elevated spot on the south side of the village leading to Naeton, copied from an oil painting by Mr. Constable, of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, in possession of Sir Robert Harland; and an oval engraved portrait of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, by R. White, in 1700. This gentleman (styled in his burial entry "the Honourable") born 1620, was a conspicuous character in his county, and died Nov. 1707, without issue. He married, first, a daughter of Joseph Brand of Edwardstone, co. Suffolk, Esq.; 2dly, Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Knt. Lord Mayor of London. His

which so highly embellished the mansions of our ancestors, either in sculpture or stained glass. A striking example of this was the abbey of Font-hill, the armorial insignia of which were scientifically and fully described in your pages by an accomplished member of the College of Arms.

It is not thought necessary or convenient by many that the heralds should in these days exercise their full rights, it being sufficient to remain the legitimate conservators of family honours; and they allege that, were a warrant for a Visitation of London, for instance, to be given, the right of so many to carry coat armour, &c. would be disclaimed, and so many other matters to be adjusted, that it would produce a confusion and discontent not to be counterbalanced by any advantages. Much might be advanced in opposition to this opinion, but further into the question I shall not at present enter. The age of chivalry, a bright æra in British history, has left us much to admire. The armorial bearings of our nobility and gentry attest the valour and worth of those who figured in that age of romantic adventure and virtuous devotion.

The study of the curious and mystical art of emblazonment is both pleasing and useful: to the genealogist, antiquary, and general historian, it is indispensable; and, however we may regret that Mr. Berry's work is not all that could be wished, we must award our meed of praise to the individual who has endeavoured personally to accomplish what was formerly executed by a public body under Royal command.

L.

Mr. URBAN,

Staffordshire Moorlands, Sept. 8.

THE remarks of your Correspondent G. p. 99, upon what appears to be an unsatisfactory performance, will, I presume, lead either to its improvement or its abandonment. Should his strictures have the effect of urging the editor to a more efficient discharge of his duties, a long-lamented chasm in genealogical records will be very happily filled up; but, unless that result be produced, it is highly desirable that the design be at once relinquished; for the mischief of such works is not only that they mislead by their *blunders*, but also that, by pre-occupy-

ing the ground, they deter better qualified persons from entering upon similar undertakings. Whichever result your Correspondent's criticism may bring about, he will have done good service to literature.

In his regret that the admirable system of Visitations should have been suffered to sink into disuse, every one must participate, who duly estimates the importance of orders and degrees in society; who, whether descended of an ancient race, or sprung from a stock of yesterday, still feels a generous anxiety that the memory of the great and good be not suffered to perish; and who knows that few things are better calculated to render men estimable in their own days, than philosophical reflections upon those which are gone. "It is opportune to look back, and contemplate our forefathers. Great examples grow thin, and to be fetched from the passed world. Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long strides upon us."*

To regret the discontinuance of Visitations is, however, all that is left us; for, to expect their renewal in these days of blessed equality, when "every Jack is a gentleman," and Mammon engrosses the homage which in other times was paid to worth, would be both weak and vain. I find from various paragraphs in your 2d volume, that about a century since, there existed an institution called The Court of Honour, with purposes similar to those of the Heralds in their Visitations, but with more contracted powers. Even this has, I believe, been abandoned, and those marks of distinction which once were the enviable rewards of merit, are now usurped with impunity by the meanest of the mean. The plebeian fungus who aims at being considered a man of consequence, has but to make application to the nearest seal-cutter, by whom, forsooth, "arms are found and crests engraved," and straightway, amid the wonder of the ignorant, and the scorn of the better-informed, he issues from Tooley-street or Norton Falgate, invested with the scutcheon of him whose ancestor perchance earned it with his blood on the field of Cressy or Poitiers. In this monstrous state of things, it becomes deeply incumbent upon all heads of families to perform those duties for

* Brown's "Urne-Buriall," 1658.

themselves which the heralds have abandoned, and to place the particulars of their descents securely on record; so that, hereafter, the date of a death or a marriage which occurred in the reign of George III. may not, as is often the case at present, be more difficult to discover than that of one which took place in the days of Elizabeth. "'Tis time to observe occurrences, and let nothing remarkable escape us. The supinuity of elder dayes hath left so much in silence, or Time hath so martyred the records, that the most industrious heads do finde no easie work to erect a new Britannia." *

The nature of the Visitations has been succinctly and clearly described by your Correspondent; but it occurs to me that a somewhat fuller account of so remarkable a by-gone institution will not be devoid of interest to those readers who may not be familiar therewith. The annexed curious details are from a copy of Somerset Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, *penes me*, than which a more convincing proof of the justice of what has been asserted as to the value of such records, could scarcely be produced. The descents are stated with inimitable clearness, and a correctness which has rarely been equalled; while interspersed are numberless extracts from ancient evidences, transcripts of church-notes, trickings of coats, crests, seals, and other materials, invaluable to the county historian. Glover, indeed, was truly what Erdeswicke styles him, "the only sufficient man in his time for armorye and descents in this land;" nor is that praise exaggerated which occurs in Milles's "Titles of Honour," where it is quaintly said of him, "the paines he undertooke to clear the descents and royal pedegrees of our Kings and nobility from the rust and errors of antiquity and ignorance, by unskilful men and times, was more than extraordinary, and hard to be believed:

"But his SOMER (too soone) SET; he scantily saw the sunne;
For now he thought to live, and now his life was dunne."

The detail of the Heralds' proceedings commences thus:

"At theire goeing in Vysitacion.

"The names of the hundreds in such a

sheere as they will visitt, beyng collected out of the Sheryve's books, or the Under-Sheryve's, with all the surnames and Christen names of all sutch as are called or wrytten Knights, Esquyers, and Gentlemen, in the sheere, that beyng taken and gathered, then wrytten in a booke all those names so receayvd, every C [Hundred] by itselfe, which doth sarve them to marke the apearance of all sutch as dothe apeare, (beyngwarned by the Baylye of the saide C, by vertewe of a precept delyvered by the Herald to him) in this maner:

J. M. Knight.

W. T. Esquier.

T. B. Gent^l apparuit.

A. S. Gent^l ignobilis.

F. J. Gent^l apparuit, entred.

J. H. Gent^l nothus.

"Thay doo ryde to evvry Knight's house, and take notice there; as also to sutch Esquyers' as will have them com. The residewe are warned by the Bayly to apeare at the chieifest towne in the Hundreth, at a daye certaine, where the sayde Herald doth resorte to take notyce," &c.

The following is the form of the precept which was delivered to the Bailiff, as stated above:

"To John Berwick, Baylif of the hundreth of Cudlestone, in the county of Stafford; or to his deputi or deputies:

"Thes are to require you, and in the Queene's Maiestie's name, to charge and commande you, that forthwith, vppone the sight hereof, you warne these Esquires and Gentlemen whose names are herevnder written, personally to apeare before mee, Somersett, Maresshall and Deputi to Noroy King of Armes, at Staford, on Thursday, being the _____ day of _____, at nyne of the clocke before noone, the same day, whearat I do entend to sitt for the better registring of all the gentellmen within the said hundred; and that they bring with them suche armes and creastes as thay now use and beare, wth their petegrees or descents, and such of there evidence, or matter of record and credit, as may (if need so require) ivstifye the same; to th' entent that I, knowing how they vse and challenge the names of esquires and gentlemen, and beare their armes, may according make entrance therof, and record the same; or else to proseed as the vertue of my commission bindeth me in that behaulfe. Also, will suche of them as haue reaceaued either armes, creastes, or pedegrees, of onne Wm. Dakines, the late leude vsurper of the office of Noroy King of Armes,* to bring them in,

* It appears that in Elizabeth's reign, several adventurers assumed the title of heralds, for the sake of gaining fees, an abuse which sprung from the practice of dispatch-

* Urne-Buriall, Epis. Ded.

to be cancelled, yf they be vntrewe, and, being found justifiable, to receive the same at my handes with warrantize, as I ame especially commaunded by her Maiestie and the Lordes of her Highnes' most honnorable Priue Counsell. And those that may not commodiously bringe wth them such their evidences, auncient wrytinges, and monumentes, as woulde searue to prove the antiquity of there race and familie, butt shall be desirus to haue me home to there howses, vpon the signification of such there desires, for furtherance of her Maiestie's searuite, I will make my repaire vnto them, so soone as conveniently I may. Hearof chardge them not to fayle, as thay will avoyd the perill that may ensue of any their contempres herin!—Geuen at Staford, vnder the seale of the office of Norroy, the ... day of July, anno D'ni, 1583, in the 25th year of the reigne of our gracious Soueraigne Lady, Queen Elizabeth."

The nature of the procedure which was adopted to "disclaim" the unlucky wights who were unable to justify their assumption of the title of Esquire or Gentleman, may be gathered from Somerset's Proclamation, by which

"they are by me admonished no more from hensforth to use or take vppone them the name and title, vppone such further payne and perill as by the Earle Marshall of England is to bee inflicted and layd vpon them. And, for that purpose, the Shirife, and Clarkes of the Asises, and of the Peace, of this County, are by mee to bee admonished to forbear hereafter to write or call them by that name or title; wherof allso, as my Com^{mission} bindeth mee, I thought good hereby to aduertise all other her Ma^{ties} good and louing subiectes of this Hundred, that, as thay tender her Highnes' pleasure and desire in this behaulfe, they from hensforth shonne and avoyde the like, and forbear to use, in any wrytting or otherwise, the addition of an Esquire or Gentelman, unles they bee able to stande vnto and iustify the same by the lawe of Armes, and the lawe of the Realme."

Following this proclamation are

"THE NAMES of those that in the tyme of this Visitac'n of Staffordshire have made no profe of their gentry, bearinge no armes, and yet, before-tyme, had called and wrytten themselves Gentlemen; and were therefor

disclaymed in the chiefe places of the Hundredes whear thay dwell."

As the List of Names would occupy a considerable space, and possesses only a local interest, I shall not transcribe it, but merely remark that the delinquents in the Hundred of Pirehill were disclaimed at Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stone; those in Tottonslow, at Uttoxeter; those in Offlow, at Lichfield; those in Seisdon, at Wolverhampton; and those in Cuddleston, at Stafford. The ceremony observed is thus described:

"The names, beyng wrytten on a sheete of papure, with fayer great letters, was caryed by the Baylyfe of the Hundred, and one of the Harauld's men, to the chiefe Towne of that Hundred, wheare, in the chiefe place thearof, the Harauld's man redd the names (after crye made by the Baylye, and the people gathered), and then pronounced openly, by the sayd Baylye, every man's name severally conteyned in the sayd bill. That don, the Baylye set the sayd Byll of Names on a poste, faste with waxe, whear it may stand drye, so it bee, as aforesayd, in the chieffest place of the sayd Towne."

It can scarcely be questioned that this exposure was a bitter mortification to many of the parties, or that they and their descendants would do their utmost to suppress the memory of a circumstance so grating to their vanity, and so gratifying to their inferiors, who naturally enjoyed the humiliation of the upstarts. Looking into a transcript of Glover's Visitation among the Harl. MSS. (1415), I found that the last name in the above-mentioned list of *Disclaimed* had been carefully obliterated, no doubt by some one of the family; but, as numberless unmutated copies exist, the precaution was fruitless, and they who are curious about the matter may readily ascertain that the name expunged was "John Coleman of Cannock." A more striking instance of the industry, as unavailing as it is mischievous, which is often exercised to suppress some unpleasant fact, is the following. In another

ing persons called Precursors, into the several counties, to collect materials for those who were about to make Visitations. The College of Arms used great efforts to punish these interlopers, and prevent a repetition of their offences. A warrant (dated 31 Dec. 1597) was issued by Lord Essex, then Earl Marshall, directing Robert Tresswell, Somerset, to apprehend one W. Dawkins (the person mentioned above), "a notable dealer in armes, and maker of false pedigrees," for which offences he had, about 20 years before, been deprived of one of his ears; and a year previous, had been apprehended and imprisoned for the same cause. A warrant was also issued for the apprehension of Christopher Dawkins, his son, and Edward Waterhouse, falsely styling themselves servants to Clarenceux. See *re of this in Camden, temp. Eliz. and Noble's "College of Arms."*

copy of the aforesaid Visitation (Harl. MSS. 1570), the leaf paged 69, which contained the descent in a direct line of the Unwyns, has been torn out, and on the opposite page there occurs the annexed memorandum relating to the circumstance:

"Nov. 4, 1711. Mr. Bale, perusing this book, told me that in certain Books of the College of Arms, one part of this pedigree of Unwyn is also torn out, being y^e same with what was written upon p. 69. He says further, that he had observed folio 69 of this book to be missing some years since, while it was in y^e possession of Mr. Comyns. The whole pedigree is still remaining in John Withie's book*, having escaped the hands of those Plagiaries."

Commensurate with the strictness of Heraldic discipline was of course the degree of value set upon its distinctions, and of the vexation felt by those would-be gentry who fell under the ban of its *Disclaimer*; but when, from the influx of wealth, and the corruption or carelessness of the Heralds, the title of Esquire or Gentleman had sunk into an empty name, claimed by and conceded to every purse-proud pretender, their anathemas excited no feeling but indifference. Prefixed to St. George's Visitation of our County, 1614, which is next in succession to that of Glover in 1583, there is a list of near 200 "Gentlemen," about one fourth of whom have the epithet *ignobilitis* affixed to their names, but I have never found that any of their descendants thought it worth to attempt a concealment of the circumstance, after the fashion of the Colemans of Cannock.

To return, however, from this digression. On those who did not attend the Herald's session, a notice of further proceedings was thus served:

"To Mr. A. B. of —

"Forasmuch as you have refused to make your appearance before me, Somerset, Marshall or Norroy King of Armes, at Cheddle, whereas I lately sat in Comysion, for the registringe of the Gentellmen within the Hundred of Totmonslowe, accordinge to such warninge as was given you by the Baylyff of the same Hundred in that behaulf, I am, of dutie, to proceede with you as my Comysion bindeth me in such cases of contempt. These are therefore to require you, and, in the Queene's Maiestie's name, to chardge and comma'de you, to ap-

peare personally before the Right Honourable George Earle of Shrewsburye, Earle Marshall of England, upon the 12th daye of October next ensuinge the date hearof; there to answere vnto, and yeald the reason of this youre disobedience and contempt; before whom (as by an especiall clause and branche of my saide comysion it is ordered) the same to bee harde and determined. And hearof sayle you not, as you will avoide the further perill that may ensewe.

"Given at Cudleston, vnder the Seale of Noroy, the 20th day of August, An^o D'm'i 1583, in the 25th yeare of the Raygne of oure moste gracious Soueraigne Ladie, Queene Elizabeth."

Such was the nature of an institution which "the wisdom of our ancestors," as it is sneeringly styled, deemed of no slight importance, but which is eminently calculated to call forth the scoffs of our present enlightened days. Whether good policy should have suffered "the cheap rewards of merit" to become the prey of every insolent pretender, and of consequence utterly valueless, the reader must determine for himself. I, for one, am so old-fashioned in my ideas, as to think that it was ill-judged in the outset, and will be more mischievous in the result than superficial observers may readily imagine.

JAMES BROUGHTON.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

IT is one of the most useful objects of the Gentleman's Magazine to collect those notices of distinguished families which accidentally present themselves in genealogical inquiries; and the value of these *disjecta membra* depends upon the extent of the information they afford, the importance of the errors they correct, and the rank and repute of the persons to whom they refer.

These considerations justify me, it is hoped, in sending you the following particulars relative to the ancient house of ARUNDELL of TRERICE in Cornwall, the representative of which, Richard Arundell, esq. was created Baron Arundell of Trerice in 16 Car. II.

Sir John Arundell of Trerice, Vice-Admiral of Cornwall, and some time Esquire of the body to Henry the Eighth, the great grandfather of the first Baron of Trerice, died in the 3rd Eliz. Amongst several other children he is stated to have had Robert Arundell of Methadarma in Cornwall, who is thus noticed in a distinct or separate

* i. e. another transcript of Glover's Visitation, by John Withie, the Arms-painter, Harl. MSS. 1077.

pedigree in the original Visitation of that county in the British Museum : *

Robert Arundell, 2 sonne — Elizabeth, dau. of
of Sir John Arundell of } William Clopton
Camborne. } of Stafford.

Nothing appears from this entry to create a suspicion of the legitimacy of the said Robert Arundell, though he is wholly omitted in the Trerice pedigree; but unquestionable evidence exists to prove that he was a *natural son*, and, as the fact tends to correct the last Visitation of Cornwall, it is deserving of attention.

By a deed of feoffment, dated 4th of January, 1 Edw. VI. 1547-8, recited in the inquisition taken after the death of Sir John Arundell anno 3 Eliz. the said Sir John Arundell enfeoffed Thomas Arundell of Leigh, John Polwhele, and John Coysworth, and their heirs, of divers lands, and amongst others *Metherdarva*, in trust for this Robert Arundell, who in the said deed is described "*Roberto Arundell filio meo bastardo*," and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue to John Arundell, lawful son of the said Sir John and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the daughters of the said Sir John, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir John for ever.

By another deed dated 26 January, 2 Eliz. 1560, which is also recited in the same inquisition, the said Sir John Arundell enfeoffed the trustees above mentioned, jointly with this Robert Arundell, under the like designation, of divers lands in trust for the said John Arundell son of Sir John and his heirs.

This Robert Arundell was one of his putative father's executors, and was twice married; first, to Elinor, daughter of — Southwood, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Clopton, of the county of Stafford, the representative of the ancient family of that name, and of Sir Hugh Clopton, who built the bridge of Stratford-upon-Avon. By her Mr. Arundell had a numerous family, and the lands of Methadarva, which were settled on him by the above-mentioned deed,

descended to his posterity. His present representative, being his heir general, as well as heir male, is William Arundell Harris Arundell, of Kenegie in Cornwall, and Lifton in Devon, esq. whose grandfather assumed the name of Harris. The present Mr. Arundell has, however, lately re-assumed the name of Arundell, but exhibits the anomaly of bearing the coat of Harris, in the first quarter, no arms having been assigned to his ancestor, Robert Arundell, at the Visitation; and the proof of his illegitimacy, which has been lately discovered, of course prevents the College of Heralds from assigning him the arms of Arundell of Trerice, without all the usual distinctions of bastardy. There is, however, cause to believe that the said Robert Arundell used the coat of his father, without any abatement, as I have in my possession a silver seal of that family, which is at least as old as the reign of Elizabeth, and which came into my hands, I presume, in consequence of my descent from his daughter Grace, who married Robert Trestreane of Trenowa in Cornwall, so that I can have no other motive for establishing this stain on his birth, than the desire to correct error.

These facts show also upon what total want of foundation reports are often circulated. At the time of the late Coronation it was commonly said, that Mr. Arundell Harris was about to claim the barony of Arundell of Trerice, or to found a pretension to the revival of that honour in his person as the heir male of that ancient family; whereas it appears that that dignity was limited to the heirs male of the body of the individual created Baron Arundell of Trerice by Charles the Second, and became extinct in 1768, on the death of his great grandson John the fourth Baron; and, moreover, that Mr. Harris Arundell's descent is from an illegitimate line, through which he could derive no pretension to the honours of that house; hence it is quite impossible such an idea could have entered that gentleman's head.

The legal representatives of the Lords Arundell of Trerice are I.T.P. Bettesworth Trevanion, of Carhayes in Cornwall, esq. and the Hon. Ada Byron, daughter and heiress of the late Lord Byron, they being the descendants of the body of Anne or Agnes, the only sister that left issue of Richard the first Baron Arundell. H.

* Harleian MS. 1162, f. 83. In the copy of that Visitation in the College of Arms, C. i. f. 328, he is thus entered:

Johannes Arundell Miles de ...

Robertus Arundell de Cam — Elizabeth, filia
borne in comit. Cornu. — Willⁱ Clopton
bⁱne Miles 2 filius. — de Stafford.

SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY
PLEASURES.—No. XVI.

(Continued from Part i. p. 502.)

IN support of the thesis advocated at the commencement of these Speculations,—the precedence, at once, in rank and in pleasure, of a life devoted to the higher exercises of the mind,—we have cited divers authorities which, both from the native bias of their dispositions, and their actual experience, were well competent to judge. The suffrage of those whose talents we respect, has often, it is obvious, a more than ordinary weight in the formation of our own opinions; and when backed by our individual experience, we feel ready to pronounce of these pursuits, that the pleasures thence imported are more than visionary, that they are in truth real, substantial, and abiding.

The contemplation of Books, and of Nature, in all her endless varieties, have alike a share in generating these consolations, and furnishing occupation congenial to the exigencies and dispositions of a thinking mind. In reading men through the spectacles of books, as Dryden terms it, in studying their varied humours, talents, and erudite acquirements, the mind seems expatiating amongst its kindred sympathies and associations. But in the wild arena of Nature, the mind is lost amidst her boundless extent and matchless variety. In the labyrinth of her infinite forms and complex associations, the individual, bewildered in the process of analysis and arrangement, is constrained, sometimes momentarily, to suspend his research, while he gives a range to feelings of wonder and astonishment. "The more diligent our search, the more accurate our scrutiny," says a writer, who has been dignified with the name of the English Aristotle, "the more only are we convinced that our labours can never finish, that subjects inexhaustible remain behind still unexplored. Hence," he continues, "the mind, truly wise, quitting the study of *particulars*, as knowing their multitude to be infinite and incomprehensible, turns its intellectual eye to what is general and comprehensive, and through *generals* learns to see and recognize whatever exists."

It is however equally certain, that in order to attain to a competent accu-

racy in the knowledge of *generals*, an extensive, unremitting study of *particulars* is indispensable; and a writer no less eminent in talent in the English language, has remarked, that all our accurate knowledge, connected with physics, is built on "*particulars*," and that, when we make it "*general*," we make it precarious. In the work of research, connected with our knowledge in physiology, in analytic discovery, connected with the processes of nature, the moderns stand on a pinnacle of glory immeasurably above the ancients, although even now, an aspiring disciple of Bacon, on the other hand, might say that we ourselves have scarcely yet passed the threshold of experimental enquiries concerning Physics. "From the age of Aristotle to that of Des Cartes," exclaims M. Thomas, "I perceive an interval of two thousand years; the thinking power, like a stream lost in the desert, re-appears in other climes and under other skies." "Has the human intellect," asks the eloquent eulogist of the Cartesian founder, "its periods of sleep and death, as well as of life and activity? or is the faculty of thought so sparingly bestowed?"

That the human mind, in its powers and energies, so far as it is connected with its active display in the investigation of truth, should have slumbered for so many ages, until Bacon and others again quickened its dormant faculties, and displayed, drawn out in lengthened perspective, the exhaustless field of Nature, is a problem doubtless in the history of the development of genius, which still admits of curious speculation.

The middle ages, on the other hand, not unfrequently afforded, in a pre-eminent degree, the leisure and opportunity for the prosecution of these investigations. The student who revolves at once the varieties and the complex sources of Literary pleasures, and who alike considers the influence which natural objects are wont to have upon the curious and observant mind, devoted to a life of contemplation, may perhaps retrospect with some slight surprise on *some* of these periods. In our own island, among our ancestors, during the greater part of the 13th and 14th centuries, *before* the contests of the Two Roses involved society in all

the horrors and animosities of civil discord, the views of by no means a very small portion of its inhabitants might be almost supposed to have invoked enquiry, and speculated on the various and ramified appearances which nature continually unfolded to their senses. A Bacon, it is true, had not then arisen;—a pervading and comprehensive mind, which should bring to the work of experimental enquiry a determination to reject every thing of hypothesis, for which something in the shape of proof was not adduced, was wanting to guide the vagrant fancies of the human mind; but learning lacked not its multitudes, either among its votaries or its patrons.

Sunk in the lore of their earlier traditions, the monks, buried in the recesses of their monasteries, secluded from the world and its pursuits, had ample *leisure* for these inquiries. The religious houses which covered the face of the country, afforded to leisure and talent a worthy asylum; and from the swarms which flocked to them, an observer might have been almost tempted to predict an opening spirit which would pave the way to a higher state of knowledge, and exercise of intellect. Lives devoted to leisure and study are not unfrequently appropriated to further views than those for which they more exclusively associate. But, alas! the film, as it should seem, had not yet dropped from the intellectual vision of our ancestors. Had the light of the times permitted, the *opportunities* of the periods at which we have pointed were such as abundantly to have introduced an age of intellect, and a thirst for higher attainments. But, instead of high and varied speculations on human nature, in all its varied relations, we find intellect, said to be of the first-rate order in these early days, evaporating in puerile enquiries, obsolete fancies, and dry scholastic questions, which could never, in the remotest degree, accelerate the real and practical increase of knowledge. A Duns Scotus, an Aquinas, an Albert, an Occam, gifted with the same leisure and opportunities, in an age when the stimulating spirit of active experiment had begun the study of Physics *de novo*, would doubtless have shone most eminently among our more recent and celebrated mathematicians and naturalists. As we now, however, view *our dusty tomes* with listless indif-

ference, so it may be said that the greater part of their contemporaries, who trod the cloistered halls of our abbeys and monasteries in those periods, were abandoned to the most shameful mental inactivity, as well as the most scandalous vices.

In the times of Erasmus, when our eighth Henry, by a sweep of his pen, at once demolished all these venerable institutions, it would be difficult to deny that establishments, formed for nurseries of science as well as schools of piety, were frightfully corrupted, and utterly perverted from the original intentions of their founders. The writings of Erasmus, a liberal and elegant scholar, (and so far from being a rigid censor of Ecclesiastical delinquency, he has, on the contrary, been complained of as a latitudinarian in religious matters,) might be abundantly cited in support of these shameful aberrations of folly. The history of the suppression of monastic institutions, to be found in Burnet and elsewhere, prove that the dim recesses of Gothic halls, which might perchance have once echoed to the hallowed tread of Roger Bacon or Peter Abelard, and which from their example should have been sacred to Philosophy and the Muses, tended to generate in their abuse every vicious and benighting propensity which could degrade the human mind.

But after the lapse of five centuries from the epoch in which men began to re-assert their title to the province of thinking, which the barbarians who overthrew the western empire seem to have totally arrested, true science once again reared its head in primitive loftiness; and modern experiments, of which the first Bacon struck out the first outline, have been attenuated with a perseverance and ardour wholly unknown among mankind, until the æra of the second Bacon. The Schoolmen who, during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, dispensed throughout Europe the learning of their day, were doubtless, both in their knowledge and the clearness of their intellectual vision, vastly below the standard of the ancients in Natural Philosophy.

But whoever contemplates the Greek philosophy, as unfolded in the elaborated works of Cudworth and Brucker, with an especial reference to Physics, must immediately see that there, too, speculation more than experiment

formed its basis. The transcendent genius of many of its distinguished votaries we admire; but, except Aristotle, few of its inquirers did more than hypothesize upon the various objects which met their gaze in this wide universe. Their moral philosophers, who, from the times of Hesiod, occupy an illustrious place in the history of human opinions, seeing the futility and incertitude which attended most of these speculations, were, some of them, hence induced to teach that man's highest knowledge only tended to read him this humiliating lesson, that *nothing could be known*, an aphorism, however, by the bye, which the learned Grotius, in his "*De Jure Belli et Pacis*," deprecates as foolish and unmeaning.

The ancients, however, taught, and justly, that truth lay at the bottom of a well; and our Bacon has, on this subject, very pertinently remarked, that "whoever among the moderns shall, contrary to this declaration, take it for granted that truth lies on the surface of the ground, and is rash and dogmatic in decision, will quickly fall into all manner of difficulties. If he begin," he adds, "with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but if he begin with doubts, and has the patience to bear them awhile, he shall end in certainties." It may here perhaps be said, that a philosopher may easily push his attenuated inquiries so as to be beset with doubts, where no reasonable doubt seems to exist (thus impeding instead of advancing knowledge); and the example of Hume, eminent among others, will be cited. But Hume's peculiar province, it may be observed, was morals and metaphysics, not natural philosophy; and Bacon, probably, had here more especial reference to the empire of physics.

And as, in the progress of these our attempts to illustrate the pleasures incident to the human mind devoted to habits of contemplation, in a life of literary leisure, we have pursued a course indicative of one general design in writing, we may, perhaps, without impertinent analysis, diverge into some notice connected with Physiology. And here, the field is vast and almost indefinite. In its innumerable details and relations the mind is almost lost at once in the comprehensiveness of its general relations, and the aggregation of its parts; but amidst the astounding

variety which it unfolds, some strike by their prominence. Geographers who have traversed our globe, and Naturalists who have ascertained by the philosophy of experiment the phenomena which it evolves, both in its atmosphere and below its superficies, are alike, in their books, sometimes pregnant with deep interest to the reader. The Traveller, alive to philosophic analysis, whilst exploring its various regions, gleans likewise, it may be thought, its new and teeming appearances in the spirit and temper of one of the most talented and indefatigable of investigators, Baron Humboldt. "From the time we entered the torrid zone," he remarks, while describing the phenomena of the southern hemisphere, "we were never wearied in admiring, every night, the beauty of the southern sky, which, as we advanced towards the south, opened new constellations to our view. We feel an indescribable sensation," he exclaims, "when, on approaching the equator, and particularly on passing from one hemisphere to the other, we see those stars which we contemplated from our infancy, progressively sink, and finally disappear. The grouping of the stars of the first magnitude, some scattered nebulae rivalling in splendour the milky way, and tracks of space remarkable for their extreme blackness, gives a particular physiognomy to the southern sky. This sight fills with admiration even those who, uneducated in the branches of accurate science, feel the same emotion of delight in the contemplation of the heavenly vault as in the view of a beautiful landscape or a majestic site. A traveller," he adds, "has no need of being a botanist to recognize the torrid zone on the meagre aspect of its vegetation; and without having acquired any notions of astronomy, without any acquaintance with the celestial charts of Flamsteed and De la Caille, he feels he is not in Europe when he sees the immense constellation of the ship, or the phosphorescent clouds of Magellan arise on the horizon. The heaven and the earth, every thing in the equinoctial regions, assumes an exotic character."

But the Naturalist who traces the globe with the inquiry of a sage, and who wishes to throw light upon the grand points of its mutual relations and economy, will often descend beneath its superficies to view its internal order;

which had been erected as a trophy of the above victory.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Castor was a royal manor, and from the number of its mills must have been a very populous *burgh*. It had a hall or baronial residence, and appears to have possessed a jurisdiction over nineteen surrounding villages and hamlets. The church at this period was endowed with forty acres of land in the demesne; sixty acres in the lordship of Grassby; two villanes, one mill, and the soke of one hundred and twenty acres in Hundon. It was claimed by the Bishop of Lincoln, but the jury of the Wapentake found that it had been given in alms to the church of St. Mary in Lincoln. It still enjoys a peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the adjoining parishes of Clixby and Holton le Moor, and the hamlets of Hundon, Fonaby, and Audleby. The King's vassals laid claim to many tolls which were not demanded in the time of Edward the Confessor; including bread, fish, skins, &c. These tolls were doubtless valuable, extending, as they did, over such a populous track of country; and the opulence of the inhabitants may be estimated from the fact, which is authenticated by the Pipe Rolls in the Exchequer, that in the 33 Hen. II. the town of Castor was tallaged at 31l. 6s. 8d.; an enormous sum in those days, when the average annual value of land was considerably under sixpence an acre; and in the last year of Richard I. as we learn from the same authority, the burgh of Castor, (*Castre, Lind.*) paid twenty marks towards the subsistence of sergeants who were in his Majesty's service.

A curious tenure occurs at Clixby in the soke of Castor, which is thus recorded by Blount: "John de Clixby, parson of the church of Symondesburne, acknowledged himself to hold a messuage and three oxgangs and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in Clixby in the county of Lincoln, of the King *in capite, by the service of one knightcap or hood, and one falcon, to be paid to the King yearly at Michaelmas, for all services; which said knightcap was appraised at one half-penny.*" (De termino Trin. a^o 33 Edw. III. Rot. 1.)

The church has been built within the area of the ancient fortress, and consists of a nave with aisles, a south

transept, a chancel, and tower at the west end. The latter is not particularly lofty, but standing on an elevated site, it is a picturesque object when viewed from the open country on the west. It has three stages separated by string courses, and is supported by graduated buttresses which diminish to the top, and a smaller one in the centre of the lower stage, which has been recently erected to prevent the damage which it was apprehended the tower would sustain without the aid of such an appendage. Behind this supplementary buttress appear the remains of a Norman or Saxon doorway with the zigzag ornament. The upper stages have each windows, and the tower is crowned with an embattled parapet and four crocketed pinnacles, and decorated with grotesque figures projecting from the angles and centre of the cornice.

The south façade has a plain porch, which is not frequently used, as the principal entrance is from the north. Here are also four windows in the nave aisle, one of four and the rest of three lights, with trefoil heads and recesses; and four others of a similar description in the clerestory. The parapet of the nave is embattled. At the east end is a plain window of five lights, inserted probably about the year 1806, when the church underwent a thorough repair. On the north is a porch; and windows both in the lower and upper stories to correspond with those on the south side. In this porch I have many times witnessed the following curious ceremony that is performed every year as a tenure by which an estate is held at Broughton near Brigg. On Palm Sunday, during the time of Divine Service, the tenant presents himself in the porch, furnished with a huge whip having a heavy thong of white leather, called a *gad*, from its length probably, the ancient *gad* in this county being a measure of ten feet. When the officiating Minister commences reading the first lesson, the man deliberately cracks his giant whip three times, till he makes the fabric ring with the sound; and then wrapping the thong round the handle, together with some twigs of the quicken tree or mountain ash (*sorbus aucuparia*), and fixing a purse containing a small sum of money (twenty-four silver pennies, according to the tenure,) to the upper end of it, he proceeds into

the church, and places himself in front of the reading desk until the commencement of the second lesson, when he kneels upon a cushion and waves the purse backwards and forwards over the clergyman's head, until the lesson is concluded; after which he retires to the chancel during the remainder of the service. The whip and its appendages are then deposited in a farmhouse at Hundon; and as a new one is furnished every year, most of the neighbouring gentlemen are possessed of specimens of this curious instrument.

The interior of the church is plain, and almost without character. The nave is supported by slender columns with pointed arches, and the chancel is ceiled like a modern drawing-room. Behind the altar table is the Decalogue, guarded on each flank by formidable figures of Moses and Aaron, standing under painted canopies of English architecture. On a slab at the entrance of the chancel are these arms: on a bend three mullets; and a brass plate with a Latin inscription to the memory of John Dusteby, who died in the year 1450, and Joan his wife; and another to Godfrey Carington, who was forty-four years Vicar of Castor, and Anne his wife; both of whom died in 1670. In the wall of the north aisle is an arched recess, containing, it is presumed, a monumental statue or tomb; but it is so completely boxed up with boards, that no part of the contents is visible. What are the churchwardens about to suffer such a proceeding? Under a pew in the same aisle is the effigies of a recumbent lady with her head resting on a richly sculptured cushion. Stukely says, "In the church is a monumental effigies in stone of a knight of the name of Hundon; another of a lady; another of a knight of St. John of Jerusalem, cross-legged." One of these knights probably reposes in a happy oblivion, ensconced in the above-named wooden case; the other I did not see.

In the vestry, which occupies the south transept of the church, are several mural monuments in tolerable preservation. On the east wall is an alabaster figure of a gentleman kneeling, with his hands elevated in the attitude of prayer, and a helmet before him. The inscription is as follows, in Roman capitals:

"Hic iacet Edwardus Maddison, miles, filius Christopheri et nepos Gulielmi de Untham in com. Dunelmensi ar. qui duxit in uxorem An'a filiam Will'. Roper de Eltham in com. Cant. ar. et de eadem genuit Edwardum, Christopheru', Joanne', Alicium, et quadragesimo an'o ætatis suæ obiit die Februarii, an'o salutis 1553."

Round the monument are these shields: I. Quarterly, 1. a chevron between three birds; 2. defaced; 3. barry of four, in chief three roundels; 4. barry of six: II. a chevron between three birds, a crescent for difference; impaled with a chevron between six cross crosslets: III. the same, impaling defaced. IV. the same, impaling defaced. V. the same, impaled with a fess between three horses statant.

In the west wall are monuments to the memory of Thomas Allenby, who died in the year 1771; and Susanna, the wife of Christopher Hildyard, and daughter of Thomas Allenby, who died in 1778. Also a mural monument with this inscription:

"Hic iacet Katherina una filiaru' Radolphi Bosseville de Bradborne in com. Kant. ar. uxor Edwardi Maddison ar. et nepotis Edwardi Maddison mil. quæ die obitus 1691, reliquit quatuor filios, et totidem filias, Rodolphu', Clemente', Thomam, Edvardu', Anna', Jana', Fide', Dorothea', qui equidem Ed'us ar. obiit apud Ashborn in com. Derbise, 18 Decemb. an. D'ni 1619."

Round the monument are these coats.—I. Quarterly, 1. a chevron between three birds; 2. defaced; 3. barry of four, in chief three roundels; 4. barry of six. II. a chevron between three birds, impaled with a fess between six cross crosslets. III. the same, impaling defaced. IV. the same, impaled with a fess between three trefoils slipped. V. the same, impaled with a fess between three horses statant.

On the same wall is a monument to the memory of William Fields, who died in 1732.

The hill on which Castor is situated, is very fruitful in springs of excellent water; but the most remarkable is in an obscure situation adjoining the church-yard, at the end of Duck-street, and is known by the name of the Cypher Spring, from *cypher*, (Sax.) pure, as descriptive of the quality of the water. It bursts out with some degree of violence through cavities of the rock at a distance from the ground, and falls like a small cascade. Near this, another spring issues silently from

under the churchyard, and is reputed, how truly I know not, to possess the virtue of healing diseased eyes.

The market is much decayed, owing to a want of the facilities to convey corn and merchandize to London and other places of general consumption, which the neighbouring market towns possess in the rivers and canals which communicate immediately with the German Ocean; for the navigable cut from the Ancholme to Kelsey affords but little convenience in these respects to the inhabitants of Castor; but the fairs are still deservedly popular, and frequented by cattle dealers from all parts of the kingdom. These fairs are for sheep, horses, and horned cattle, and are held three times a year; on the Friday and Saturday before Palm and Whit Sundays, and after old Michaelmas day; and there are fortnight markets for stock from Palm to Whitsun fair, and one or two after Michaelmas.

In the year 1630 the Rev. Francis Rawlinson, Rector of South Kelsey, by his will dated 20 Dec. devised to certain feoffees in trust, the sum of 400*l.* to be vested in the purchase of real property, for the foundation of a grammar school at Castor, which should be open to the sons of all the inhabitants, to be instructed in the Greek, Latin, and English languages, as well as writing and arithmetic. The great tithes of Beesby were purchased with this bequest, which produce to the Rev. R. Bowstead, the present head master, about 150*l.* per annum. Subsequently an endowment for an usher was made by William Hansard, esq. and lands in the parish of Cumberworth were purchased, which produce about 60*l.* a year. There is an exhibition at Jesus College, Cambridge, for scholars educated at this school, which has not of late years been used.

Yours, &c.

GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Aug. 8.

THE great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, whose interesting life showed much of the strength and some of the weaknesses of human nature, has truly said, that "life consists not in a series of illustrious actions; the greater part of our time passes in a compliance with necessities, in the performance

of daily duties, in the removal of small inconveniences, in the procurement of petty pleasures; and we are well or ill at ease, as the main stream of life glides on smoothly, or is ruffled by small or frequent interruptions." As your permanent work contains what is useful, as well as ornamental, I beg leave to call public attention to one, and not the least of the "inconveniences" above mentioned; and which all wish to see removed by the only applicable power, an Act of Parliament. Wine is a necessary of life, and even an indispensable medicine. In these times of pressure on incomes, which half a century ago would have been reckoned what they now are not, an article costing three times its former price is rendered still dearer, by means of the deficient vehicle in which it must be procured by numberless consumers who cannot conveniently purchase it in the gross. It is quite unnecessary that certain descriptions of persons should derive an unfair profit greatly detrimental to multitudes of his Majesty's liege subjects. It would be easy to prove, on the common principles of political economy, that the grievance in question is injurious to the public revenue, by preventing a greater consumption of what was ordained "to gladden the heart of man;" but such argument is sufficiently obvious, to require animadversion. It is too well known that what is every day seen and heard of, or what is improperly termed a *quart bottle*, contains no such quantity; and a purchase made under a fallacious supposition of receiving real instead of defective quarts, occasions no small annual loss to families. What is the remedy for so grievous an evil? It is obvious, though it may require a little time to produce a completely practical effect. *By Act of Parliament*, let all bottles (excepting those for containing cider and porter, &c.) be blown, full quarts, or pints, with a mark indicating the same. All sizes under the pint may be permitted; or any size, in white glass, between the quart and pint wine-bottle. A limited number of years may be assigned for selling off wine now purchased in deficient bottles. Sherry, Port, and Madeira, must afterwards be sold in full sized bottles; while all other wines may be optionally purchased, as at present.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tumuli Wiltunenses; a Guide to the Barrows on the plains of Stonehenge. By Sir Richard Colt Hoare. 8vo. p. 50.

SIR R. C. HOARE may be considered as the founder of a new and correct system of Celtic Archæology, by which in process of time we shall have a complete topography of ancient Britain.

The *Tumuli Wiltunenses*, or forms and contents of Barrows, apply we think to the rudest periods, and to manners much resembling those of the American Indians. This is not only shown by the discovery of cromlechs, rocking stones, stone circles, &c. in America, but from the remains found in the barrows, assimilating the gaudy ornaments and trinkets worn by these Indians and the Australasians.

People in a pastoral state reside in plains and vallies, for the sake of pasturage; and Cicero and other Roman authors describe such a state of society as obtaining in certain parts of Britain. But these settlements of Sir R. C. Hoare plainly apply to the preceding state of society, that of the hunter; and are, we think, the best illustration of the manners and habits described by Ossian, and greater proofs of the substantial authenticity of those poems (however embellished and modernized) than any testimony yet adduced. We have formed this opinion of the settlements being those of hunters, from their elevated situations where there was no water,—circumstances inconsistent with a pastoral or grazing state. Add too, that in none of their barrows or settlements, so far as we recollect, has there been found either a shepherd's crook, part of a plough, or of any other tool appertaining to husbandry or agriculture. Sir Richard says,

"That the country abounded in deer of an immense size, is proved by the numerous specimens of horns found in the barrows; and it is singular that we meet with so few bones of sheep and horned cattle." P. 11.

The barrows contain almost wholly the chief weapons, trinkets, and pottery belonging to the deceased, and evidently indicative of his or her rank. We are inclined to think that there were among the Britons potters by

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trade;—from the interment of the whetstones by which they pointed their bone skewers, together with the latter, we apprehend, that this was an art which they exercised themselves. The trinkets and weapons of metal, say the Classical authors, were procured by barter. Among the articles found were cones of jet and amber (p. 26), &c. and as they are unexplained, we shall offer the presumption that they were emblems of the Sun or Belus, or Venus, a presumption founded on the following passage in Mr. Dodwell's *Greece* (i. 36). "In the Museum of Signor Procalinda are cones of Terra Cotta. The following is one:



These cones may probably represent the *μυθρος*; or conic emblem of the Sun, or of Belus, or Venus. Tacitus thus describes the statue of the Paphian Venus, 'Simulachrum Dææ non effigies humana, continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum metæ modo exurgens.' The Sun seems to have been represented under a similar form, and was hence termed 'Alagabalus Deus rotundus'."

Of the present existence of circular British houses, Sir Richard gives us the following account:

"During my researches in North Wales, I saw some very perfect specimens of British huts on the summit of Pen Maen Mawr; they were circular, formed of stone, without cement, in the form of a cone, with a small entrance, resembling the huts of the Hot-tentots." Pp. 11, 12.

The contents of this book furnish sufficient materials for a copious hypothetical history of British arts and manners; but it is to be hoped that no such attempt will be made, because the result of such things is only to create a bias and prepossession in respect to matters which can only be decided by experiment and learning.

The History of Modern Wiltshire. Hundred of Dunworth, and Vale of Noddre. By James Everard, Baron Arundell, of War-dour Castle, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Fol. pp. 240.

WE are happy to welcome the fifth part of this magnificent work. We shall notice such curious matters as it contains *seriatim*.

At Sedghill we have a Church where the pulpit is placed on one side of the altar, the reading desk on the other. The Church is oblong, consisting of a nave only. By a presentment in 1538, we find that the Minister's stipend was 7*l. per ann.* and that it was then considered small.

We supply the following desiderata concerning Chicklade from Fosbroke's *Extracts of Smythe's Lives of the Berkeleys*. P. 150.

It was purchased as one Knight's fee of Sir John Rock, 4 Ric. II. by Thos. Lord Berkeley.

Here is a Church of a nave only, in which the pulpit is placed at one side of the arch of the chancel, the font at the other.

It appears that when Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Chancellor, was appointed Lord High Steward of England at the trial of the Earl of Castlehaven in 1631, "seven great maces were carried before him." P. 17.

At Fonthill is a modern square Church, "with a portico of four columns and a cupola, all out of proportion," which has a vestry on one side the altar, and the porch on the other. P. 22.

The fate of the several mansions of Fonthill is curious. All perished by violence.

The earliest mansion, *Fonthill antiquus*, the supposed seat of the Mervyns, was burnt down.

Likewise the *second Fonthill (Fonthill redivivus)*, in the year 1755.

Fonthill, the third or *splendens*, built at the presumed cost of 240,000*l.* was pulled down, and the materials sold for 9000*l.* The celebrated Abbey was then erected, and in 1825 the tower fell down. Of this once proud edifice Sir Richard Hoare has given a view in its ruined state; as well as a plate of each of the previous houses; and of the present remaining wing of the third, as converted into Mr. Mortimer's villa, altogether a most interesting series, and all new to the public. The worthy Baronet thus vividly pour-

trays the mournful feelings which Fonthill excites.

"To those who, like myself, have witnessed its days of splendour and its magnificent mansion, once the seat of hospitality, science, and comfort, but now reduced to one small fragment; its fine transparent lake, disfigured by an uneasily cloth manufactory erected on its banks; its pleasure-grounds neglected, its stately abbey in ruins, and an extensive property parcelled out and dismembered; to those, I repeat, who with pleasure have viewed these grounds in former days, and have seen a barren waste converted into extensive plantations, &c. the reflection is painful, and will naturally draw forth the exclamation,

Dolet meminisse."

We will not deny to the abbey a grand effect as a whole, from its turrets, pinnacles, lofty and deep arched windows, projections, and recesses; but to us it appears, when viewed in a strict architectural light, to have been a gaudy theatrical thing, of unchaste meretricious character.

Donhead St. Mary is remarkable for showing that some Anglo-Saxon villages were very considerable. In the year 956 there were no less than *eighty* manses at Dunhead (Easton, now Easton Bassett). Domesday mentions *eight* mills; a common of pasture for the tenants' stock one mile and a half square; a wood for fuel, &c. three quarters of a mile long, and one quarter broad; but only fifteen acres of meadow. There were, however, numerous small arable farms called plough lands, held by distinct proprietors or occupiers.

From this account we may form an idea of what our villages were then, and for several centuries afterwards, until inclosure took place, which process Sir William Dugdale calls repeatedly, in his *Warwickshire*, the mode of depopulating villages.

Nearly the whole parish was unenclosed, and in arable cultivation, but divided into small portions with farm-houses annexed. The cattle were turned out upon a common. For firebote, hedgebote, and housebote, recourse was had to a wood. The corn was, by compulsion, to be ground at certain mills; and (although not mentioned here) one or more blacksmiths and carpenters were annexed to the manor, of all which distinctive particulars the *Bolden Book* presents numerous instances.

At a chapel of ease annexed to this parish, and called Charlton, there prevailed

"An odd and inconvenient custom, viz. that each inhabitant, or at least householder, made their own provision of bread and wine for the Sacrament, and brought the same in several parcels, and in divers potts, bottles, or glasses, to the table of the Lord, which custom they used divers years at their own charge, and for their own ease, by reason of the distance of the mother Church, and thus it continued until Bishop Davenant's time, when it was by him redressed, upon complaint made in the year 1638." P. 44.

It is the custom still to have at every Sacrament-day an extra quantity of wine provided for the sick and dying poor, and this custom may have had some concern with the preceding arrangement.

At Lower Donhead the pulpit is at the corner of the entrance to the chancel, and the font just by it. Here also occurs a singular curiosity.

"On one of the capitals of a column, from which the arch springs at one extremity of the Church, we see all the evidences of the crucifixion, supported in a shield by two winged angels; beneath is the shaft of the pillar, terminated by a very expressive head of our Saviour." P. 49 [engraved p. 50].

In the Church is a tablet to the memory of Capt. John Cooke, who was killed in command of the Belle-rophon, at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. The following memorial, by the widow, is a specimen of the pathetic, truly excellent.

"Be merciful, O God, to her who bends
And mourns the best of husbands, fathers,
friends;

Oh! when she wakes at midnight! but to shed
Fresh tears of anguish on her lonely bed;
Thinking on him, who is not; then restrain
Her bitter thoughts, and her sad heart sustain.

Father of Mercies! she remembers still
Thy chast'ning hand, and to thy sovereign
will

Bows silent, but not hopeless, whilst her eye
She raises to a bright futurity,
And trusts in better worlds thou wilt restore
The happiness she here can meet no more."

P. 52.

At Donhead is a manor-house called *Bury-court*, from several deep-ravines around the dwelling-house (p. 58). We know of *Bury-courts* elsewhere; and apprehend that the term implies strongly fortified manor-houses, and

that the Donhead specimen confirms the opinion.

In p. 64 Sir Richard informs us that "an old parish register [of Ansty parish] was offered for sale at Shaftesbury in 1819, and bought by him, Sir Richard. Qu. Could not the vendor have been prosecuted for selling what never was or could be private property?"

The stipendiary chaplain of Ansty, in 1622, had a salary of 10*l.* and a horse-lease in *Wardour-park*." P. 65.

It has been observed (see Ducange), that our ancestors did not limit the term *Saracen* to Orientals and Mahometans. We have a proof here from an ancient pedigree of Husee, in the following words: "Duke Rollo le fort fuist un *Sarazin*, et vient hors de *Denemarche*, en France, &c." P. 122.

Among the burials at Tisbury, is an entry in the register under 1591, of Sir Matthew Arundel, Knt. who is quaintly styled "a *gentile curtis Gentilmon*," who dyed at the Stronde in the south-burbs of London." P. 151.

We do not know what was the chemical compound pretended to be capable of bursting artillery and musquets, but that such contrivances were attempted is unquestionable. At the siege of Wardour Castle, a boy confessed "that he had poisoned two cannon and the harquebuz, that was broken. The great guns were made serviceable again by oiling and making a fire in them. The poison he used was of a red colour, and made up in the shape of a candle, with which he had rubbed three of the guns." P. 160.

At the Castle at that time was a chimney-piece valued at 2000*l.*; nor were our ancestors insensible to the picturesque beauties of park trees, for mention is made of "oaks and elms, whose goodly bushy advanced heads drew the eyes of travellers on the plains to gaze on them." P. 158.

The following items, in the "Ancient Customs belonging to Wishford and Barford," relative to the forest of Grovely, are curious recognitions of the festival of May-day, and the prevention of too great waste in the consumption of timbers, by limiting the quantity to a cart load, drawn by men only.

"4. Item—The Lords and freeholders of Wishford and Barford, for themselves and all their tenants, and all inhabitants in the same manors of Wishford and Barford St. Martyn, have an auncient custome, and

ever tyme out of minde have used to fetch, and of right may fetch and bring away bowes at their pleasure from the woods of Groveley from Maie Daie in the morning untill Whit Monday at night, every Saterday and half hollydaie once, viz. in the evening; and every holleldaie and Sabeth daie twice, viz. in the morning and in the evening.

"5. Item—The Lordes and freeholders of Wishford, for themselves and their ten'ts, have ever by auncient custome and tyme out of mind used to fell in Grovley, and in right may lawfullie fell and bring away, aboute Holie Thursday everie yeare, one load of trees upon a cart, to be drawn by strength of people, and the Lord and freeholders of Barford, for themselves and their tenants, have used, and in right may fetch one other load of trees upon Whitson Munday, upon a carte, to be drawn also by strength of people."

The Ranger was bound to find a fat bucke against everie Whitsunday, to be divided between the parishes of Wishford and Barford, to make merie withall amongst the neighbours. P. 188.

The old custom of Housbote is much explained by the following passage:

"15. Item—The custome is, and ever tyme out of mind hath byne, that the Lords and freeholders of Wishford Magna and Barford St. Martyn, and their ten'ts and servaunts, by themselves, their s'vaunts, and assignes, may take and fetch in the said woods at Groveley, speeke rodde and breeding rodde for their houses, standing within the said Mannor of Wishford and Barford, and also fould shores and wretthers, to be employed within the said mannors at all times without controlement, and everie one of the said Lordes and ten'ts that doe use to fetch such, ought to give to the Rangers one hean yearlie at Shroftied, if he requier and send for the same."

The number of lath and plaister houses, anciently usual in this country, requires explanation. The permission to alter houses into the castellated forms, seem to infer that stone-buildings were deemed fortifications*, and could not be erected without the royal license.

To retain these customs, the inhabitants were obliged to go to Salisbury Cathedral "in a daunce" (see p. 189). Every body has heard of the "Danse Machabrè (*sic*), or Dance of Death," a procession in dancing steps. *Dansement* (see Cotgrave) means "a motion directed by time and harmony," and

this going "in a daunce" was no doubt of the same kind.

Among the British Antiquities are mentioned (p. 191) Castle Ditches, a very perfect British camp; and we have been too well informed by Sir Richard's own researches, to believe that any one of the Camps mentioned is Roman, though he heads the article with "*British and Roman Antiquities*." The irascible British, like the irascible Welch, were always quarrelling and fighting in clans and parties (as now the Celtic Irish do even in London), and there were as many fortresses as clans and settlements.

Praise of Sir R. C. Hoare is unnecessary. It is a great benefit to our national history that he has taken an interest in Archaeology.

A new and complete History of the County of York. By T. Allen. Illustrated by Engravings on Steel, from Drawings by Nathaniel Whitlock. 4to. Nos. 1 to 5.

THE original inhabitants of Yorkshire were the Brigantes, whom Tacitus calls the most numerous of the whole island. They resisted the Roman arms for a considerable period, and, according to Mr. Allen (p. 3), Aldburgh (*Isurium Brigantium*), not York, as others, was their capital. The term *Brigantes* may furnish room for conjecture. It was not an appellation peculiar to this island; for there was a *Brigantium** in Portugal, and a *Brigantia* in (we believe) the Rhætian Alps;† so that the term may denote very ancient colonies of Celts. Mr. Allen has not noticed some part of the early history of these Brigantes, namely, that Cartismandria, their queen, to whom Caractacus fled, basely betrayed him to the Romans; that Venutius, Prince of the Brigantes, incensed with the conquerors for their protection of Cartismandria, made war with Petilius Cerealis; and that in the time of Antoninus Pius, the Brigantes brake in upon *Genouina*, but were driven back, and fined with the loss of one part of their territory.—Mr. Allen then proceeds with a succinct general account of the subsequent campaigns, especially of Severus; and the Roman Antiquities are regularly discussed *seriatim*. However,

* In Hodgson's Northumberland, stone lings appear to have been so deemed.

* Sigonius in Aug. Hist. i. 281.

† Ammian. Marcellin. id. ii. 320.

there still is wanting in this, as in many other counties in England, a Sir Richard Colt Hoare, to ascertain the Celtic Antiquities. At Almondbury (the *Campodunum* of Bede and Ptolemy), there was a triple fortification. At Boroughbridge are obelisks of disputed appropriation, at Rishworth rocking stones, at Warley another, with rock basins. At Soyland another, with a *carneadh*; at Stansfield a number of Druidical stones; at Sowerby and Laddenden, other stones; at Crimlesworth in Wadsworth, a cromlech (as presumed), and a rocking stone. On Ringstone Moor, a stone circle, called Wolfold. At Weighon, very remarkable stone pillars, inclosed in circles of the same; and probably many other Druidical and British remains. We only mention them, because Mr. Allen does not go (at least in the present numbers) above the Roman æra, and of course the archaeological history of the Brigantes is a desideratum. Topographers by the aid of Sir R. C. Hoare's investigations, condensed and enlarged in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, may easily see the distinctive tokens of Celtic fortresses, towns, villages, roads, &c.; and such accounts (to make a history complete) should precede the Roman æra. The difficulty, from the expence and labour of travelling, in supplying this desideratum, throughout the counties of England, would be very considerable; but, until it is done, the Archaeology of this country will be defective. There is one fortunate circumstance. The execution in a scientific view is quite easy, the requisite preliminary knowledge (as observed before) lying in a small compass. But the deductions from such knowledge are very important to the philosopher and historian, and may throw great light upon that latent topic, the manners and customs of the Celts. Yorkshire, as the most populous province of the island, ought inferentially to present the largest mass of materials of any county in the kingdom; and for this reason, (the subject being before us,) we have thrown out these hints.

Some important changes, which appear to have very considerably depopulated this county, must have taken place between the Roman and the Norman æra. The county, though equal to three others, contains only six hundred and thirteen parishes; whereas in more than one other county, be-

tween four and five hundred is a common number. The present population too is greatly owing to the recent establishment of manufactures.

Mr. Allen has given copious accounts of the Roman antiquities. At Cawthorn, or Cold Thorn, which lies on the great Roman road, or Ermine-street, "a house in the village still retains the name of Bibo, supposed to be derived from having been a drinking house of the soldiers from the barrow camps." P. 8.

Ad ansam was the more usual designation of such places of refreshment, and we entertain great doubts concerning this derivation.

In p. 12 is engraved the sepulchral effigies of a signifier of a Roman legion. It shows that the ancient uniform of the republic and early empire had quite disappeared; and it furnishes one of the earliest instances of the smock-frock, which we think was the descendant of the Gaulish sagum, and the ancient chesible. The Roman tunic and cloak had entirely disappeared, to give way to this smock frock, seemingly of striped pieces, and a scarf or orarium hanging down before, in the shape of the letter Y. Assimilations but not exact counterparts of this costume appear on the arch of Constantine, and other examples in Montfaucon and Malliot; but the unilitary aspect of the whole figure shows as strongly as history the degenerate state of the army. Constantine the Great is said to have been born at York, about the year 272. Mr. Allen (p. 10) has not added the tradition, that he was born at or near the site of the royal palace.

We should think that excavations at Godmanham (the presumed Saxon temple) might produce some curious discoveries.

We shall not enter into the matters relating to the middle ages. Mr. Allen has neatly digested the accounts.

In p. 107, we have some anecdotes given (not new) of Henry Jenkins, of famous longevity; and we find that instances are daily appearing in the newspapers of other persons, who are said to have been wonderfully old. We believe that exaggeration in such cases is very common; for, in two examples in our vicinity, where the parties were said to have been a hundred years old and more, we instituted particular and infallible researches, by

which it plainly appeared that neither exceeded ninety-two; though the deceased persons themselves used to claim a whole century of existence.

Buildings are of so fugitive and changeable a character, that prints, which give us a faithful representation of such as at present exist, will be exceedingly curious at a future period, and are now of very considerable interest. The style and elegance of the buildings in towns is a faithful index of the wealth and civilization of the inhabitants, and particularly of the benefits which result from commerce and manufactures, whatever may be the particular distresses resulting from a superabundant population. A strong local and topographical interest is also felt; and on such subjects there cannot be too many plates,—very rarely enough. It may, therefore, in one sense be said that an extension of similar graphic representations to every county will form, in fact, a History of England, as far as relates to arts or manners, for every man may tell, by the buildings of a town, what are the manners, customs, habits, and avocations of the inhabitants; and the age or youth of the town itself.

Mr. Allen has edited similar works in a most respectable manner; this does not fall off. The plates are of most satisfactory execution, and the subjects selected with judgment.

The Life of John Locke, with Extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-place Books. By Lord King. 4to. pp. 408.

WE should no more think of depreciating the mighty mind and moral excellence of Locke, than we should the genius of Archimedes, or the virtue of Socrates; but we think that their labours would have been more permanent and extensive, had they possessed the advantages of a superior state of knowledge. In our opinion, the great merit of Locke, as a philosopher, is now merely negative, that of overturning the logomachies of the schoolmen, but not that which has placed the science of mind upon an immovable pedestal.

Lord King has edited this book in good taste, and with a temper becoming his rank. Of course he advocates that principle which his party professes to inculcate, viz. that all churchmen

are, as such, bigotted; and that just and impartial liberty requires political equality and support for all persons, let their religious opinions be what they may; and he says that Locke formed the terms of the Toleration Act upon those principles. Upon the same sophistical ideas, it has been assumed that the established religion of this country is one made by Act of Parliament; and that such an established religion is the popery of Protestantism; and that Luther, by the Reformation, made every man his own pope, i. e. established the right of private judgment. Here then we join issue.

In the first place, we would observe that what has not a definite meaning cannot be a standard; and, therefore, that this right of private judgment destroys the claim of the Bible to be a standard, and makes the standard instead each man's particular interpretation of it, which can never be a standard at all, and is utterly inconsistent with all law and action. Can any man be permitted to put his own interpretation upon a statute, or any officer or servant exercise his own arbitrary opinion upon the meaning or execution of his master's orders? The sophistical position implies, that a man is at liberty, where religion is concerned, not only to think as he pleases (which no human power can prevent), but to act according to that opinion also;—to propagate just what notions he pleases. But *action* must come under the cognizance of the State; a debauchee may profess to be a Mahometan, repudiate wives, and buy and sell women, and vindicate so doing by pleading his religion. But this cannot be endured in any Christian State, and the Legislature will and must interfere. Although there are no Mahometans in England, there are parties of religionists who reject or depreciate morals as unnecessary. Some allege that the actions of all men are predestinated before birth; and that it is indifferent whether they do good or evil; others, that people are stimulated by Providence to commit the most flagrant atrocities, in order that the punishment of death may excite a sudden conversion, and bring them to heaven. All these monstrosities are maintained by certain religionists of the present day; and it is demanded of the State, as a part of civil and religious liberty, that there should be no responsibility re-

quired for the consequences of such opinions.

But opinions influence actions, and the State, to counteract both, by way of prevention, erects an Established Church. This, say the latitudinarians, is making religion by Act of Parliament. To confute this poor sophism is scarcely necessary. It can only be true, when the State is proved to have made the New Testament. The State only patronizes that interpretation of the latter, which it deems fittest for the good of the people, and holds to be the most correct version of Christianity, as to meaning and intention. Now the sophism implies that patronage and creation are synonyms, which is as much as to say, that because George the Second patronized Handel, he begot Handel.—Toleration permits all opinions concerning religion to be propagated; but, if it tolerates, it does not approve, because mischievous consequences may result from such opinions. It, therefore, says, we will have a body of teachers, who shall not be at liberty to promulgate all sorts of opinions, only those which shall be approved by the collective wisdom of proper judges. You are at liberty to broach what doctrines you please, but then you must not be in our service. Now is there one of these "civil and religious liberty people," who suffers any member of his family to become Turk, Jew, Infidel, and what not, and says to him, "You are perfectly right, —you are free upon subjects of religion, to act and think as you please!" The Turk then proceeds to debauch his wife and daughters. The Jew circumcises his son, and teaches them to blaspheme Christ. The Infidel derides all principles, and laughs at futurity. Such are the results to which this sophism leads.

But, lastly, this establishment forms the Popery of Protestantism; it makes a pope of the State; but that cannot be, unless the State created the doctrine, which it certainly did not. That doctrine is in the New Testament, and until the New Testament and Popery mean one and the same thing, the Reformed Establishment cannot be denominated the Popery of Protestantism. But, say they, their interpretation of Scripture is not correct, because it does not agree with ours. If so, you become Pope yourself,—determine as if you were infalli-

ble, and destroy your own tenet of "liberty of thinking what you please." You hold that Churchmen must be wrong, and yet the soul of your position is, that one interpretation is as good as another.

To inculcate this sophistry, and conciliate the party which maintains it, under the assumed authority of Locke, as its patron, is the professed object of Lord King. It is known that the advocates of such sophistry are anti-monarchical; and we could ask, how it ought therefore to merit the patronage of an hereditary Senator? But setting this aside, we do not see that Locke supports such an assumption. He inculcates no religion which is not exhibited by morals, and whatever may be his opinions concerning particular doctrines, he says, in p. 8,

"Since I find that a general freedom is but a general bondage; that the popular assertors of public liberty are the greatest ingrossers of it too, and not unjustly called its keepers, I know not whether experience would not give us some reason to think that, were the part of freedom contended for by our author generally indulged in England, it would prove only a liberty for contention, censure, and persecution."

We solemnly believe, that such latitudinism would, by the divisions which it created, bring Christianity into general contempt; and Heylyn's History of the Presbyterians vindicates such a belief.

The party objects will not, however, destroy the value of the work. The opinions of such men as Locke, if right, are standard; if wrong, serve, *vice cotis*, to elicit truth. Nothing can destroy the intrinsic value of such a work as this; much less party comments.

Memoir of Brass Crosby, Esq. Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor 1770-1771.

MR. CROSBY, the son of Hercules Crosby, a respectable burgess of Stockton, co. Durham, by Mary daughter and coheir of John Brass, of Blackhalls in the parish of Hesilden, was born at Stockton, May 8, 1725. His family on both sides was ancient and respectable. When of a suitable age, he was articled to a Mr. Hoskins, a solicitor of Sunderland; and, upon commencing practice for himself, removed to London, a certain indication that he intended to push himself forwards. Talents, perseverance, indus-

try, and fortunate marriages, fixed the ladder of success and distinction; and he gradually ascended to the rank of Common Councilman (1758), City Remembrancer (1760), Sheriff (1764), Alderman (1765), and Lord Mayor, 1770.

We do not know whether *long heads* form any part of the phrenological system, but we know that it is a very expressive phrase in common life, and extremely applicable to Mr. Crosby. London has always been a bustling place. The Citizens, not dependent upon the Crown or the Government for their wealth, and congregated in large numbers, have ever been forward in advocating and defending the cause of liberty, often usefully and sometimes unreasonably so. Parliaments have been anciently more than once removed from the metropolis on account of those riotous tendencies which caused Froissart in his feudal and aristocratical spirit to say, "*Les Londriens ou villains de Londres et leur maire se trouvent à la tête de toutes les révolutions d'Angleterre.*" (Pref. iii.) The same spirit has subsisted to the present day, and under the qualification of Goldsmith, "that it is not from what an Opposition says, but from the existence of an Opposition, that the public derives benefit," it is unbecoming an Englishman not to have constitutional feelings; feelings which we think that the late Mr. Pennant properly directed, when he said that, if he found the Crown encroach upon the people, he sided with the latter, and *vice versa*. They whose professions cause them chiefly to gain their support and fortune from the public (such as legal, medical, and commercial men), have a natural bias to whiggism and democracy, while the great landed proprietors and expectants of Government benefits and honours, as naturally take an opposed direction. Lawyers and Scotchmen, it may too without offence be said, see their interests very clearly, as to the part which they may choose to take in politics. Wilkes had turned the stream of popularity into the democratical channel; if there existed many *Tom Fools*, there were no *Tom Paines* to raise a counteracting alarm, and to the honour of the then Citizens of London, the persons most entitled to the first of the two before-mentioned appellations, were to be *found rather west than east of Temple-*

bar. We think so, because the conduct must have been silly which lost every point for which it contended, and made use of law as an instrument of power, when law was upon the side of the opponent. During this state of things, Mr. Crosby filled the Civic chair, and as the Whigs of the present day, unlike those of old, work with a safety lamp, which secures them from suffering through explosions, managed his matters very successfully; especially in one particular instance, that of publication of the Parliamentary Debates. Tacitus, we believe, says that sinister constructions are sure to be put upon matters conducted secretly; and that Senators should object to what they say in Parliament being said also to the world at large, can only be vindicated upon the ground (we speak in waggery only) that what they did say in Parliament was so foolish, that it would not bear to be repeated elsewhere*. For our own parts, we can see nothing but good in the publication of speeches. It satisfies the people that there can be no juggling; it enables them to weigh and canvass proposed measures, and it cautions Senators against committing themselves, and uttering crudities. Well, therefore, does our biographer say,

"The City of London has at all times taken a leading part in the great contests for political power and privilege, which have ultimately terminated in the constitution which England at present enjoys, and has mainly contributed to the acquisition of those liberties upon which depend our present freedom and prosperity; but in no instance has her efforts in these respects been more powerfully felt, or led to more extensive and important consequences, than in the manly and courageous stand that was made by her Lord Mayor, Brass Crosby, in 1771, against the whole power of Government, directed to put down the liberty of the press, in publishing the parliamentary debates. This liberty, though not formally acknowledged, has through that important struggle been virtually secured to us; and its benefits have since then not only been experienced by the Government itself, but also in supporting the liberties of Europe, and those of a still larger portion of the human race.

"It is well-known that high and im-

* Concerning the publication of the fictitious speeches by Johnson, &c. Mr. Pelham said, "Let them alone; they make better speeches for us, than we can make for ourselves." Mem. Pelham Administr. i. 355.

portant as is the authority of the Lord Mayor of the City of London, he was on this occasion committed by the House of Commons as a prisoner to the Tower of London." Pref. iv.

Now if we consider our Senators as officially Solomons for the whole nation (a title which generally they deserve, except sometimes in finance, when two and two make only one instead of four), we shall think it singular that they did not foresee the effects of this persecution, namely, that it would give to Crosby a most beneficial popularity. Crosby knew that he had more trumps than his opponents; he refused to permit press-warrants to be executed in the City, and by playing these and other winning cards, he won the rubber.

The anger of the House was excited under the presumption that his conduct was a breach of privilege; but Burn very properly remarks, that there are privileges which, in reality, are only restrictions.

This commitment gave birth to the following *bon mot* by Wilkes, who was as complete a gentleman-Momus as Chesterfield. Crosby was then confined to his bed. A Frenchman asked Wilkes what was the reason of the examination being heard in the Lord Mayor's bed-chamber: the Alderman replied, "his Lordship only follows the French fashion; he is holding a *bed of justice* to annul the authority of Parliament." P. 23.

Crosby seems to have had much temper, united with that strong sense which his speeches and conduct eminently testify. How a man bears a jest is no contemptible mode of ascertaining the predominance of reason in his habits, though it cannot decide a question of talents. The Alderman's last wife was named Tattersall.

"This marriage took place on the 5th February, 1772. One of the morning papers announced this event as follows: 'This morning, Mr. Brass Crosby, one of the Aldermen of this City, was married to Mrs. Tattersall. So he is come to rags at last.' Mr. Crosby was much amused with this whimsical notice, and good-humouredly remarked, that it was true enough; adding, 'the rags I got, however, are a jointure of 1000*l.* a year, 25,000*l.* in the funds, and the manor of Chelsfield.'" P. 51.

He sat in Parliament for Honiton from 1768 to 1774; but, says Mr. Trotter,

"His health having become precarious from frequent and severe attacks of the gout, he remained on these occasions perfectly passive, neglecting, or unwilling to employ those means which generally insure success. In politics his opinions were with the Whigs; yet he was never considered as a decided partyman, as he always voted from conviction alone, and according to the dictates of his conscience." P. 52.

His popularity, as well as his health, appears also to have had its decline, for when in 1784 he was singly opposed to Mr. Brook Watson as a candidate for the City, the latter was successful. In the general election which followed, three months afterwards, the *Right Hon. William Pitt* was an unsuccessful candidate. See p. 52.

We are not inclined to pass compliments upon all London demagogues, for many of them have had no other character than that of being troublesome. Mr. Crosby's pretensions are far different. His views were not factious; and his objects desired were palpable public benefits. We are fully inclined to subscribe to the following eulogium, which as to his public spirit and private wisdom, is beneath, rather than above his merits.

"His activity as a magistrate, and his strict attendance on the variety of public stations which he filled, are almost proverbial. Possessed of an uncommon degree of patience, integrity, and sagacious penetration, few men have ever been better qualified to preside at a public meeting. And his independent spirit will ever be remembered with honour and veneration." P. 54.

A Selection of Welsh Melodies. With Symphonies and Accompaniments. By John Parry. The Poetry written by Mrs. C. B. Wilson.

IN vol. xcvi. i. 440, we noticed with high, but well merited commendation, *The Cypress Wreath* and other poetical works, including several minor pieces of Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson. Since that time, short as it is, this lady, whose facility of composition, we are informed, almost equals that of the Improvisatore, has given to the world a variety of minor pieces, almost entirely Songs, which have been set to music by some of the most eminent composers of the day, as Webbe, Bishop, Carnaby, Phipps, Barnett, &c. Of these compositions are the much-admired "One hour with thee," and

Thy children—then it hath a joy
 And light, that nothing can destroy.
 Yet weep not, mother! for the days
 Passed by, we'll not regret;
 The star of Hope, with all its rays,
 Is only dimmed, not set.
 Fixed o'er thy path it shall remain,
 And never more deceive,
 And it shall sparkle out again,
 To light thy quiet eve;
 Flinging a radiance o'er past years,
 And brightening all thy fallen tears.
 Mother! perhaps the poet's wreath,
 May ne'er be twined for me;
 Perhaps I was not made to breathe
 In lofty poesy;—
 Yet still I know thy tender love
 Will think it melody;
 Thy partial ear will still approve,
 However weak it be;
 And thou wilt love the words that start,
 Thus from the fulness of the heart.

A Glance at some of the Beauties and Sublimities of Switzerland; with excursive Remarks on the various objects of Interest presented during a Tour through its picturesque Scenery. By John Murray, F.S.A. F.L.S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 292.

SWITZERLAND is a Romance written by Nature, and men read it as they do the Arabian Nights. With scenes so magnificent, a population of giants might seem to harmonize. Switzerland, however, is as well known as St. Paul's, and any further account is superfluous. We shall therefore only extract curiosities from the book before us.

Mr. Murray thinks that hailstones are an instantaneous formation, connected with lowness of the atmosphere, for he found only snow, never hailstones, among the higher Alps, nor ever witnessed a heavy shower among the Appennines, only a drizzling rain. (p. 45.) Near Lausanne are pear-trees trained to stakes in a pyramidal form, and hedges made of the Chinese arbor vitæ (p. 61; and plentifully tenanted froggeries, à la François (p. 62). Concerning the colours of flowers Mr. Murray makes the following remarks:

"On great elevations, two peculiarities characterize the vegetation. The comparatively prevalent livery of the flower is blue, and the colour is more intense than in the plain. From my own personal observations in several countries, and under many peculiarities of circumstance and situation, I feel persuaded that the indigenous distribution of colour in the blossoms of vegetation will be found to be founded by peculiar geogra-

phical limits, whether in latitude or altitude. Thus in arctic and antarctic regions, the prevalent colour will be white; on the verge of and in the temperate zones in both hemispheres, blue and yellow; and in the torrid zone, red. Thus on the higher range of the mountains which fringe the Missouri, blue is the colour which most frequently shows itself; as the *Penstemon erianthera*, and *Aquilegium coruleum*, and matted and procumbent stems, are common features. Dwarf or almost stemless flowers are frequent on mountains; and by some recent experiments, these variations of habit are to be ascribed to the diminished atmospheric pressure in lofty regions." pp. 88, 89.

Mr. Murray (p. 162) ascribes the goitre to the stagnant vapours in the lower atmosphere, unchanged or unrenewed by the breeze, but in conjunction with other circumstances; and says of two villages in the Vallais, one with a south, the other with a north aspect, that the former is overrun with goitre, the latter without a single example. (p. 163.) The potatoe is used for the distillation of brandy; the stalks burnt yield an excellent alkali for bleaching and washing, and not only a spirit, but a fine yellow dye is extracted from the blossom. (p. 180.) Milch cows are curried like horses. (p. 198.) Cheese, near Myringen, 130 years old, has been brought to table; and the place is celebrated for ancient cheese (p. 221). Rags, filth, and wretchedness, are the indigenous trophies of the Catholic Cantons, and comfort and happiness seem to bid them for ever farewell. (p. 225.) Near Stanz is a quadrangular inclosure of stones, somewhat Druidical in character, and surrounded by horse-chestnuts, where the Acts of the Diet are annually promulgated in the audience of the people, a practice similar to that of the Tinwald court in the Isle of Man. (p. 228.) Bread and wine are in some parts of Italy meals of horses. (p. 269.) The city clock at Basle used formerly to be always an hour in advance of the regular time. (p. 278.)

We have now given extracts sufficient to show the instruction and entertainment to be derived from this pleasant work.

The Appenstock, or Sketches of Swiss Scenery and Manners. 1825—1826. By Charles Joseph Latrobe. 8vo. pp. 384.

WITH a knapsack, a walking staff,

and indepressible spirit, this good and amiable pedestrian explored the sublime wonders of the Alps. When Nature groups mountains, the whole and the parts are commonly grand, for though we have beheld tame scenery among hills of even a considerable altitude, and disjointed and inharmonious parts, yet by change of position we are sure that we could have found good landscapes, because it is the character of hilly spots to vary the scenery at every point of the compass; whereas upon a plain, the change is trifling, turn where we will. It is hardly fair, therefore, in the great Paysagists to condemn mountain scenery, as they sometimes do, because hills may assume a mere haycock or bumpish aspect. They saw them in their worst attitudes. Even the Apollo and Venus might be spoiled by putting them in grotesque positions.

We have found ourselves unvaryingly successful in trying our own worst mountains by change of view, and have thus obtained grand foregrounds, or fine broken distances. In Switzerland every thing is so immense in scale, that there can scarcely be any tameness, though from the excess of fir-trees, there is a funereal gloom, and an inharmonious contrast of white snowy peaks. The vallies seem to be unexceptionable, and aided as they are by picturesque cottages and the patriarchal manners of the inhabitants, the *tout ensemble* must have a most impressive effect upon every man of soul, particularly upon one like that of our author disposed to piety in its best form, the rational and amiable.

We shall give some extracts which illustrate ancient customs.

At *Avenche*, the ancient *Aventicum*, now called *Wiflisburg*, our author saw a column clustered with smaller pillars (see p. 8); and although this is not, we think,* the only instance, we mention it, because many persons think that they are of Gothic origin.

Near *Basle*, our author saw the ancient operation of *treading the wine-press*.

"At about the distance of every hundred yards, opposite each peasant's vineyard, two or three large tubs were placed, each surmounted by a smaller, the bottom of which was perforated like a strainer. Into the latter the baskets of fruit were emptied as

they were brought from the rows, good, bad, and indifferent, dust, stalks, and spiders; while on them stood an old woman or little boy, perched on high, with bare legs and feet, stamping and treading, and mashing the contents, which came oozing out below into the great tub. *N'importe*. I am told the wine is just as well flavoured, and as pure the one way as the other." P. 160.

Every reader of Homer and Virgil knows that the heroes hurled huge stones. The Americans at the present day, in their own English, kill birds by throwing *rocks* (as they call *pebbles*) at them; but those of the heroes were, after deduction for poetical exaggeration, considerable blocks. The art of so doing was a part of gymnastic science, and the process seems to be described in the following passage:

"In the eastern cantons, principally in Appenzel, a very athletic and ancient amusement is still kept up, allied to the game known in some parts of England by the name of *hurling*. I believe it simply consists in balancing a massive fragment of rock upon the palm of the right hand, bent backwards to the shoulder; and after swinging the body to and fro for some time, with one foot raised from the ground, sending the fragment with a sudden exertion of muscular strength against a mark, or over a certain limit. I am assured that the strength and skill in this exercise, shown by many of that fine race of mountaineers, the Appenzellers, is almost incredible." P. 241.

We read perpetually of the dismal subterranean dungeons of castles; but, though they were seldom used except in extreme cases, and what are shown as such in ruins were often mere cellars for stores, yet such things really existed, and may be distinguished by having no external entrance. Our author, speaking of the ancient quadrangular keep of the castle of *St. Anne*, one of those built or renewed during the Austrian Sovereignty of Switzerland, says,

"Into this [the keep] there is no entrance from without, and the vast bulk of the materials employed in its construction must have shut out all hope for ever from the wretch immured among the foundation stones. A low portal in the interior wall communicating with one of the upper chambers of the castle, allows the visitor to enter the tower, and glance into the horrible abyss into which a portion of the floor has sunk." P. 352.

We have often read also of the incarceration of prisoners in iron cages,

* One occurs, we believe, at *Pompeii*.

and some explanation appears to be given of the places of confinement so called in the windows or loop-holes of this castle, "some with plain grating, others half walled in; some with a sort of iron cage appended to them, others deep in the wall, or overhanging the abyss." P. 352.

We shall have occasion elsewhere* to show that the old story of George and the Dragon is only a legend, or rather a tradition, applied to numerous places and various persons; and probably meaning no more than delivery of the town from *malaria* by draining a pestilential marsh, personified under the name of a dragon. In the same manner, the famous Arabian story of the "Forty Thieves" has been pressed into the service of local history.

"During the course of one of the Burgundian wars, anterior to that with Charles the Bold, the burghers of Neuchatel were instrumental in detecting a stratagem of the Burgundians to surprise and take possession of the castle. The discovery was effected in the following manner: though the Neuchatelers had great objection to giving the troops of Burgundy entrance into their town or castle, their enmity did not go so far as to exclude the wines of that country, and on one occasion a number of large puncheons were brought upon the frontier, and conveyed into the town and into the castle-yard. It happened that there was a day-school at that time within the walls of the fortress, for the education of the children of the burghers, and in the course of the day some of the children, playing in the open area of the castle, were attracted to the hogsheads, by hearing what seemed to be whispering; the report spread, the attention of the garrison was aroused, the puncheons opened, and each found to contain a couple of Burgundian soldiers, who were to have acted during the following night in concert with a concealed body of the enemy from without, and opened the castle to them. It need scarce be mentioned that the plan miscarried; and the Counts of Neuchatel, in acknowledgment of the service rendered by the children of their burghers, instituted this festival [*la fete des Armurins*], during the course of which the latter were permitted to enter the castle in full armour, to receive the thanks of the Castellan." P. 170.

There are various passages of uncommon interest and curious information, which will amply remunerate perusal.

* In our notice of the Foreign Review, No. VII.

Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, Wife of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart. Ambassador from Charles the Second to the Court of Madrid in 1665. Written by herself. To which are added Extracts from the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe. 8vo. pp. 395.

IF good fathers, good husbands, and good wives, indeed good men and good women of all kinds, were matters of commerce, like horses or cattle, we should find, as is the truth, that good articles are abundant, and that on the whole, virtue far preponderates over vice. Let any person take the neighbourhood in which he resides, and weigh his neighbours, rich and poor, in moral scales, he will find generally virtuous gentry, industrious tradesmen, and hard-working mechanics and labourers; but, because there may be some half-dozen of idlers or tipplers, all the uncharitable and ill-natured people of the place declare, that if they (who make virtues of bad feelings and contracted ideas,) did not mediate like Abraham with the Almighty, the place would be destroyed by fire from heaven. If, however, even these idlers or tipplers, much more the other neighbours, were horses which they had to sell, in what a different light would they represent them? In fact, it is from the zeal of the people, for the promotion of good conduct, that puritanism ever derived patronage; for what success could it possibly have in demoralized nations?

Of good husbands and good wives, Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe were excellent patterns. The former was a diplomatist; a clock character, who, his lady says, was never in a passion, and conducted his whole life as if he was doing business in an office. His lady informs us, greatly to the credit of his integrity and understanding, that when Ladies Rivers, Aubigny, Isabel Thynne, and divers others, who claimed great ability in State affairs, importuned her to worm out of her husband certain royal secrets, and that in order thereto she both wheedled and sulked, her husband only replied to her with kisses and endearments, and a mild refusal. Without the slightest disrespect to Lady Fanshawe, we shall show that women do not form correct ideas of business, unless they learn it from men, not from their own sex. The prying ladies made her believe that it was a fashionable thing

to inquire into public affairs, and that such a curiosity would make her more beloved by her diplomatic husband, a conclusion which certainly is not warranted by fact or reason. The modes by which she endeavoured to effect her purpose, present a very amusing picture of feminine sapping and mining and besieging.

"When my husband returned home from council, after welcoming him, as his custom ever was, he went with his handful of papers into his study for an hour or more. I followed him; he turned hastily and said, 'What wouldst thou have, my life?' I told him, I heard the Prince had received a packet from the Queen, and I guessed it was that in his hand, and I desired to know what was in it; he smilingly replied, 'My love, I will immediately come to thee; pray thee go, I am very busy.' When he came out of his closet, I revived my suit; he kissed me, and talked of other things. At supper I would eat nothing; he as usual sat by me, and drank often to me, which was his custom, and was full of discourse to company that was at table. Going to bed, I asked again, and said, I could not believe he loved me, if he refused to tell me all he knew; but he answered nothing, but stopped my mouth with kisses. So we went to bed, I cried, and he went to sleep. Next morning early, as his custom was, he called to rise, but began to discourse with me first; to which I made no reply; he rose, came on the other side of the bed and kissed me, and drew the curtains softly, and went to court. When he came home to dinner, he presently came to me, as was usual, and when I had him by the hand, I said, 'Thou dost not care to see me troubled;' to which he, taking me in his arms, answered, 'My dearest soul, nothing upon earth can afflict me like that; and when you asked me of my business, it was wholly out of my power to satisfy thee; for my life and fortune shall be thine, and every thought of my heart, in which the trust I am in may not be revealed, but my honour is my own, which I cannot preserve if I communicate the Prince's affairs; and pray thee with this answer rest satisfied.' So great was his reason and goodness, that upon consideration it made my folly appear to me so vile, that from that day until the day of his death, I never thought fit to ask him any business, but what he communicated freely to me in order to his estate or family." P. 53.

It is probable that the female politicians of the Court were encouraged by the example of Henrietta Maria; and if the King had limited his uxoriousness to the standard of Sir Richard Fanshawe, it may be conjectured that

many of his misfortunes might have been averted.

Her Ladyship observes (p. 25), that her ancestors were all eminent officers, and that she believes keeping them ever employed made them so good men; and says, that most country people who lived far from London, were of a crafty and censorious nature. P. 55.

So much for her reflections, and they show that the ladies of those times had very little judgment.

But Lady Fanshawe was not that hermaphrodite, a blue-stocking. The beauty of her character consists in her devotedness to her husband and family, the heroic sacrifices which she made for him and her children; and the moral importance of this work is, that it is an excellent lesson for wives. That it also contains a variety of curious matter, we shall show by extracting a few specimens:

We have read in Stowe of an Earl (we think of Derby) who was very famous for setting bones; and Lady Fanshawe informs us (p. 29) that Lady Harrison, her mother, dressed "many wounds of miserable people." Her own education (Lady Fanshawe's) consisted, she says, in working all sorts of fine work with her needle, and learning French, singing, the lute, the virginals, and dancing; but that, notwithstanding she learned as well as most did, she was a "hoiting girl," and liked riding, running, skipping, and active pastimes (p. 32), by which, though it was unknown to herself, she no doubt acquired that health and constitution which enabled her to bear her various adversities, and be the mother of fourteen children, besides miscarriage with six more, at one time of three sons at a birth, within two hours, the mere consequence of a hurry of business, and perpetual company. (p. 140.) In p. 83, she tells us the following ghost story, as of her own personal knowledge:

"From hence [Limerick] we went to the Lady Honor O'Brien's, a lady that went for a maid, but few believed it. She was the youngest daughter of the Earl of Thomond. There we staid three nights. The first of which I was surprised by being laid in a chamber, when, about one o'clock, I heard a voice that wakened me. I drew the curtain, and in the casement of the window I saw by the light of the moon a woman leaning into the window through the casement,

their myriads of fish may be encircling the islands of the Azores. And would we push the speculation further, who can tell but that Great Britain and America may be united, or Europe swallowed up by the great western continent." i. 19.

We are glad to find that the quantity of good oak in Canada is very great, and may furnish navies for Great Britain, as often as she requires them. i. p. 96.

We must build no castles in the air, from identity of race and language. This last hold upon feeling is fast wearing away. Mr. Mactaggart says,

"They certainly have acquired singular manners and customs in a short time, comparatively speaking, and make use of expressions that are perfectly destitute of wit and humour, but grafted on the roots of blasphemy and blackguardism; and as this language gains ground, the genuine English is vanishing from the land. One of their members of Congress, a long time ago, proposed an act for doing away with it, which was then laughed at; but now it is going into effect, without being passed or enforced,—a voluntary act of the people. In the course of a century the English will not understand the twentieth part that will be spoken here. You may think that the British books in circulation amongst them will preserve the language:—no such thing. Few of these are now read, and fewer will be, unless our writers condescend to please them by vile compositions in slang diction. But do not imagine that, because they despise your books, they do the same with their own; the press teems with newspapers, pamphlets, and tracts, which are greedily devoured, written in that kind of strain that pleases them, making use of course of all those words and phrases they are accustomed to. Even in their colleges this is attended to; the voice of the people in a republic is sure to be heard. Nothing like solid learning is known. The arts and sciences are skimmed. Men of common sense and shrewdness arise amongst them occasionally; but these, you know, are never indebted for their sense to scholastic knowledge. Any thing that smacks of delicacy of taste, refinement of feeling, &c. is utterly despised. Whatever deals in generalisms, whatever seems sanctified grossness, is sure to go well down. All threats, invitations, advices, orders, &c. are whistled at; to dictate to Jonathan how he should get along, is certainly presumption. 'Hey, Jem, cocktail wont hurt; damn all, let's have a phogmatic.' With such exclamations will they clear out from the sanctums of the Solons." i. 211.

This statement is over coloured: there must of course be in America a more than fair proportion of unedu-

cated people, but if the Americans cultivate literature as they certainly do, even more than can reasonably be expected amongst farmers and day-labourers, and use our translation of the Bible, they will never sink so low as Mr. Mactaggart presumes. That diction has always been the highest standard of vulgar acquirement; and as long as men have a sense of religion, they will preserve the language, though it be only that they may be able to read their Bibles, nor will they from a reverential feeling translate the holy volume into slang. Even the most vulgar religionists, though they use low language to convey their meaning in their Sermons, have never yet altered the text of the Scriptures.

Our readers may depend upon finding in Mr. Mactaggart's book a vast fund of amusement.

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A General History of the County of Norfolk, &c. (Continued from part i. p. 604.)

FROM the great variety of valuable matter compressed in these two closely-printed volumes, they well merit further notice.

We must first observe, that the Introduction contains well-written digests of the Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany (with memoirs of authors who have written on the natural history of the County), Ornithology, Geology, and Manufactures. All these subjects, the Editor informs us, have been prepared by gentlemen eminent in their particular study.

But we shall on the present occasion chiefly confine our remarks to the City of Norwich, the capital of East Anglia.

It appears that the sea flowed up to Norwich till the time of William I. when the river on which Yarmouth stands was, by sands, divided into two large channels, and one of these being afterwards choked, occasioned the building of Yarmouth. From the communication now forming from Lowestoffe to Norwich, the restoration of most of its antient importance as a Port may be confidently anticipated, to the probable injury of the Port of Yarmouth. The plan was suggested by Ald. Crisp Brown, and prepared by Mr. Cubitt. The idea first suggested was to improve the navigation by way of Yarmouth; but this being opposed by the Corporation of that borough, Mr. Cubitt was directed to prepare

another survey, communicating with the sea at Lowestoffe. This was estimated at 87,000*l.* and was finally adopted. A capacious harbour will be formed at Lowestoffe, which will also be useful as affording a safe receptacle in foul weather for vessels on the most exposed part of the eastern coast. In Sept. 1827, the work was commenced, and the whole, it is expected, will be completed in about two years from the present time.

Norwich is reckoned the seventh place in population in England; in 1811 it contained 37,256 souls; in 1821, 50,288; a large increase in ten years. This increase is observable in most of our great towns, more particularly in the metropolis; whilst our villages remain at nearly the same enumeration.

An account of the establishment of Musical Festivals at Norwich, in 1824 and 1827, is given in p. 1084.

Norwich gave birth to two musical phenomenons in James Hook and William Crotch. The former played at four years of age; and the latter, miraculous as it may appear, before he was two years and a half old. Of both these precocious individuals, ample memoirs are given; as also of several eminent musicians; some of whom, like Dr. Crotch, are still living ornaments of Norfolk.

The Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution was established in 1822; and the Norfolk and Norwich Museum in 1824. The latter is a separate establishment, but held under the same roof. Both these useful Institutions are fully noticed.

Norwich may be termed the parent of provincial exhibitions of Paintings, being the first established out of the metropolis. It has continued its exhibitions for more than 20 years. Thus a school of art has gradually been formed at Norwich, and the productions of its professors are held in esteem.

The lovers of the Drama will find many reminiscences relative to the Norwich Theatre, condensed in pp. 1120-1127.

The following instance of genuine humanity, exhibited by Simpson the turnkey of Norwich gaol, cannot be too often recorded:

"Among the convicts whom it was his business to escort to Plymouth, to be transported to Botany-bay, was a young woman with a child at her breast. The master of

the transport refused to receive the child. Simpson, on witnessing the extreme agony of the woman at having it taken from her, returned with all possible expedition to town; taking the infant, as I have heard him describe, on his knee, and supplying to the best of his ability the place of a mother. On his arrival he went directly to the office in Dowling-street, where he remained till he could obtain a sight of the then Secretary of State (as I remember, the present Lord Grenville), who immediately on hearing the case, sent him back to Plymouth with an order that the child should be received with its mother, to whose arms he was so happy as to restore it, just as the transport was about to sail. A conduct of such singular humanity could not fail to excite attention; a very clear and accurate statement of all the circumstances, drawn up by the late Dr. Rigby of Norwich, was published. The consequence was, that Lord Chedworth, and many other persons, signified to Simpson their approbation of his conduct, with a pecuniary donation."

In p. 1155 we have a good memoir of the historian of the County, the Rev. Francis Blomefield:

"He was born at Fersfield, July 23, 1705; was educated first at Diss, then at Thetford, and from thence sent to Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1724. In 1727 he became B.A. and on the 17th of March was ordained deacon, and in 1729 priest, both by Dr. Baker, Bp. of Norwich. In the same year he was instituted rector of Hargham, and rector of Fersfield, on the presentation of his father. Mr. Blomefield's turn for the study of antiquities was shown as early as his first residence at Cambridge, of which he published a brief account under the title of "*Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*," 4to.; and he appears seldom to have lost sight of these pursuits, for as soon as he was settled at Fersfield, he began collecting materials for a history of his native county; this he pursued by travelling and examining in person every remnant of antiquity, every public edifice, and every sepulchral monument that illustrated the honours, the names, or the possessions of our nobility and gentry."—"In this Mr. Blomefield has been peculiarly happy."

The progress of his important work through the press was particularly unfortunate. The author would needs be his own typographer. He set up a press at his parsonage-house at Fersfield, and distributed the work in numbers, as completed, by his own servant, or by carriers; but the delay of such a mode of printing may be easily conceived. Mr. B. had scarcely got through the first volume, when a fire consumed, not only the work but

his printing-press and materials. He lost no time in restoring these, and had proceeded through two volumes, and part of a third, when, wanting to consult certain deeds at the Rolls Chapel, he unfortunately brought back into the country with him the infection of the small-pox, of which he died Jan. 15, 1751, aged 46. His papers were afterwards prepared for publication by the Rev. C. Parkin, who completed the well-known "History of Norfolk."

A memoir of the Rev. John Brand, rector of St. George's, Southwark, follows; in which the date of his death is erroneous. He died Dec. 23, 1808 (see our vol. LXXVIII. p. 1134; and LXXIX. p. 275). He could scarcely have been reader of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, so early as 1744.

There are several civic memoranda, from which we shall select a few curious particulars:

"1566. No innkeeper shall from this day tyll the feaste of the birth of our Lorde next coming, take any more for a dinner or supper than 4*d*. and to provide for them porage or stew, with befe or mutton boyled, and a stroke of some kynde of roste, and no more; and from the feaste of our Lorde till Ester, to take 5*d*. for a mele, and no more. No Innkeeper shall take above 3*d*. the days and nyght for a horse, and if he tarry but a nyghte, then to take 2*d*. and no more."

"1568, 26 June, Ordered, That the Mayor's Seal of Office, which now is the picture of the Trynnyte, which is not only contrary to God's word, but to her Majesty's instructions, be altered, and from henceforth be the armes of the Citie."

"1569. Robert Ringwood ys commauded to leve of from typling, who promiseth that *after this daye fortnight*, he will leve of from typling, and also provide too sureties that shall be bounde that he shall occupe no more."

"1619. Rachael Richardson having been cured of the King's Evil, she, to redeem her husband out of prison, did take the gold from her neck, whereby her payne ys come agayne; 'she therefore prayes to be "agayne admitted to receive his majesty's favour for her further cure."

"1687. Edw. Drewrye, of Beesthorpe, gent. called before Mr. Mayor and brethren, and reproved for wearing such great hose, contrary to a lawe made against the same; and for his obstinacy therein committed to prison, with a block upon his leg."

The History of the Dissenters at Norwich will be found full and satisfactory, including much valuable biography. The account of the Society *Friends* embraces anecdotes of the

wide-spreading and highly-respectable family of Gurney.

In the biographical notice of Mr. Thomas Bland, it is stated, "For a great many years the proof sheets of the Gentleman's Magazine were sent down [to Norwich] for his examination, and he largely contributed towards the most valuable part of that Miscellany. His loss was irreparable to Sylvanus Urban." This requires explanation. It is true this amiable and excellent individual was, during many years, an occasional contributor to this Miscellany, under various signatures—latterly, that of "A Friend to Accuracy;" but the proof-sheets of the Magazine were never submitted to his correction.

An Essay on the State of the Press, fixes the introduction of Printing into Norwich by Anthony Solempne, or de Solen, as the year 1568. After his time, singular as it may appear, the art ceased at Norwich for 130 years, as we hear no more of it till 1701, when Francis Burgess published a pamphlet, by way of apology, for introducing it again at Norwich, intituled, "Some Observations on the Use and Origin of the Noble Art and Mystery of Printing." The first Norwich Newspaper, "The Postman," was printed in 1706.

The biographical notices distributed throughout the volumes are extremely numerous, and being in general very satisfactory, we consider this as one of its most valuable features.

In p. 1316-1335, we have numerous supplementary articles of individuals who were either natives of Norfolk, or connected with the county. These are followed by copious additions to the work; List of Augmentations of Livings in Norfolk by means of Queen Anne's Bounty; a Clerical Guide for Norfolk, containing a List of Parishes, Incumbents, Valuations, Patrons, &c.

We again recommend this highly useful and cheap work. A similar collection relative to each of the Counties of England, would form an invaluable body of topographical and biographical information.

Scripture Gazetteer; or Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Places and People mentioned in the Bible; with Maps, Tables of Time, Weights, Measures, and Money, and a copious Chronological Table. By John Griffith Mansford. 8vo.

THE utility of such a work speaks for itself; of course the execution of it is the only point to be considered. Calmet and many others have overcome the main difficulty, the first compilation. Mr. Mansford has added the improvements of modern knowledge, but adopted too hastily some of its theories. Inter alia: among others, he has vindicated the *Helio-Arkite* system (see *Egypt*), and yet admits Antediluvian idolatry; nevertheless he reconciles both, as if it was possible for a system to be derived from Noah, or founded upon his history, which existed long before he was born. The gratuitous and assumptive character of the whole theory may appear from circumstances related by Mr. Mansford himself, viz. that it splits one Noah into two, and makes the Sun another Noah; e. g. in the following passage there is the original Noah, Seth another Noah, and the solar luminary a third; or else Seth becomes his ancestor Noah, and the celestial Sun also; transformations, which it is admitted by Mr. Mansford were derived from Antediluvian books, written long before the birth of either Noah, or the pretended Seth. Thus palpable are the absurdities. We now give the extract.

"The Celtic Druids held the same belief of books coeval with the Deluge-books, which Mr. Faber calls the British Vedas: they were styled the books of the Pherylt, and the writings of Prydain, or Hu, who is equally identified with the Grecian Huas or Dionusus; with Seth, Budotha, Thoth, Taut, and Xisuthrus—who [Seth] was also, in his celestial capacity the Sun, and in his terrestrial, the Arkite Noah."

Nor is this all. Josephus certainly knew more of Jewish history, than any man before or since; but he is mowed down like a thistle; and Mr. Mansford, who admits that Adam might have been taught to write, yet says, that he (Josephus) is mistaken in making Seth the son of Adam, the inventor of writing; but that it was another Seth, the "same person as the Egyptian Thoth: both Seth and Thoth being the same also as the Chaldaean Xisuthrus, whose whole history declares him to be Noah." (Art. *Egypt*.) Now there is a Seth, junior, a very Proteus, and, *mirabile dictu*, no other after all than Noah himself; evidently so, says Mr. Mansford.

With better judgment than the

adoption of fanciful mythologies, does Mr. Mansford show (Art. *Cush*) the effect of civilization in making ugly people handsome; and in this article, which is excellent, we find that there is a prophecy in Isaiah of the Christianization of India. Mr. Mansford says,

"It may not, at the same time, be considered as any stretch of fancy, or of national predilection, to suppose the country addressed by Isaiah to be British India; where by the hands of British Missionaries the work is already preparing. The prophet Zephaniah alludes to the same region, when he says, 'From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering' (ch. iii. 10). In confirmation of which opinion, it must be stated, that both the Syriac and the Chaldee, in the last cited passage, have India for Ethiopia: as they likewise have in a parallel passage in Isaiah xi."

Under Alexandria we find a curious character of our patron Saint of the Garter, the redoubted St. George. Mr. Mansford says, that he was an Army contractor, and *Arian* Archbishop, a great rogue, &c. &c. "without one single redeeming virtue."—Why this sneering *Gibbonism* was at all introduced, we know not. It is certain that our ancestors did not believe him to be an *Arian* at all, for in his Legend is the following passage:

"Thenne saynte George sayd to theym, ne doute ye noo thyng wyth out more byleve ye in God Ihesu cryst, and do ye to be baptised: and I shall slee the dragon." Gold. Leg. fol. lxxvi. ed. Jul. Notary, a^o 1503.

Upon the whole, this is a very useful book; but our readers must be on their guard as to the various modern dreams introduced into it. The modern world is composed of Solomons for every body, of which pretensions this only is true, that they are Solomons for themselves.

Sermons on various Subjects and Occasions, including three Discourses on the Evidences, the Obligations, and the Spirit of the Gospel. By the Rev. James Walker, D. D. F. R. S. E. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Episcopal Professor of Divinity in Cambridge. To which is added, a Sermon on Redemption, by the late Rev. James Ramsay, M. A. Vicar of Teston, and Rector of Nettlestead in Kent. 8vo. pp. 413.

THE proper character of these Sermons is that of a very able digest of

the leading doctrines of Christianity. They are didactic, as lectures *ex cathedra*, and written in a style of great elegance. The author very wisely takes more pains to establish what is sound, than to start what is new, for there are coiners in the currency of the Christian State, as well as in that of the Realm. Recently a quantity of counterfeits concerning faith and works has been in circulation. Our author gives us the following cautions against taking them :

"We are saved by grace to the exclusion of works in one sense. We are saved by works and not by faith in another. There is no opposition here. We owe all we have and all we hope for to the unmerited mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Saviour. Faith and works are means by which the saving gift is applied; and these means must be in active operation until the final object shall be happily secured." P. 349.

Dr. Walker says also in excellent taste, in his Preface, p. vii.

"I have not adopted, and cannot conscientiously adopt, the current phraseology, which many busy bodies among us have adopted of late years; and which they maintain with an earnest and an exclusive zeal, that is not always consistent with charity to the persons, nor even with justice to the principles, of our clergy in general."

In the Preface also, p. viii. is the following biographical account of Mr. Ramsay, the author's uncle, mentioned in the title:

"Mr. Ramsay was born in Fraserburgh in 1733, and died in London in 1789. While he resided in the West Indies, the condition of the African slaves attracted his special attention. His benevolent work on the "Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies," gave the first excitement to the public mind on that subject, and led to various improvements in their condition and treatment. Mr. Ramsay served in the Navy, first as a surgeon, and afterwards as a chaplain. To the Navy he was much attached, and he published "An Essay on the Duty and Qualifications of a Sea Officer," which was much admired. He published also a volume of "Sea Sermons," and a "Treatise on Signals at Sea." A man more truly benevolent never lived." P. viii.

The Poetical Sketch Book. By T. K. Harvey.
12mo. pp. 286. Bull.

THE talents of Mr. Harvey have long been appreciated by the public. The volume before us contains a va-

riety of pleasing pieces, and a third edition of his poem of "Australia." Many of these little effusions breathe a very melancholy air; others are distinguished by sentiment of a more agreeable cast; but all display considerable beauty and poetic feeling. Several have been already before the public in the literary Annuals, one of which was edited with great credit by Mr. Harvey, and were illustrative of some charming engravings of interesting subjects. The poems for music are not the least happy of his efforts. The following specimen is chosen for its shortness:

When in yon fading sky
Summer light closes,
And the lone spirit's sigh
Steals o'er the roses;
When in the waters, still
Twilight is sleeping,
And on the purple hill
Night dews are weeping;
Where o'er the slumbering lake
Droops the fond willow,
While the breeze cannot make
Even a billow;

When there is silence in each leafy bower,
There be our meeting—alone—in that hour!

Oh! let no cold eye
Of others be o'er us!
Stillness be spread on high,
Beauty before us!—
Then—down thy lovely cheek
Silently stealing—
Should a warm tear speak
The fullness of feeling,
Fondly I'll chide, sweet!
That symbol of sadness;
Surely, when lovers meet,
All should be gladness!

Stay till along the sky day-light is darting,
Then will we weep—'tis our moment of parting!

The Foreign Review, No. VII.

I. *Eloquence of the French Bar.*
The difference between the French and English bar has been this. The former has been the most powerful advocate of liberty, the latter a servile instrument of tyranny. The Church of England, because it exists by the laws, has always made common cause with them. In the time of James II.

"When the House of Commons sacrificed, instead of guarding the public liberties, whence was the first resistance, 'From the House of Lords and the Bench of Bishops (says Hume), where the Court usually expects the greatest complaisance and submission.'" P. 2.

Southey, in his Book of the Church, has clearly demonstrated the obligations of this country to the Church of England. The Reviewer says,

"Suppose a man intent upon pursuing and making public his researches into any branch of exact or speculative science, what Church would he choose, that of Rome or of Geneva, or of Scotland or of England, with the view to indulging his speculations in unmolested freedom?—most surely the Church of England. The Church of England, on the other hand, allows, even beyond its exact precincts, a large and liberal pomerium for conjectural sagacity and curious investigation, and has itself contributed more than its share to the common stock of knowledge in the highest and boldest ranges of meditation and discovery." Pp. 8, 4.

Such have been the beneficial effects to learning and liberty, derived from the Church of England, when it was not fanaticized and foolish.

II. *History of Lithography*. An excellent digest. According to M. Raucourt, what would cost in copper-plate 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* may be done upon stone for 7*s.* 9*d.* In all occasions, where numerous illustrative plates are indispensable, the utility of this cheap substitute is self-evident; but where the best style of execution possible is required, Lithography appears to us only base compared with precious metal.

III. *Philosophy in France*. According to this article, there is nothing in that country which deserves the name of philosophy.

IV. *Life and Writings of Jovellanos*. As a writer, a magistrate, a public man, and a patriot, he was, says the Reviewer, the most distinguished Spaniard of modern times. We believe so. He was a sun, and the best of his countrymen only candles.

V. *Novalis*. The Critic here takes infinite pains to explain to us German mysticism. It is very difficult to comprehend; but, as far as we can blunder out, these German mystics will have it that the *substantiality* of the works of nature, and of man, among them, is pure idea, and that there is no such thing as matter, it being only a fanciful notion taken up by us, through sensation, e. g.

"A tree is green and hard not of its own natural virtue, but simply because my eye and my hand are fashioned so as to discern such and such appearances, under such and such conditions." P. 116.

Man of course is nothing but an

idea that walks, eats, drinks, sleeps, &c. As to sleep, Novalis says,

"That it is for the inhabitants of planets only; and that in another time, man will sleep and wake continually at once." P. 128.

We cannot understand how this is to be, unless he means that one eye will be asleep, while the other is awake, and so in rotation. The Critic deprecates derision of his mystical hero. We assure him, that we are not in the habits of despising insanity. We are sincerely grieved that it has made in Germany such sad havoc of religion, common sense, and philosophy. If Novalis says, as he does in p. 130,

"Religion contains infinite sadness. If we are to love God, he must be in distress."

(The Omnipotent in distress!) are we to blame, if we think Novalis "to have been

"Mad, madder, than the maddest of March hares."*

VI. *Metrical Romances of Sir Tristram*. A very elaborate article, proving that the exploits of Tristram were celebrated by the continental poets long before the birth of Thomas of Erceldoune (p. 156). We beg here to observe, that nothing was more common than for the histories, legends, and poems of one nation, to be borrowed verbatim, and applied to another. Instances are shown in Fosbroke's Gloucester; *inter alia*, from Hector Boethius, who has made a Scotchman of Caractacus, and applied his campaigns, &c. to that nation.

VII. *Vitalis—Swedish Poetry*. It may be wine, but it is not brandy poetry; and we would not give a straw for any poetry that does not inebriate us with only two or three glasses of it.

VIII. *Niebuhr—Historical and Philological tracts*. This is a capital article concerning that delightful traveller Niebuhr. We have read of persons being born Poets, but Niebuhr was, it seems, born a Geographer. "He read with his son Caesar's Commentaries, paying as usual more attention to the Geography than the History, and making his son look out every place in D'Anville's map." He also had no idea that there could be any other obstacle to learning than the want of a teacher. P. 187.

* The quotations in pp. 128-130, are legal evidences of confirmed insanity.

are palliated in this very book, upon conventional but absurd data. The favourable views with which we are to regard the Reformers, are the tendency of their doctrines and measures to establish civil liberty, remove obfuscations of intellect, unfetter toleration, and send error into exile. Such grand results we owe to the Reformers, who were blessed instruments of Providence; but to make them infallible and impeccable, in the spirit of the present writer, is absurd.

The Interpositions of Divine Providence, selected exclusively from the Holy Scriptures, by JOSEPH FINCHER, Esq., evince the same good feeling and piety that dictated the compilation of "The Achievements of Prayer," by the same author. Mr. Fincher has brought into one view the interpositions of Divine Providence; and by confining himself to the language of the Holy Scriptures, without entering into any doctrinal points, he has produced a book that may be read with advantage by every class of Christians.

A Brief Survey of the Evidence and Nature of the Christian Religion, by E. MARSH, is an able digest; but as it can contain nothing new, we leave it with a favourable opinion of our author.

St. Paul the first Christian Missionary at Athens, is a Sermon preached for the benefit of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at Corsham, Wilts, Oct. 28, 1828, by the Rev. W. L. BOWLES. Talent is conspicuous in this as in every other publication by Mr. Bowles; but the taste in sermon-writing is not favourable to displays of genius, because the imputation of florid attaches to sermons, although *floridness* merely means luxuriandy of words; not of fancy, of common-place figures, or mere attempts to rise to splendour of composition. At the same time there can be no rational objection to Genius and Eloquence being used (as in the Sermon before us) in the service of God, as well as of man.

A Treatise on the Trinity, by the Rev. ROBERT CRAIG, is an excellent vindication of the orthodox doctrine concerning the Trinity, against the Unitarians. The Author affirms the authenticity of the much-disputed text, 1 John, v. 7, and shews that it is either quoted or alluded to by Tertullian, Cyprian, Jerome, &c., and presumes that it was expunged.

Practical Sermons of the Rev. S. WIX, Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, exhibit a predominant spirit of piety without fanaticism and error, and in the words of Valerius Maximus, "Pii simul ac religiosi animi laude fraudandus non est."

Sermons on Domestic Duties, by the Rev. DANIEL CRESWELL, are not common-place,

not jargon, not cant, but sermons worthy to be placed upon the same shelf with Paley and Gisborne, worthy the days of reason in union with religion, of the days of *esse quam videre*.

Sermons preached by Archbishop Laud, edited by the Rev. J. D. HATHERELL, are rendered objects of curiosity by the scholastic pedantry and cramp phrases, the antitheses, puns, and quibbling, which characterize them. Mr. Hatherell, in a memoir, has very ably vindicated the character of this martyr, from the aspersions of Calvinists, Puritans, and Factionists.

Mrs. BARBARA ANNE SIMON's *Hope of Israel*, or *Presumptive Evidence that the Aborigines of the Western Hemisphere are descended from the ten missing tribes of Israel*, most respectfully attest her ingenuity and research; but it is improbable to suppose that America (the Atlanteide of Plato) was not peopled long before the presumed migration, and the proofs of Mrs. Simon's hypothesis are not of sufficient exclusive relation to the subject. The modes of computing time are the best for determining reciprocal analogies between nations; and so far from the Jews having a pre-eminent claim, the greatest agreement is found to exist between the Tartars and Budhists of Northern Asia, and the Azteck and Tolteck tribes of America. See Mr. Upham's Budhism, pp. 87, 88.

The Rev. H. REVELL, in his *Essays on Various Subjects*, has indulged himself in lucubrations respecting what he is pleased to call the pernicious tendency of Reviews, of which he "does not expect the amendment!" An author lays before the public a book, as a suppliant does a Petition before Parliament. A Reviewer writes upon the one, as a Senator speaks upon the other, and both have a fair right so to do, because the subject is laid before them for their approbation or rejection: the Author or Petitioner himself invites the ordeal. The writer before us has unquestionably genius, but it is affected with a St. Vitus's dance.

An Essay upon the Physiognomy and Phyciology of the Present Inhabitants of Britain, by the Rev. T. PRICE.—The vindication of the Bible in deriving us all from Adam and Eve only, and the confutation of Pinkerton in reference to his Goths and Celts, are the professed objects of Mr. Price's book. He has congregated, in a legitimate philosophical form, a vast mass of instructive intelligence concerning the influence of climate and circumstances in producing the varieties of similar animals.

Ethics for Children, and *Ethics for Youth*, by a MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, are compiled from the most orthodox writ-

ings, and divided into daily portions. The writer's object is evidently to advance the highest interests of childhood, and for this he has accumulated a store of materials on almost every subject suited to his purpose, and adapted to win the attention of those whom he seeks at once to interest and edify.

The Savings Banks' Assistant, by CHAS. COMPTON, contains a practical and ready method of calculating interest on deposits in Savings' Banks: with numerous tables adapted to the different rates of interest allowed by those establishments, &c. The utility of such a book is self-evident; and we have only to add that the plan of the work is most comprehensive and complete.

The Biographical Sketches and authentic Anecdotes of Dogs, by Capt. THOS. BROWN, F.R.S. &c, author of "Illustrations of the Conehology of Great Britain, &c." exhibit many remarkable instances of the instinct, sagacity, and social disposition of this faithful animal. The introduction traces its history from the earliest ages, pointing out the Shepherd's dog as the parent stem whence all the others have emanated. The different races and distinctive properties of each are treated of under separate heads, and the arrangement adopted is that of M. F. Cuvier, with additions to his scheme. But the most amusing part of the volume to general readers, particularly to young people, will be the multitude of Anecdotes which it contains, amounting to upwards of 220, several of which are original, and for these the author makes his acknowledgment to Sir Patrick Walker, to whom the work is dedicated, Sir Walter Scott, R. Macdonell, C. K. Sharpe, and R. Stevenson, Esqrs. The chapters on Training of Dogs, and on their Distempers, cannot fail of proving useful; as will, to practical sportsmen, the "Abstract of the Game Laws," by a professional gentleman, equally well acquainted with the rules of the field, and with the Acts of Parliament.

Mr. SMART's *Practical Logic* is a work written with far more talent than commonly appears in school-books. The author has stripped logic of quibbles, and shown us that it is most essentially connected, in its practical and simplified form, with the manufacture of good sentences, and a lucidus ordo of thinking.

In *Progressive Exercises for the Voice*, by DAVID EVERARD FORD, we are presented with a very useful addition to the author's former work, "The Rudiments of Music." The selection of examples has been made from sacred compositions exclusively, as well on scientific as on conscientious grounds. We can therefore recommend this work as a pleasing introduction to the study of the old masters in sacred music, which is much better calculated than any modern trash to im-

prove the taste of the pupils, without the risk of endangering their principles.

The *Atlas of Ancient Geography* consists of twenty-two maps, namely the World, Roman Empire, Britain, Spain, Gaul, Germany, Italy (three maps), Greece and its Colonies, Thrace and Macedonia, Greece (three maps), Coast and Islands of the Egean sea, Asia Minor, Asia, Syria and Mesopotamia, Palestine, Armenia Colchis and Albania, Libya, Egypt. The outlines of the maps are from the best modern surveys, of course excepting Egypt, where the changes of sea and land have materially altered the face of the country. That of Syria in particular is adjusted by Mr. Buckingham's map: that of Asia Minor by Colonel Leake's; and those of Italy and Greece by Mr. Cramer's.

Bishop Gauden on the Icon Basilikè, in answer to Dr. Wordsworth. By the Rev. HENRY JOHN TODD.—Mr. Todd having ascribed the authorship of the *Icon Basilikè* to Bishop Gauden upon the authority of parallel passages and phrases in that prelate's other works, a presumptive and, under circumstances, a conclusive mode of proof (because similar to the modes of proving hand-writing in cases of forgery), Dr. Wordsworth, a literary opponent on the subject, has treated the learned Lexicographer in a very supercilious manner, and assuredly one which implies that the Master of Trinity College has committed himself too rashly upon the subject. Both the combatants are excellent men; but to fight at all without loss of temper, although disguised by diction, is perhaps impossible.

Mr. BURKE, in a third edition of his *Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire*, has proved himself to have been not inattentive to the numerous alterations and improvements that have been suggested by others, or have been discovered by his own assiduous labours. We look forward with earnest desire to Mr. Burke's promised "Dictionary of the Gentry of Great Britain," modelled on the exact plan of his *Peerage*.

Sacred Poems, by the Rev. C. F. WATKINS, however unexceptionable for their piety, are yet much below the standard of good poetry. As they have been published most probably for the purpose of enabling subscribers to testify their good-will towards the author, we will not interrupt the current of benevolence by minuteness of criticism.

Poems, original and translated, by the Rev. W. SHEPHERD, though not calculated to extend the writer's reputation far beyond the circle in which he moves, will yet do no discredit to the recommendation of his personal friends, for their publication.

Though they reach the standard of correct, easy, gentlemanly writing, they have not the impress of original genius, of lofty thought, or of vigorous fancy. They are such as thousands of well-educated men could write, and such as would gratify persons of taste and refinement to receive. Many of the translations are rendered with elegance, but in most of them there is an absence of interest in the subjects selected.

The *Garland* is the production of HENRY BRANDRETH, Esq. F.S.A. the elegant author of a volume entitled "*Field Flowers*," and is the offering of a poet to the cause of charity; being published for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian Refugees. It would be very insufficient praise to say of this little volume that it is worthy the occasion to which it is dedicated, for this would be to bespeak for it a lenity which it does not require. It is the graceful production of an elegant, and (what is better) of a well-regulated mind, and is not less deserving the admiration of taste, than it is worthy the cause of benevolence.

The *Sorrows of Rosalie, and other Poems*, form a very elegant volume of poetry, written by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Sheridan. The subject chosen for the display of much graceful and pathetic poetry seems at first to savour of common-place. The sorrows of Rosalie are the griefs of one who deserted her pleasant home, her aged parent, her all on earth, and her duties to heaven, for a profligate seducer in high life. The heroine of the tale is her own historian, and gives the narrative of her early days of innocence, her fall, her sufferings, and her repentance, in stanzas of great pathos and much natural feeling. What can be more touching than this retrospect?

Each morn before the dew was brushed away,
When the wide world was hushed in deep repose—

When only flow'rets hail'd the early day,
I gathered many a diamond-spangled rose,
And many a simple bud that wildly blows;
Then quick returning to my father's bed,
Before his heavy eyelids could uncloze,
I shook away the tears that nature shed,
And placed them with a kiss beside his slumbering head.

The *Banks of Tamar*, a poem by N. T. CARINGTON.—Mr. C. has published a Second Edition of this Poem, in consequence of the success of his "*Dartmoor*." Possessing many brilliant ideas, with verses worthy of the rich scenery of Devon, the poem yet wants that deep power and harmony observable in his "*Dartmoor*." Some of the smaller pieces appended to the volume, possess great merit. The best are those written "on the last night of the year;" "on seeing Mr. East-*icture of Buonaparte*;" and the "*In- for a column at Waterloo*."

Waldegrave, a novel, has much of the dramatic and picturesque, and there are many remarks which would do honour to a professor's chair. Every person who reads with a recollection that the days of miracles are passed, will find in novels like this, much to please, much to instruct, and ameliorate the heart by elegant amusement.

Tales of Field and Flood, with sketches of Life at Home, by JOHN MALCOLM, is composed of the sentimentals of actual life; of natural not factitious taste; of healthy not artificial appetite. The *amor patriæ* is both philosophically and poetically depicted. The definition of "tea and turn-out," as the "show of hospitality but denying the power thereof," is felicitous. The cockney in Paris (p. 188) is an excellent portrait of that "fish out of water."

Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, from the German of Madame C. Pichler. By J. D. ROSENTHALL.—The elevated sentiment of the hero, Waldstein, and the devotedness of the delightful Joanna, are fine pictures of the excellent in both sexes. Nor are there wanting valuable reflections and poetical descriptions.

The *Rockite, an Irish Story*, by CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, author of "*Ostic*," is at this moment a tale of deep interest. Maurice Delany, a disbanded soldier, is entrapped by a Rockite gang to join in their atrocious schemes, till he is startled by remorse, abandons them, gives information against some of them, and at length falling into their hands is shot as a traitor. The picture is heightened by the conversion of Maurice to Protestantism in the course of the story, which affects materially the remainder of his course. The authoress is a lady of talent, well-known in the religious world for a series of juvenile tales, which possess considerable merit.

Apician Morsels; or, Tales of the Table, Kitchen, and Larder, contains a new and improved code of *Eatics*, select Epicurean precepts, nutritive maxims, reflections, anecdotes, &c. illustrating the veritable science of the Mouth, which includes the art of never breakfasting at home, and always dining abroad. The work is a humorous miscellany, and it is not the worst part of it, that it exposes the beastliness of gluttony; for there is as wide a difference between that and epicurism, as there is between quantity and quality.

A Review of the Law and Judicature of Elections, by C. SINCLAIR CULLEN, Esq., has every characteristic of high professional and literary merit. The attempt at amending the system would, however, we fear, have the same result as often ensues in regard to old houses.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH RECORD COMMISSION.

LIBER HIBERNIE OF MR. LASCELLES.

The work upon which Mr. Lascelles is engaged, under the directions of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is "An Inquiry and Report on the Establishments of Ireland, intituled, *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ*, from the Landing of Hen. II. in the year 1172, to the present time." It originated in the Irish Record Commission. The scope and intent of this work is to show, from the earliest record down to the present time, the nature and order of public business, secular and ecclesiastical, as done by the officers in public departments respectively; together with its Law and History. The nature of this book will be seen from the following enumeration of the contents:

An Introduction and Key to the Report is in preparation; followed by,

Part I.—1. The Peerage of Ireland; from the Record, never before printed. 2. The Baronetage; also from the Record, never before printed. 3. The Parliamentary Register of the Commons, never before printed; accompanied with Abstracts of the Charters of those Boroughs, Cities, &c. which send Representatives to Parliament; from the commencement of the Record down to the present time.

Part II.—The Patentee Officers in four (out of five) departments; viz. Civil Affairs, Law, Revenue, and General Defence of the Kingdom; from the reign of Edw. I. to the commencement of the late reign. Herein the lists are given in regular succession of the several officers in each department.

Part III.—Lists of Supplement and Continuation, extending the search upward to the earliest record, and downward to the present time; extracted from the Hanaper and Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, and also from those at the Rolls Chapel, the Tower of London, the British Museum, &c. &c. in England.

Part IV.—The Patents of Office, Peerage, or Benefice, the Privy Seals, King's Letters, Sign Manuals, Commissions. A selection of the most important of these, from the time of Hen. II. to the present day; to which are added the oaths of office.

Part V.—The remaining or Fifth Department of public business. The Church of Ireland. The list of Bishops in regular succession, from Hen. II. to the present time. Similar lists of the other Ecclesiastical Functionaries, with all Grants from the Crown to the Church, at and since the Reformation, from the Record itself; followed by Tables of the present subsisting Church Establishment, specifying the number of acres appropriated to each See or Benefice, together with the Patronage, whether pri-

vate, episcopal, or royal; and the names of all the Incumbents in Ireland, whether dignitaries or not.

Part VI.—In two subdivisions: 1. Abstract of all the Statutes in Ireland, creating, regulating, or abolishing the Establishments, in whole or in part, from time to time, in any of the above five departments of public business, viz. Civil Affairs, Public Religious Instruction, Law, Revenue, National Defence by land or sea, from the earliest record down to the Union, 1800; detailing particularly all the Appropriation Acts, granting money to any public institution whatever. 2. Continuation of the same from the Statutes of the United Kingdom, so far as they relate particularly to Ireland, since the Union in 1800.

Part VII.—Selection from the leading entries from the Journals of the Irish House of Lords and Commons; with a Catalogue of Parliamentary Sessional Papers for the last 140 years of sufficient use or interest. Many of these (not of unreasonable length) have been inserted at large, where they have been thought to illustrate the progress of our institutions, language, name and race, in Ireland, or the nature and history of public business, whether secular or ecclesiastical; but especially the History of the Irish Public Revenue, Public Debt, and Public Expenditure.

This selection is taken from the Irish Journals to the Union; and from that era is continued to the present time from the Parliamentary Sessional Papers of the United Kingdom.

Conclusion. — A Discourse (by way of peroration to the entire Report) on the nature of Public Business, and of the departments of office at home, comparatively with those in foreign establishments, ancient and modern; with brief notices of English Statutes, and the adjudged cases in the Law of Offices, Titles, and Benefices, in chronological order.

WORKS NOW IN PROGRESS.

1. The printing of the *Claendar* of the Patent Rolls of Chancery, from the reign of Edw. I. to the period of the Revolution.

2. The printing of the Repertory of the Inquisitions Post Mortem in the Rolls Office.

3. The printing in chronological order of the Transcripts of Charters, Privileges, and Immunities, granted to cities, towns, and bodies corporate in Ireland, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

4. The transcription of Documents of an Ecclesiastical nature, found in the several record offices and public libraries, for press or fair transcript, as may be deemed advisable.

5. A Repertory to the Decrees of the Equity side of the Exchequer, similar to

that already formed under the authority of the Commissioners to the Chancery Deerees in the Rolls office.

6. An Index of persons, places, and things, to a series of books (which have been hitherto without any references) found among the Auditor-general's Records, intitled "King's Letters, Government Orders, &c."

7. The Comparison of the unenrolled Fiant, with the Books of Fiant, and of the Repertory formed to those Fiant, with the originals in the Rolls office.

8. The repairing of the mutilated membranes, and the securing by stitching the loose membranes, as also the capping with strong parchment the Patent and Statute Rolls in the Rolls office.

WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

1. The printing of the Calendar of the early Memoranda Rolls in the Chief Remembrancer's office.

Note.—This Calendar, with the indexes of persons and places, will be contained in two volumes.

2. The printing of the Repertory of the Inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's office, relating chiefly to the possessions of dissolved monasteries, and matters of an ecclesiastical nature.

Note.—This Repertory, with index, will be contained in one volume.

3. The printing of the Calendar of the early Plea Rolls in the Birmingham Tower office.

Note.—This Calendar, with the indexes, will be contained in one volume.

4. The printing of the Addenda and Corrigenda found in the edition of the Statutes collated with the Statute and Parliament Rolls and Trausmisses; to which it is proposed to add nearly 1,500 Statutes discovered by the Sub-commissioners on the Patent, Plea, and Memoranda Rolls, and which are not in any printed edition of the Statutes: the whole to be comprised in one volume.

Note.—In order to save the expense of reprinting an entire edition of the Statutes, as collated with the Records, and which would comprise nearly ten volumes similar to those of the Statutes of the Realm or of the Parliament of Scotland, it has been considered expedient to compile materials for one volume, containing the Errata, Addenda, and Corrigenda found by the Sub-commissioners in the present edition, which, with the inedited Statutes discovered by them among the records, it is conceived, may answer all the purposes of an entire new edition, and at a very moderate expense.

5. The printing of the Catalogue of the MSS. in the library of Trinity College, to be comprised in one volume.

6. The transcript of the Deeds and Wills

extracted from the Original Inquisitions, remaining of Record in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's offices, for the purpose of being lodged in the Registry of Deeds and Wills.

7. A Transcript of the General Index, or Classified Schedule of the contents of the Parliamentary Record office, with Indexes of persons and places, for the purpose of being lodged in the office for reference.

8. The providing for the security and preservation of the Diocesan and County Records; and of those in the Crown and Town Clerks offices in Ireland, which had been postponed until progress was made in the principal repositories in Dublin; as also the formation of general Inventories or Press Catalogues of the contents of the several Record offices and repositories in Dublin.

9. The securing, in portfolios, the Original Inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's office; and repairing and stitching mutilated membranes of the Patent, Plea and Memoranda Rolls; the securing for binding, such records, books and papers, of the Prerogative, late Auditor-General's, and other Record offices, as may more immediately require it for their preservation.

In conclusion, it may be proper to observe that the Reports and proceedings of the Commissioners printed by Parliament, contain, under the heads of Buildings, Transfers, &c. detailed accounts of various measures which have either been executed or recommended by the Commissioners for the arrangement, security, and future preservation of the Public Records and Muniments of this part of the United Kingdom; *vide, inter alia*, the Building and Special Reports made, under orders of the Board, by the Committee of Observation, &c. the first printed in vol. I. of the Commissioners' Reports and Proceedings, p. 469, and the second in vol. II. p. 39.

The expenses of the Commissioners of Public Records in Ireland, for the current year, are estimated at 2,549*l*.

Just Published, or nearly Ready for Publication.

A few Remarks on the Expediency and Justice of Emancipating the Jews, addressed to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G. By the author of "An Historical and Analytical View of the Catholic Religion."

Proposed remedy for the Distresses of the Country, to which is added, a Letter, addressed to the Editor of the Courier, on the present situation of the Country Bankers.

Ten Introductory Lectures delivered at the Opening of the University of London, 1828.

Historical Recollections of Henry of Monmouth, the hero of Agincourt, and other eminent characters. By the author of "Memoirs of James the Second, &c."

The Picture of Australia, exhibiting a

faithful representation of the Geographical Position, Surface, and Appearance of the Country. &c.

The Historical Miscellany; or, Illustrations of the most important periods in Ancient and Modern History, with a particular account of the British Constitution and Commerce. Forming a Supplement to Pinnock's Grecian, Roman, and English Histories. By W. C. TAYLOR, A. M. of Trinity College, Dublin.

Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Horses. By Capt. BROWN.

A Treatise on Masting Ships of War and Yachts, of every kind of rig. By J. FINCHAM, Superintendent of the School of Naval Architecture, Portsmouth. Also, by the same Author, The Outline of Ship Building; and The Laying off Ships.

Thesaurus Ellipticus Latinarum, sive vocum, quæ in Sermone Latine suppressæ, indicantur. Auctore Elia Palairot, 1760. Reprinted by E. H. BARKER, Esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, with corrections and additions.

A Flora of British North America, illustrated with figures of nondescript or rare species. By W. J. HOOKER, LL.D.

Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores; or Descriptions and figures of a select number of unpublished East India Plants. By N. WALLICK.

The Christian's Manual; containing extracts from the Writings of the Rev. William Law.

A volume of Sermons. By Dr. BLOMFIELD, Bishop of London.

A new Metrical Version of the Psalms, adapted to devotional purposes. By Wm. WEAINGHAM.

Gideon, and other Poems. By the author of "My Early Years," &c.

The fourth volume of RUSSELL's Works of the English and Scottish Reformers.

Dr. ARNOTT's Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, vol. II. comprehending the subjects of Heat and Light.

The second series of the Romance of History.

No. I. of the Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science. Conducted by an Association of Naturalists. Illustrated occasionally with Maps, Charts, and Engravings. To be continued Monthly.

Preparing for Publication.

Sir WALTER SCOTT is preparing a History of Scotland, from the earliest period of authentic record to the Union of the Crowns; being the first volume of Dr. LARDNER's Cabinet Cyclopædia. In conjunction with Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Mackintosh and Thomas Moore, Esq. are engaged, the one for the History of England, and the other for that of Ireland.

Letters of Locke to Mr. Furly, Mr. Clarke, of Chipley, and Sir Hans Sloane; also some original letters of Algernon Sidney,

and of Lord Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics. Edited (from the manuscripts noticed in part I. p. 159) by T. Forster, M.D. who will prefix a short analytical account of Locke's Life, Writings, and Opinions.

A Topographical History of the County of Leicester, from an actual survey, as the first of a regular series of the Counties of England and Wales.

A Topographical and Historical account of Wainfleet and the Wapentake of Candleshoe, in the County of Lincoln, including Biography of Bishop Waynflete, Rev. Thos. Grantlam, Rev. Thomas Scott, Henry Stubbe, &c. With numerous engravings. By EDMUND OLDFIELD.

A second volume of the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii, by Sir W. GELL; containing an account of the excavations since the publication of the former volume.

The Peculiar Doctrines of the Church of Rome, as contained exclusively in her own Conciliar Decrees and Pontifical Bulls, examined and disproved. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, A.M. Also, by the same Author, Historical Memoirs of the Church and Court of Rome, from the Establishment of Christianity, under Constantine, to the present period.

A new edition of Bp. Andrews's Nineteen Sermons on Prayer, with the Greek and Latin quotations rendered into English; together with a Sketch of the Life and Writings of the author. By EDW. WILLIAMS.

Professor MILLER, of Copenhagen, has announced two works, the one entitled Denmark's Pride in her Humiliation; or, of what have we, Danes, as a people, still reason to be proud? The other is an Historical View of the Reign of Charles VI.

A new Dictionary in 15 vols on the plan of the German Conversations Lexicon is announced at Paris.

A new German Journal, entitled, Periodical Review of the Jurisprudence and Legislation of Foreign Countries, is announced at Heidelberg.

Lectures Preliminary to the study of German Literature. By L. VON MUHLFELS, LL.D. Also, by the same, Selections from the German, in prose and poetry.

The Etymology and Syntax of the English Language explained. By ALEX. CROMBIE, LL.D. 3d edition.

An Exposition of the System of the Nerves. By CHA. BELL, Esq. 2d. edit. with an Appendix of Cases.

Twelve Views of Monastic and other Remains in Shropshire, drawn and etched by the late Mr. JAMES PARKES, of Shrewsbury, with a description of each subject.

The Phonarthron, or Natural System of the Sounds of Speech; a Test of Pronunciation for all languages. To which is added, an Application of the Phonarthron to the

FRENCH DRAMA.

Notice of *Catherine de Medicis aux Etats de Blois*.

After a long recess, the Odeon has reopened for the public entertainment. For several years the managers of that theatre had met with but little encouragement; and when the performance of musical pieces was prohibited, it seemed impossible to continue the undertaking. However, the revolution which has for some time been proceeding in the theatrical world, introducing melodramas at the Theatre Français, and tragedy at the Porte St. Martin; the wounded pride of authors whose productions were haughtily rejected; and the prevailing spirit of enterprise, have concurred to induce a new manager to undertake the administration. *Henri III. et sa Cour* had drawn great crowds to the Theatre Français; and, calculating upon the old maxim, that similar causes produce similar effects, he has opened the Odeon with *Catherine de Medicis aux Etats de Blois*, a tragedy in five acts, of which Mr. Arnault, jun. is the author.

Those who have perused the dramatic narrative of M. Vitet on the same subject, will find nothing new or interesting, either in the facts exhibited, or in the manner in which they are represented. Many of the sentences are paraphrased; the whole is curtailed to reduce it to the limits of scenic display; and there is naturally more circumspection in the allusions and expressions. But, as the *unities* are indispensable in the French drama, an author can scarcely avoid torturing history, in order to remove those distances of time and place which must present themselves in every subject taken from real life. Some anachronisms were therefore expected; but Mr. Arnault has decidedly surpassed the poet's licence in that respect.

The death of the Duke and Cardinal of Guise is one of those prominent events in history which seem to invite the attention of a dramatic writer; for it requires scarcely any effort of the imagination to render it fit for the stage. M. Arnault has therefore had several predecessors to serve him as beacons, or as models, in the execution of his task. Dryden wrote a play called the *Duke of Guise*: his was no common genius, and he was capable of producing a sublime piece out of such materials; but his intellect was cramped by his object; for, instead of embodying the fine inspirations of his master-mind, he was actuated by party spirit, and seized every opportunity to vent his spleen against the whigs: this intention he avows in the prologue:

"Our play's a parallel; the holy League
Produced our Covenant; Guisard' got the
whig."

The piece excited so much interest, and even ferment, that Dryden considered it necessary to publish a *Vindication* of his work.

A tragedy, entitled *Les Etats de Blois*, was composed by M. Raynouard in 1804; it was performed at St. Cloud in 1810, and at the Theatre Français in 1814; since which it has been laid aside. M. Arnault's present work differs but little from it; and with *Les Etats de Blois* remaining on the shelf, *Catherine de Medicis aux Etats* appears an absolute superfluity. It is but little calculated to increase the author's reputation: but, as the house has been greatly improved, the piece itself well got up, and distorted history is now *à la mode*, the Odeon will probably be well attended for some time; especially as Mademoiselle George's acting is generally approved.

The Duke of Guise embraces the Barri- cades, as well as his death. The great father of the English drama never cared about the *unities*; his followers have set them at naught; and Mr. Dryden's play extends from May till December 1588, while the scene changes from Paris to Blois. He describes the king as the poets laureate would do, and has ingeniously inserted arguments favourable to the Duke of York, in discussing the exclusion of Navarre on account of his religion; while, in order to give more effect to his satire, he introduces an evil spirit called *Melanax*, in whom he clearly personifies the opinions of the non-conformists. With the exception of the *galante Noirmoutier*, who is exhibited as the *chaste Marmoutière*, this play contains but little historical inaccuracy.

MM. Raynouard and Arnault both introduce the King of Navarre and the Duke of Mayenne at Blois; although it was well known that the former was in the neighbourhood of Rochelle, and the latter at Lyons. M. Raynouard represents the peace between Henry III. and the King of Navarre (a peace by the bye which was not concluded till four months afterwards,) as the cause of Guise's resolution to seize the crown; and when one of the deputies exclaims "Guise est roi!" Catherine enters and announces, "Guise est mort!" In this piece Henry III. does not appear, and it is Catherine who solicits Crillon to kill the Duke. M. Arnault, on the contrary, gives Henry III. his proper character; but slips Mayenne into the rôle of the Cardinal of Guise. This, however, may be easily accounted for, when the severe censorship exercised on the drama is taken into consideration. The ministers who refused to allow the performance of *Marion Delorme*, merely because Louis XIII. is introduced, would scarcely permit a cardinal to be arrested on the stage. M. Arnault has collected in the events of one day all the remarkable expressions of Henry IV. who is

made to tell Catherine, "that he considers Paris well worth a mass;" while, in a dispute with Guise, he declares that "his plume will always be found in the path of honour." There are however some interesting scenes, which are well sustained, according to the general character of Henry III. His anxiety to remove suspicion from the minds of the deputies in his conversation with Montaigne, to whom he shews a draft of his speech; and his timidity is portrayed when Guise is announced while he is speaking to Loignac, who was employed to dispatch him. Loignac, however, should not wear a red scarf, as that was the Spanish colour, and was adopted by the League, after Henry IV. was in possession of Paris; neither should any soldiers appear in white scarfs while Guise is being murdered, because it is notorious that the white scarf was the badge of the Huguenots.

With respect to Catherine de Medicis, there is room to allow the imputation of her having recommended the violent measure of Guise's death; but the manner in which she is introduced, while the deputies are sitting, is preposterous; as the power there displayed would have rendered it unnecessary to assassinate the Duke. However, if the 4th act were differently arranged, the piece would most probably lose its principal attraction.

W. S. B.

TRURO GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

On Thursday, 16th of Sept. the Annual Recitations by the pupils of the Truro Grammar-school took place. Mr. Ryall, the master, with his pupils, attended divine service in St. Mary's church at the usual hour; when an excellent appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Polwhele, from Ecclesiastes, ch. v. verse 11.

After the church service the recitations commenced at the school-room, and they did credit to the candidates for the medals. The first medal, *dignissimo*, was adjudged to Master Edward Polwhele, the youngest son of the Rev. R. Polwhele.

The following beautiful lines were written for the School-anniversary (not by a Cornishman):

"Tho' at our gates no lofty columns rise,
No Phidian statues charm an artist's eyes,
The time has been, alas! how quickly flown!
When here Cornubia rear'd her Attic throne;

When hero, bard, philosopher, divine,
Here felt the beams of future glory shine.

Illustrious DAY! friend to human kind,
Here genius dawn'd upon thy opening mind;
And nations, kneeling to each rising ray,
With more than Persian homage hail'd thy day:

When Science, midst the din of arms aghast,
Fell back, and shudder'd at the trumpet's blast,

'Twas thine to raise her with thy outstretch'd hand,
And lead her fearless thro' a hostile land!

'Twas here the stubborn hero of Algiers
To Wisdom's precepts bent his tender years,
The Nymph's great captain, Cleopatra's foe,
Who struck the earliest as the deadliest blow.

Here Learning first on pious MARTYN
smil'd, [child!

And ardent claim'd him as her darling
Announcing truths "the soul alive to save,"
He found a foreign, but a glorious grave!

POLWHELE, historian of his native shore,
Here drank deep draughts of Greek and
Roman lore; [fire,

Here felt the glow of sweet Promethean
And touch'd with trembling hand the tune-
ful lyre.

And thou, CARDEW! dear venerable sage!
O rich in virtue, as thou art in age; [came,
Shall we forget from whom instruction
Which pointed thus to fortune and to fame?
Ah no! As long as Learning shall endure
Amidst these walls still classically pure,
So long her sons shall own thy dignity,
Themselves still honouring, whilst they honour thee!"

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY.

This establishment was originally founded by Queen Elizabeth, and bears her name; since which time the funds have been greatly augmented, by what are called "the States" of the island, who have appropriated to the erection of a new building for the college a sum of at least 40,000*l.*, raised by an impost upon spirits, which all classes have cheerfully agreed to pay for such an object. The first stone was laid by Sir John Colborne about three years ago, and Thursday, Aug. 20, the building was opened with all due ceremony. The bailiff and jurats of the island, with General Ross the Lieutenant-Governor, his staff, and the public authorities, headed by a procession, consisting of the principal, vice-principal, and the other masters and tutors of the college (together with about 150 boys) repaired to St. Peter's church, where the dean (Dr. Durand) read prayers, and Te Deum and other anthems were sung. They then returned to the new college, the road being lined by the militia of the island, the band of the 81st regiment of foot playing, and colours flying.

As soon as General Ross, his lady, Sir James Saumarez and his lady, and as many of the other inhabitants as the large Examination Hall would contain, were assembled, the bailiff, Mr. Brock, addressed them in a brief speech, in which he adverted to the antiquity of the foundation—to the object for which the college was founded, and to the manner in which that object was to be carried into effect by the instrumentality of the new principal (the Rev. G. Proctor, B.D.) He was followed by Col. De Ha-

Nerva: it is a monument of the extreme decline of the arts in Egypt. They visited the granite rocks in the environs of Syene, ascending towards the cataract; and found the homage of an Ethiopian prince to Aménophis III. and to Queen Taia, his wife; an act of adoration to Chnouphis, the local deity, for the health of Rhamesse the Great. They visited for the second time the isle of Elephantina, the whole of which would hardly make a park fit for a good citizen of Paris, but which certain modern chronologists would fain make into a *kingdom*, in order to dispose of the ancient Egyptian dynasty of the Elephantines. The two temples have been recently destroyed to build a barrack and magazines at Syene: thus the little temple has disappeared which was dedicated to Chnouphis by Aménophis III.

The expedition having nothing more to see or do at the ancient boundary of the Roman empire, they quitted the granitic rocks of Syene and Elephantine, and they proceeded on their voyage to Ombos, where they arrived on the 12th of February, and they resumed and finished the work they began in December. Every thing here is of the Greek period; the architecture of the great temple is, however, very fine, and has a grand effect: it was begun by Epiphane, continued under Philometor and Evergetes II. Some bas-reliefs are of the time of Cleopatra and Soter II. This grand edifice, the ruins of which are extremely imposing, was consecrated to the two triads which share the temple. The little temple of Ombos, like one of those at Phile and the temple of Hermothis, was an *eimisi* or *mammisi* (a sacred edifice, typifying the birthplace of the young god of the local triad), that is to say, a terrestrial image of the place where the goddesses Taonénouf and Hathor brought into the world their sons Khons-Hôr and Pnetho, the two sons of the two triads of Ombos. The great temple of Ombos is likewise only a second edition. The sculptures are of the time of Thoutmosis III., and the hieroglyphic name of the propylon, inscribed at the bottom of the two jambs, was *porte* (or propylon) of Queen Amensé, leading to the temple of Sevek-Ra (Saturn).

On the 17th of February they quitted Ombos, and on the 18th arrived at the vast quarries of Ghebel-Selseh (Silsilis). Champollion observes that the most important of the monuments of Silsilis is a great specos, or edifice excavated in the mountain, and singular on account of the variety of the epochs of the bas-reliefs which ornament it. This beautiful excavation was commenced under King Horus, of the eighteenth dynasty; it was intended for a temple, dedicated first to Ammon-Ra, and then to the god Nile, the divinity of the place, and to the god Sevek (Saturn with the crocodile's head) the principal divinity of the Ombite

nome, to which Silsilis belonged. It is with this design that the sculptures and inscriptions of the principal door were executed, under the reign of Horus, as well as all the bas-reliefs of the sanctuary, and some of those which decorate a long and beautiful cross gallery, which precedes the sanctuary. This very extensive gallery forms a real historical museum.

On the 24th of February the expedition visited the porticoes and colonnades of Edfou (Apollinopolis Magna). This monument, which is striking from its extent, bears, however, the marks of the decay of the Egyptian art under the Ptolemies, to whose time it entirely belongs. There is no more the same ancient simplicity; we observe in it an injudicious affectation and profusion of ornaments, which indicate the transition from the noble gravity of the Pharaonic monuments to the tasteless decorations of the temple of Esneh, built in the time of the emperors. The most ancient part of the decorations of the great temple at Edfou (the interior of the naos and the exterior of the right side) is no older than the reign of Philopator. The work was continued under Epiphane, whose legends cover part of the shafts of the columns and the internal pictures of the right wall of the pronaos, which was terminated under Evergetes II. The second edifice of Edfou, called the Typhnium, is one of those little temples named *mammisi* (lying-in chamber), which were always built by the side of all the great temples where a triad was adored.

Having completed their task at Edfou, they went to the tombs of Elethya (El Kab), where they arrived Feb. 28th. They were received by the rain, which fell in torrents, with thunder and lightning, during the night of the 1st of March. They found at Elethya nothing of the Greek or Roman times: the temple without the town is of the reign of Mœris. The tombs, or hypogeums, excavated in the Arabic chain near the town are most of them of very remote antiquity. The first they visited is that of which the Commission of Egypt published the painted bas-reliefs relative to rural occupations, to fishing and navigation. This tomb was excavated for the family of a hiero-grammate named Phapé, attached to the College of the priests of Elethya (Sowan Kah). A second hypogeum, that of a high-priest of the goddess Ilythya, or Elethya (Sowan), the goddess of the town of the same name, bears the date of the reign of Rhamesse Meiamoun. Champollion has made us acquainted with four generations of great personages of the country, who governed it under the title of Soutensi of Sowan (princes of Elethya), during the reigns of the first five kings of the eighteenth dynasty, viz. Amenophis I. (Amenostep), Thoutmosis I. Thoutmosis II. Amensé, and Thoutmosis III. in whose

personal service they held a high rank, as well as in that of queens Ahmosis-Alare and Ahmosis, the wives of the two kings first named, and of Ranofré, daughter of Queen Amensé, and sister of Mœris. All these royal personages are successively named in the inscriptions of the hypogeum, and thus form a supplement, and a valuable confirmation, of the table of Abydos.

On the 3d of March, the Expedition arrived at Esnek, where they were very graciously received by Ibrahim Bey, the mamour or governor of the province. He permitted them to examine the great temple of Esna, encumbered with cotton, of which it served for a magazine. The fabric of the vestibule was raised during the reign of the Emperor *Cæsar—Tiberius—Claudius—Germanicus* (the Emperor Claudius), to whom it is dedicated in large hieroglyphic characters, placed over the door of the vestibule. The cornice of the façade and the first range of columns were sculptured in the time of the Emperors Vespasian and Titus. The back part of the vestibule bears inscriptions to the Emperors Antoninus, Marcus-Aurelius, and Commodus; and some of the columns of the interior were decorated with sculpture in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antonine. The great temple of Esna was dedicated to a deity of the highest kind; to Chnoophis, whose character is described by the following titles—*Neu-en-tho-sue, Lord of the Country of Esna, Spirit, Creator of the Universe, Vital Principle of the Divine Essence, and Sustainer of all the Worlds, &c.* With this god are associated the goddess Neith, represented under different forms, and by various names, of *Menhi Tutebanaon, &c.* and the young Hake, represented under the form of an infant, completing the triad adored at Esna. To the same deities is dedicated the temple in the north of Esna, in a magnificent plain, formerly cultivated, but at present bristling with brambles, which took their feet as they went on the 6th of March to visit the ruins.

On the 7th of March they went to see what yet remains of the ruins of ancient Taphium, now called Taoud, situate on the right bank of the river. There are existing two or three compartments of a little temple, inhabited by Fellah, or their cattle. In the largest of these compartments are some bas-reliefs, which informed them of the worship of the temple. The deities were a triad composed of Mandon, the goddess Ritho, and their son Harphre.

On the 8th of March they arrived at Thebes, and landed at the ancient quay, which cannot much longer protect the palace of Lougсор, the extreme columns of which almost touch the banks of the river. The founder of the palace, or rather of the palaces, of Lougсор, was Pharoah Amenophis Memnon (Amenophis) of the 18th dynasty. Over all the architraves of the columns ornamenting the halls and compartments, (columns 105 in number, and mostly

perfect) are seen, in hieroglyphics of excellent workmanship, dedications made in the name of King Amenophis. The bas-reliefs which decorate the palace of Amenophis generally refer to religious acts performed by this prince to the great divinities of this portion of Thebes. All the northern part of the edifices of Lougсор, which are called the Rhamsaicon, belong to a different epoch, that of Rhamses the Great, and form a distinct monument. This explains why these two great buildings are not on the same line, a striking fault remarked by all travellers, who suppose that all these constructions belonged to the same epoch, and formed a single whole, which was not the case.

When their labours at Lougсор were completed, the Expedition left the coast and proceeded to the valley of Biban el Molouk, where are the tombs of the kings of the 18th and 19th dynasties. Here they arrived on the 23d of March. The splendid tomb of King Rhamses, where they took up their quarters, is the second on the right, on entering the valley. This hypogeum is in an admirable state of preservation, and admits so much air and light, that they were very well lodged. They occupied the first three halls, extending together to the length of 65 paces. The walls, which are from 15 to 20 feet high, and the ceilings, are wholly covered with painted sculptures, the colours of which still retain almost all their brilliancy.

We shall conclude this long narrative by the following extract from Champollion's last communication, dated Biban el Molouk, March 25. "I have caused excavations to be commenced at Karnac and Kourna. I have collected eighteen mummies of all sorts and kinds; but I shall bring away only the most remarkable, and especially the Greco-Egyptian, which have both Greek inscriptions and demotic and hieratic legends. I have several of this kind, and some of children entire, which are hitherto rare. All the bronzes obtained by my excavations at Karnac, and taken even from the houses of ancient Thebes, fifteen or twenty feet below the level of the plain, are in a state of complete oxydation, which renders them of no use. I have given the direction of my excavations on the eastern bank to a man named Tamsahh (the crocodile), formerly employed by M. Drovetti in the same capacity, who appears to me skilful, and gives me great hopes. I do not much depend upon them, because it would be necessary to work upon a large scale, and my means will not suffice. I shall endeavour, however, to have the works carried on with more diligence in the months of June, July, and August, at which time I shall be upon the spot, either at Karnac or at Kourna. I have forty men at work, and I shall see if the produce of their labours will nearly make up for the expense, and if my budget can bear it. I have also thirty-six men employed at Kourna, on the joint account of Rosellini and myself."

DRUIDICAL REMAINS IN GLENSHEE.

There are few places in the Highlands of Perthshire where a greater number of vestiges of antiquity are to be found than Glenalmond and Glenshee, two of the wildest passes into the Grampians, and the very centre of Ossianic ground. Several ancient tombs are to be seen in the district, which were brought to light on removing some of the cairns which are there so numerous. Two of these heaps were lately opened on the farm of Corrylea, on the estate of Capt. Robertson, of Tullybelton,* in which some interesting monuments were found: the cairns were about 160 yards distant from each other. In the first there were three large upright stones, four feet high, and neatly joined together, the space within them being laid with smooth stones. In the centre of the same cairn (but whether surrounding or aside from the three stones previously described, our informant does not say) there was a circle formed of upright stones, three feet eight inches high, the stones being distant from each other about five feet. Within the circle so formed was a belt of slate flags about three feet wide, and the ground thus inclosed an immense quantity of burnt ashes of wood and turf. Near the outside of this cairn, there was another

* Tully-bel-tein, i. e. the Hill of Bel's Fire.

place the same as described, but of a smaller size. In the other cairn stood a large stone, seven feet in length, four in breadth, and three feet thick, on which was cut a representation of the sun, moon, and stars. In various places of the cairn there were found vast quantities of human bones and ashes; and in the centre a place of about 70 square feet, enclosed by stones three feet ten inches in height, joined closely together. The ground within this enclosure was full of burnt human bones, apparently run together into masses by the action of fire. Near the outside of this cairn were found four graves or pits, surrounded with smooth stones, and covered with flags, also containing human bones and ashes; and, about 300 yards from the first cairn, there was removed, a few years since, a hillock 60 feet in circumference, composed entirely of burnt bones and ashes.

A very extraordinary monument of antiquity was discovered some time since at Malta. It is a stone bearing an inscription and symbolical figures of the time of the Phœnicians, who took possession of Malta about the year 1519 before the Christian æra, and were driven out by the Greeks 183 years after. The antiquity of this stone has been ascertained, and consequently it is of great value.

SELECT POETRY.

Lines written at Saltram Lawn, the seat of the Earl of Morley, near Plymouth, occasioned by seeing workmen removing an aged and beautiful elm, blown down in the storm of Jan. 1828, and which had adorned it for nearly two centuries.

PRIDE of the wood, and art thou fall'n at last?

Ah! what rude hand this ruthless deed hath done? [blast,
No more those branches shelter from the
Or yield a covert from the noon-day sun.

No more the swain will seek thy pleasing shade, [the doves:
Nor from thy boughs shall coo the gen-
Low in the dust, thy tow'ring height is laid;
The woodland's glory, & the lord of groves!

The mists of heav'n thy head no longer wreathes, [hill:
While yet the morning star peeps o'er yon
No more round thee the summer zephyr breathes,

Or pearly dew-drops from thy leaves distil.
Sweet was the sound, when blew the autumn gale, [breeze:—

And when thy branches rustled in the
But thou art fall'n, and we thy fall bewail,
Boast of the forest, and the pride of trees!

Fierce blow the storms and loud the tem-
pests roar; [knell,
Alas! the wild wind howls thy funeral
While raging billows lash the rock-girt shore;
Relic of past-gone ages, fare thee well.

JOS. CHATTAWAY.

Lines to the Memory of HERDER, the German Philosopher.

THERE is no sadder object, than the cloud
That darkens genius with perpetual shroud;
When youth's first glow, in tones repulsive
taught, [thought;
Resigns the mild and learns the stubborn
When life's capricious accidents impart
Mist to the brain and error to the heart;
When virtue strays by fancy's glimmering
light, [night.
And, formed to guide, herself is lost in
Such was thy lot, whose warm aspiring breast,
The sage has reverenc'd & the prince caress'd.
They gave thee glory's wreath, yet glory lent
Thy gloom no ray, thy sufferings no content:
But science, rich with trophies won by thee,
Confess'd the boon, and paid with piety;
For loftier themes thy fitful lyre she strung,
Refin'd thy bosom, and inspir'd thy tongue;
Gave life true pleasures, and prevail'd to bless
The soul that else had been a wilderness.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The popular feeling against the new Ministry continues to be manifested in the most unequivocal manner. General Lafayette has been making the tour of the south, and every where received with distinguished honours, a fact which marks the unpopularity of the Administration. Some of the electors of Brittany have gone the length of proposing a plan to the nation for a general federation to resist arbitrary power, and to unite in refusing any taxes which may be imposed, should any alteration be made in the present constitutional regime. Five departments in the province have united with this view; and most of the Paris journals having inserted the project, either with a view of condemning it or of giving it publicity, all which contained it were seized at the post-office; but it has nevertheless obtained very general circulation throughout France.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence has been received of the defeat of the Miguelite expedition against Terceira. The attack on the island was made on the 11th Aug. and a considerable body of the Miguelite troops effected a landing, being concealed by a dense fog, and the first intimation the inhabitants received of the attack was from the firing of the ships' guns into the town. They were attacked by the troops of the garrison, while the guns of the batteries were directed against the division of the expeditionary army which was coming to their assistance. The wind at this time was unfavourable, and confusion occurred among the boats, and the fire of the batteries sunk several of them, and did terrible damage to the remainder. The victory was most decisive; of about 1200 that effected a landing 700 were killed, and 500 made prisoners, most of whom, having formerly belonged to the Constitutional army at Oporto, gladly joined the victorious army of the garrison. Besides this loss, upwards of 1300 soldiers were drowned, the beach being literally covered with dead bodies; whilst the vessels, in order to escape the fire from the forts, cut their cables. Colonel Azeredo and Don Gil Annes d'Acosta are among the killed, and Colonel Douiel and the Colonel of the 1st Caçadores are prisoners.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

After a series of successful operations, without any action of importance, the

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Russians are now within the walls of Adrianople. The movements which led to this important result, are minutely detailed in a bulletin from General Diebitsch, dated the 13th of August; and the capture of the city, without resistance, on the 20th, is announced by the general in a despatch of that date. It appears that from Aidos, as a centre, General Diebitsch has swept, with different corps of his great army, an arc approaching to a semicircle, the northern part of which rests on Shumla, the southern on Adrianople. In order to secure his rear, he commenced by re-establishing the communications with General Krassowsky. This was accomplished by driving the Turks from two defiles they occupied in the Balkan mountains, leading towards Shumla, and through which the Grand Vizier must have passed, in order to gain Adrianople. A body of 15,000 Turks, under Halib Pacha, were overthrown, and Jambol taken possession of. Previous to this junction it is stated that General Krassowsky had attacked the army of the Grand Vizier, and obliged him to retire towards Shumla, with a loss of 500 men and 50 prisoners. Having thus secured the passes in his rear, the Russian commander brought his main body down into the plains, and advanced towards Adrianople. On the 12th, the advanced corps entered Selimno, with but little resistance on the part of the Turks. On the 19th ult. the cavalry of the Russians appeared before Adrianople. The terms of capitulation were soon settled, and early next morning the city was taken possession of, both Mahometans and Christians placing themselves under the protection of the conquerors; who state, that they have every where been received as deliverers, the priests having met them at the head of the inhabitants with crosses and other emblems of congratulation and peace. The garrison consisted of 10,000 regular troops; but they preferred laying down their arms, and giving up to the invaders fifty-four pieces of cannon, twenty standards, five horse tails, their camp, and all its ammunition, and only stipulated in return for permission to go to their respective homes, and return to their agricultural occupations. Along with the despatch detailing his own operations, General Diebitsch forwards two reports from Admiral Greig, announcing the taking of the two fortified towns of Vassiliko and Agathopolis, on the coast between Siseboli and the capital.

The success of the Russians has been every where facilitated by the enemies of reform and the numerous adherents of the party of the Janissaries. The fanaticism of the obstinate Mussulmans, who consider the innovations of the Sultan as profanations, becomes an auxiliary to the Russian arms. A conspiracy against the life of the Sultan has been detected at Constantinople, where 500 of the old Janissaries lost their lives.

In consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi on the 23d Aug., the British and French Ambassadors, and Gen. Muffling, concerted together as to the means of averting the calamities to be apprehended from the appearance of the Russian army before Constantinople.—They had accordingly a conference with the Reis Effendi early on the 24th, at which were present also the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Sadeh Effendi, and Cadie Bey, appointed to treat with the Russians. The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the Plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expenses of the war; and in the mission of M. de Kuster, the Confidential Secretary of General Muffling, to accompany the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to the head-quarters of Gen. Diebitsch, with a joint representation of

the Ambassadors to the Russian General, pledging themselves for the pacific disposition of the Sultan, and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities. The plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of August; and on the 29th General Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the Russian operations. Both parties were perfectly satisfied with the disposition manifested on either side, and little doubt was entertained that terms would be settled.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto ordering a new levy of three recruits out of every 500 souls throughout the empire, with the exception of Georgia and Bessarabia. According to the present population of Russia, this levy will not produce less than 300,000 men.

MEXICO.

Accounts received from New Orleans state that the first Spanish expedition against Mexico had been dispersed, five days after it sailed, by a gale of wind. The American papers mention that a vessel which left Havannah on the 25th of July, has brought intelligence of the preparation of a 74, two frigates, several gun brigs, and transports, with about 4,000 troops intended to reinforce the first expedition.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The present state of society in this country is deplorable. Year after year has the state of Ireland been brought under the notice of the Legislature, and as periodically have endeavours been used to remove the supposed causes of discontent. Yet at this very moment, distractions, dissensions, and misery, exist in as full force, as though the land itself were so pre-eminently accursed, that unity, peace, and concord should never flourish, or even take root therein.

On the 26th of June last, there was a disturbance at Borrisokane fair, and four men were killed by the police. A person of the name of Smith was one of the sufferers, and on the 28th his friends and a number of the populace proceeded from the Catholic Chapel to bury him. When they had got a short way from the Chapel, they were alarmed by some guns being fired from the house of the man named Ledger, by him, Robert and George Lambert, and Samuel Reed. These four men had made port-holes in the walls of the house, and when the funeral was passing, fired on the populace eight or nine times. In consequence four men, of the names of Hogan, Farrel, Hawkins, and Mealey, were killed on the spot, and several others

wounded. The men were distinctly seen firing on the people, by several witnesses, who swore that no provocation was given, and no stones previously thrown at Ledger's house, nor even a single shout raised. On the part of the prisoners, it was proved that instead of there being only about 100 present, as several witnesses for the prosecution had sworn, or even 500, as one of them admitted, there were not fewer than three or four thousand; that Ledger was previously a marked man, and revenge on him was threatened; that the populace attacked his house furiously with stones, six, seven, or eight minutes, before any shots were fired; that Ledger previously called out to the mob to "go on with the corpse," that there was blood enough spilt, he did not wish to have more of it; that his premises were assailed both in the front and rear; and that his house being low and thatched, was mounted and set on fire, before a shot was discharged. It also came out on the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, that one man had been murdered after the affair, on account of his being to give evidence in favour of the prisoners. The Jury, after considerable delay, acquitted the prisoners. This acquittal has been made a pretext for animadverting with

unmeasured violence upon what is termed the fraud practised by the Government in instituting a prosecution where it was determined a conviction should not follow: thus impugning the integrity of the jury and the conduct of the magistracy—describing the unfortunate men who were slain as victims to “Orange wantonness,” and the acquitted officers as assassins.

Nearly twenty magistrates of the county Tipperary lately assembled to consider the present alarming state of Ireland, and to adopt measures for the restoration of tranquillity and good order. The resolutions agreed to on the occasion, state that a large proportion of the commonalty are in possession of arms, and that bodies of armed men have appeared of late at noon-day, for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the laws, and threatening the lives and properties of all who are opposed to their unlawful proceedings. The magistrates recommend the military posts to be increased, and urgently call for the Insurrection Act, or some such measure, as the only means to restore tranquillity.

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 27. This day there was a storm of wind and rain in the north of Scotland, even more tremendous than that of the 3rd and 4th August. The bridge of Nairn, the bridge opposite Kilrarrock and Holm, the bridge at Craggie, at Auchnahault, at Castlehill, at Dochlaighs, and several others, which stood firm at the last floods, have been swept away by the present. The river Ness was considerably higher than on the 3rd and 4th, and brought down quantities of corn, wood, &c. The Findhorn, and Burn of Forres, overflowed all the intermediate land, and formed a sheet of water many miles in extent, which very nearly reached the shambles of Forres. The tenants were every where seen abandoning their houses, and wading through the water, endeavouring to save their furniture. The river Nairn overflowed its banks from 18 to 24 inches higher than during the late storm. Cattle were swept from the banks and carried along with corn, hay, wood, furniture, &c. The Spey rolled along in awful majesty, and some of the finest fields on its banks have been destroyed. The demolition and injury of the bridges and roads betwixt Aberdeen and the Grampians is very great. The loss sustained by the Duke of Gordon alone amounts to 30,000*l*.

The workmen employed in excavating a foundation in St. John-street, Perth, lately discovered the remains of a boat at the depth of about ten feet below the surface of the ground. The prow was pretty entire; the planks and bindings were of oak, and the former were not only

fastened with copper rivets, but, unlike those of modern construction, were rabbetted upon one another. A well-formed rope of exceedingly fine heather was attached to the vessel, and extended a considerable way in the earth from where it lay. Under and about the boat distinct vestiges of willows, and other aquatic shrubs and plants, were discovered, and, indeed, all the appearances afford proof that the vessel is of great antiquity, and must have been deposited there many centuries ago.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Aug. 12. This day was distinguished beyond other of his Majesty's birth-days, by the King's laying the first stone of an equestrian statue to the memory of his revered father George III. It is to be placed on the summit of Snow-hill, a beautiful eminence, situated about two miles from Windsor Castle, through the Long Walk. The basement of the statue is a huge block of granite, weighing four tons, and bearing the inscription: *GEORGIO TERTIO PATRI OPTIMO GEORGIUS REX.*

The Whitwell Estate, in *Yorkshire*, the late property of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. situated twelve miles from York, on the direct mail road to Scarborough, and which contains 1,560 acres of excellent land, has been disposed of by Mr. George Robins for the sum of 101,010*l*. to Joseph Haigh, Esq. the rich merchant of Leeds.

A steam-boat has just been built in *Liverpool*, which is to be employed on the Union Canal, between Limerick and Dublin. It is built entirely of iron, and when seen out of the water it has exactly the appearance of two vessels joined together by the deck. The paddles, instead of being at the sides, are placed in the middle between the vessels, so that in working they will not be likely to injure the banks of the canal.

Sept. 5. At a meeting of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, the removal and mutilation of the magnificent screen, at the entrance of the choir, was finally resolved upon. This screen contains 15 statues of the Kings of England, commencing with the Conqueror, all of them, except one, being ancient; and the screen itself is a rich and beautiful specimen of that celebrated and florid style of Gothic architecture which prevailed in the reign of King Henry the Seventh. This screen has been famed with reference to a defect in the construction of the building. The width of the screen is such that its two extremities conceal almost entirely the bases of the two great pillars, which support the lantern choir; and hence the important question has arisen—ought the screen to

MARRIAGES.

April 11. At Malabar Point, Bombay, Capt. Sir C. Malcolm, Knt. R.N. Superintendant of Marine, to Elmira-Riddell, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Shaw.

Aug. 17. At Paris, Baron Henry de Maupoint, eldest son of Field Marshal Baron de Vandeuil, of Marseilles, to Rosalie, eld. dau. of Humphry Bowles, esq. formerly of Burford, Somerset, and lately of Fontainebleau.—In the island of Anglesey, Cha. Eden, esq. fourth son of the late Sir Fred. Eden, Bart. of Truir, Durham, to Emma, second dau. of Sir Rob. Williams, Bart. M.P. of Fryars.—At Cheltenham, Rich. Weber, esq. to Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut. Col. Foster, R.A.—22. At Bakewell, co. Derby, Francis Hust, esq. to Cecilia Emily, youngest dau. of Rich. Norman, esq. and Lady Elizabeth Norman.—24. At Great Milton, Stephen, son of H. Hemsted, esq. of Newbury, Berks, to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. C. Townsend, of Milton House, Oxon, and Rector of Ickford, Bucks.—25. At Great Chesterford, A. H. Pearson, esq. to Isabella, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Rich. Fitzgerald King, and granddau. of the late Earl of Kingston.—Geo. Gataker, esq. to Sophia-Sarah, second dau. of H. S. Partridge, esq. of Hookham Hall, Norfolk.—The Rev. Walter Trower, of Muntham, Sussex, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Cha. Goring, esq. of Wiston Park.—26. At Hackford, Norfolk, the Rev. J. H. Harris, Principal of York College, Upper Canada, to Charlotte Ann, third dau. of the Rev. J. B. Collyer.—At Bathwick, Tho. Oliver, esq. of Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Rob. Hoblyn, of Nanswyden, Cornwall.—27. At South Warnborough, Hants, the Rev. W. J. Walker, of Southrop, co. Gloucester, to Louisa-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Serj. Manley, Commissioner of Excise.—At Whitsbury, Col. James Cock, to Georgiana-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Baker, Rector of Rollesby, Norfolk.—At Brighton, James Campbell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza-Matilda, eldest dau. of J. Moore, esq. of Montpelier Lodge.—28. At St. Pancras Church, Wm. T. Jemmett, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Laura, eldest dau. of Sir Edw. B. Sugden.—29. At Snailwell, co. Cambridge, the Rev. Cha. Whitworth Pitt, to Emma, fourth dau. of the Rev. N. I. Hill.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. T. Neale, esq. 16th Lancers, to Emma, third dau. of the late Horatio Claggett.—At St. Pancras New Church, W. H. Palmer, esq. to Eliz. second dau. of the late T. Hollingworth, esq. of Hayle-place, Kent; and at the same time, W. Clarkson, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza Celia, daughter of G. Palmer, esq. and sister of the said W. H. Palmer.

1. *Edw. Amos Chaplin, esq. of*

Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, to Georgiana, third dau. of Benj. Morland, esq. of Sheepstead House, Berks.—At Woodford, Essex, Cha. Simpson Hanson, esq. of Constantinople, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Hon. Robert Smith, M.D. Speaker of the House of Assembly in Tobago.—At Mary-le-bone, Jas. Rust, esq. Barrister, and Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford, to Susanna Catherine, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rowles.—At Petworth, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Richard Turnour, R.N. second son of the Earl of Winterton, to Charlotte-Fitzherbert, eldest dau. of late Geo. Daysh, esq. of Petworth.—At St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, James Barclay, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of John Fawcett, esq. of Covent-Garden.—2. At Aldingbourne, Sussex, Viscount Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Isabella, second dau. of the late Lord Henry Howard, and niece to the Duke of Norfolk.—At Roundhay, the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Rector of Berwick-in-Elmet, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Mat. Rhodes, esq. of Leeds.—3. At Braddineh, Cha. C. Dent, esq. Commander R.N. to Eliza, third dau. of the late Thos. Shepherd, esq.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. Vicar of Dudley, to Eliz. youngest dau. of the late John Barclay, esq. M.D. of Conduit-street, London, and niece of the late Col. Sir Robert Barclay, K.C.B.—At Gossford, Geo. Grant Suttie, esq. of Balgone and Preston Grange, to the Lady Harriet Charteris, dau. of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and March.—5. At Malahide, near Dublin, the Rev. Tho. Spencer, Perpetual Curate of Charterhouse, Hinton, near Bath, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late Major Brooke, Bengal Art.—At Meesden Bury, Herts, Capt. Thurston, R.N. of Talgarth to Eliza, second dau. of Admiral Sotheby.—7. At All Souls, Blackwood Gore Currie, esq. to Laura-Eliz. dau. of Mat. Gosset, esq. Viscount of Jersey.—At Paris, Mons. le Baron H. F. Constant de Schacht, Garde du Corps du Roi, to Eliza, dau. of the late James Grant, esq. of Thoby Priory, Essex.—8. At St. Marylebone Church, R. Harvey, esq. of Langley Park, to Anne, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hotham.—9. At South Stoneham, the Rev. T. W. Carr, to Susan, relict of the late Rev. Levison Hamilton, and eldest dau. of the late Rich. Woodward, D.D.—At Staunton Lacey, Shropshire, the Rev. James John West, to Margaret, third dau. of J. Molyneux, esq. of Gravel Hill, Ludlow.—10. At Merthyr-mawr, Glamorganshire, the Very Rev. Cha. Scott Luxmore, Dean of St. Asaph, to Katherine, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl.—15. At Blunham, Beds. S. E. Thornton, esq. to Julia-Anne-Frances, 2d dau. of J. Campbell, esq. of Blunham-house, and niece to W. Wyndham, esq. M.P.

O B I T U A R Y.

GEN. SIR DAVID BAIRD.

Aug. 18. At his seat, Ferntower, in Perthshire, the Right Hon. General Sir David Baird, Bart. G.C.B. and K.C. a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Governor of Fort George, and Colonel of the 24th regiment.

This distinguished soldier was descended from a junior branch of the Bairds, of Auchmedden in Banffshire. He was the fifth (but second surviving) son of William Baird, esq. (heir, by settlement, of his second cousin Sir John Baird, of Newbyth, Bart.) by Alicia, fourth daughter of — Johnstone, esq. of Hiltown, co. Berwick.

He entered the army at the close of 1772, as Ensign in the 2nd foot; and joined the regiment at Gibraltar in the April following. In 1776 he returned with the regiment, in 1778 obtained a Lieutenancy, and in September of the same year the grenadier company in the regiment then raised by Lord Macleod, and named the 73d. This corps he joined at Elgin, from whence it marched to Fort-George, thence embarked for Goernsey, and in the course of 1779 sailed for Madras.

Thus sent to India, almost as soon as raised, and when its commissions were scarcely filled up, the seventy-third regiment entered upon a service which at once crowned it with glory, and annihilated every thing belonging to it but its immortal name! so effectually indeed annihilated it, that, it is reported, Sir David Baird and one sergeant were all that survived of the original 73rd.

It was in the year of its arrival that Hyder Ally made his fearful irruption upon the Carnatic. He had interposed his vast army between that of the British, commanded by Sir Hector Munroe, and a smaller force under the command of Colonel Baillie; when the latter, having already suffered considerably in an engagement with the barbarians, sent to the commander the account of his difficult situation, that he had sustained a loss which rendered him incapable of advancing, whilst his total want of all provisions made it equally impossible for him to remain where he was.

Conceiving it impossible to cope in a general engagement with an enemy who out-numbered him at least twelve times over, and who had, beside, an immense superiority of cavalry, Sir Hector Monro, with the advice of a Council of War,

judged the only course to be pursued was to endeavour to supply Colonel Baillie with such a reinforcement as would enable him to push forward in despite of the enemy. The detachment selected consisted in all of about one thousand men, under the conduct of Colonel Fletcher, and its main force was composed of the grenadier and infantry companies of Lord Macleod's regiment, commanded by Captain Baird, a new and untried force, and a new and untried officer. Their junction with Colonel Baillie was not performed but at imminent hazard, Hyder Ally having gained intelligence of the movement, and sent a strong body to cut them off on their way, which was evaded by a long circuitous route and the friendly cover of the night.

Hyder, however, was determined that they should not return so safely; and under his own personal inspection he prepared, with consummate ability, a trap to destroy the united detachments. Accordingly, on the 10th of September, day-light had scarcely broken when they unwarily advanced into the very centre of his toils. The enemy in ambuscade reserved their fire, with admirable coolness and self command, till the unhappy English were in the midst of them. Our army marched in column. On a sudden, whilst in a narrow defile, a battery of twelve guns opened upon them, and, loaded with grape shot, poured in upon their right flank. The English faced about; another battery immediately opened on their rear. They had no choice, therefore, but to advance; other batteries met them here likewise, and in less than half an hour 57 pieces of cannon were so brought to bear on them, as to penetrate into every part of the British line. By seven o'clock in the morning, the enemy poured down upon them in thousands, and every Englishman in the army was engaged. Captain Baird and his grenadiers fought with the greatest heroism. Surrounded and attacked on all sides, by 25,000 cavalry, by 30 regiments of Sepoy infantry, besides Hyder's European corps, and a numerous artillery playing upon them from all quarters, within grape-shot distance, yet this heroic column stood firm and undaunted, alternately facing their enemies on every side of attack. The French officers in Hyder's camp beheld the scene with astonishment, when, in the midst

of all this tumult and extreme peril, they saw the British grenadiers performing their evolutions with as much precision, coolness, and steadiness, as if under the eye of a commander on a parade. Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, and Captain Baird, had only ten pieces of cannon, but these were so excellently served, that they made great havoc amongst the enemy. At length after a dubious contest of three hours, from six in the morning till nine, victory began to declare for the English; the flower of the Mysore cavalry, after many bloody repulses, were at length entirely defeated with great slaughter, and the right wing, composed of Hyder's best forces, was thrown into disorder, and began to give way. Hyder himself was about to give the orders for retreat, and the French officer who directed the artillery already began to draw it off.

It was in this moment of exultation and triumph, that an unforeseen and unavoidable misfortune occurred, which totally changed the fortune of the day, and effectually threw the conquering army into the arms and power of those whom they had vanquished. By some most miserable accident, the tumbrils, which contained the ammunition, suddenly blew up with two dreadful explosions, in the centre of the British lines. One whole face of their column was thus entirely laid open, and their artillery overturned and destroyed. The destruction of men was great, but the total loss of their ammunition was still more fatal to the survivors. Tippoo Saib, a worthy son of his martial father, instantly saw and seized the moment of advantage, and without waiting for orders, fell with the utmost rapidity, at the head of the Mogul and Carnatic horse, into the broken square, which had not yet time in any degree to recover its form and order. This attack by the enemy's cavalry being immediately seconded by the French corps, and by the first line of infantry, determined at once the fate of our unfortunate army. After successive prodigies of valour, the brave Sepoys were almost to a man cut to pieces.

Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, assisted by Captain Baird, made one more desperate effort; they rallied the Europeans, and, under the fire of the whole immense artillery of the enemy, gained a little eminence, and formed themselves into a new square. In this form did this invincible band, though totally without ammunition, the officers fighting only with their swords, and the soldiers with their mere bayonets, resist and repulse the myriads of the enemy, in thirteen different attacks; until at length, inca-

pable of withstanding the successive torrents of fresh troops which were continually pouring upon them, they were fairly borne down and trampled upon, many of them still continuing to fight, under the very legs of the horses and elephants.

The loss of the English in this engagement, called the battle of Perimbancom, amounted to about 4000 Sepoys, and 600 Europeans. Colonel Fletcher was amongst the number of those who were slain on the field. It is indeed a reasonable subject of surprise that any one escaped. Colonel Baillie and Captain Baird, after being severely wounded in four places, together with several other officers, and 200 Europeans, were made prisoners. They were carried into the presence of Hyder, who, with a true Asiatic barbarism, received them with the most insolent triumph and ferocious pride. The English officers, with a spirit worthy of their country, met his behaviour with an indignant coolness and contempt. "Your son will inform you," said Colonel Baillie, appealing to Tippoo, who was present, "that you owe the victory to our disaster, rather than to our defeat." Hyder angrily ordered them from his presence, and commanded them instantly to prison.

Hyder's army, however, purchased this victory at a very dear rate. The slaughter fell almost entirely on his best troops, and the number is believed to have nearly trebled that of the whole of Colonel Baillie's army. This loss is stated to have augmented the natural ferocity of Hyder's temper, and may be reasonably assigned as a cause for his cruel treatment of his prisoners.

They were marched to one of Hyder's nearest forts, and there subjected to an imprisonment, of which, confinement in a horrible dungeon was the least circumstance. Captain Baird, in particular, was chained by the leg to another prisoner, as much of the slaughter in Hyder's army was imputed to the English grenadiers. He remained a prisoner at Seringapatam three years and a half. In March, 1784, he was released, and in July he joined, at Arcot, his regiment, which in 1785 changed its number to the 71st. In 1787 he embarked with it for Bombay, and returned to Madras in 1788. He received the majority of the 71st June 5, 1787; and in October obtained leave of absence, and visited Britain. He obtained the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment, Dec. 8, 1790; and in 1791 returned to India, and joined the army under Marquess Cornwallis. He commanded a brigade of Sepoys, and was present at the attack of a number

of Droogs, or hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1791 and 1792; and likewise at the storming of Tippoo Sultan's lines and camps on the island of Seringapatam. In 1793 he commanded a brigade of Europeans, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1795 he was appointed Colonel. In October, 1797, he embarked at Madras with his regiment for Europe; in December he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, when he was appointed Brigadier-General, and placed on that staff in command of a brigade. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General, June 18, 1798, and removed to the staff in India. He sailed from the Cape for Madras in command of two regiments of foot and the drafts of the 28th dragoons, and arrived in January, 1799. The 1st of February he joined the army forming at Vellore, for the attack of Seringapatam, and commanded a brigade of Europeans. On the 4th of May he commanded the storming party with success; and in consequence, was presented by the army, through Lieut.-General Harris, Commander-in-Chief, with Tippoo Sultan's state sword, and a dress sword from the field officers serving under his immediate command at the assault. In 1800 he was removed to the Bengal Staff, and commanded a brigade, &c. at Dinnypore.

In 1801 he was appointed to command an intended expedition against Batavia, but which was sent to Egypt. He landed at Cosier in June with the army, crossed the Desert and embarked on the Nile; he arrived at Grand Cairo about the month of July, from thence at Rosetta, and joined Lieut.-General Sir John Hutchinson's army, a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In May, 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 54th regiment; in 1802 he returned across the Desert to India, in command of the Egyptian Indian army. He was removed to the Madras Staff in 1803, and commanded a large division of the army forming against the Mahrattas. He marched into the Mysore country, where the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Stuart, joined, and afterwards arrived on the banks of the river Jambudra, in command of the line. Major-Gen. Wellesley being appointed to the command of the greater part of the army, this officer proceeded into the Mahratta country; and finding that his services could be of no further use, he obtained permission to return to Britain. He sailed in March with his staff from Madras, and was taken prisoner by a French privateer; in October he was re-taken as the ship was sailing in Corunna. He arrived in England the 3rd of November, having

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given his parole that he should consider himself as a prisoner of war; but shortly after Major-Gen. Baird and staff were exchanged for the French Gen. Morgan and his staff.

Sir David Baird received the Royal permission to wear the Turkish order of the Crescent, Dec. 31, 1803; he was knighted by patent, dated June 19, 1804; and was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath on the 18th of August following. In the same year he was placed on the Staff in England; he was appointed Lieut.-Gen. Oct. 30, 1805, and commanded an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. He arrived there the 5th of January 1806; made good the landing on the 6th; on the 8th attacked the Dutch army and beat them; on the 10th the castle and town of Cape Town surrendered, and on the 18th General Janssens surrendered the colony. In 1807 he was recalled. He sailed on the 18th of January on board a transport, and arrived on the 12th of April at Portsmouth. On the 19th of July he was removed from the Colonelcy of the 54th to the Colonelcy of the 24th, and placed on the foreign staff under Gen. Lord Cathcart. He commanded a division at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was twice slightly wounded; and returned with the army in November.

In 1808 Sir David was placed on the Irish Staff, and commanded the camp on the Gurragh of Kildare. In September that year he embarked at the Cove of Cork, in the command of a division consisting of about 5000 infantry, for Falmouth, where he received reinforcements, and sailed in command of about 10,000 men for Corunna, where he arrived in the beginning of November, and formed a junction with the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore. He commanded the first division of that army; and in the battle of Corunna, on the 16th Jan. 1809, he lost his left arm.

As senior officer after Sir John Moore's death, Sir David Baird communicated to Government the victory of Corunna, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; "an honour of which," he remarked in his reply to the House of Peers, "no one can be more fully sensible than myself, having had the good fortune to be deemed worthy of this eminent distinction, on four several occasions," alluding to his name having been included in the votes of thanks for the operations of the army in India 1799, for those of Egypt in 1801, and in the Danish expedition in 1807.

In testimony of the Royal approbation, General Baird was created a Baronet by patent dated April 13, 1809.

and received a grant of the following honourable armorial bearings: Gules, in chief within an increscent an étoile of eight points Argent (in allusion to the badge of the Ottoman order), in base a boar passant Or; on a canton Ermine, a sword erect Proper, pommel and hilt Or. With two Crests: 1st, a Mameluke mounted on a horse, and holding in his dexter hand a cimeter, all Proper; 2d, on a wreath, a boar's head erased Or. And for Supporters: dexter, a grenadier in the uniform of the 50th reg. of foot, Proper; sinister, the royal tiger of Tip-poo Sul-taun, guardant, Vert, striped Or; from the neck, pendant by a riband, an escutcheon Gules, charged with an étoile of eight points within a decrescent Argent, and on a scroll under the said escutcheon the word SERINGAPATAM.

Sir David Baird was promoted to the rank of General, June 4, 1814; was appointed Governor of Kinsale on the death of Gen. Sir Cornelius Cuyler in 1819; and of Fort George on the death of Gen. Ross in 1827. He was married Aug. 4, 1810, to Miss Preston Campbell, of Ferntower and Lochlane, co. Perth; but, having no issue, is succeeded in the Baronetcy, in pursuance of the patent, by his elder brother Robert Baird, Esq. of Newbyth, who, by Miss Gavin, a niece of the Earl of Lauderdale, has several children.

SIR UVEDALE PRICE, BART.

Sept. 11. At Foxley, Herefordshire, aged 82, Sir Uvedale Price, of that place, Bart.

The family of which this gentleman was the representative, is of the highest antiquity in North Wales, deriving their name, Ap Rhys or Price, from Rhys, a cadet of the Wyls of Voylas in the reign of Henry the Eighth. He was seated at Geeler in Denbighshire, where his descendants remained until Robert, the great-grandfather of the Baronet now deceased, and who was Baron of the Exchequer from 1702 to 1726, married Lucy, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Rodd, esq. of Foxley. His son, Uvedale Price, esq. married Anne, daughter of Lord Arthur Somerset, second son of the first Duke of Beaufort; and Robert, the offspring of that marriage, married the Hon. Sarah Barrington, daughter of the first Lord Barrington. Robert died in 1761, leaving his son, the now deceased Baronet, his heir, at the age of fourteen.

Mr. Price married, April 18, 1774, Lady Caroline Carpenter, daughter of George first Earl of Tyrconnel; and, three generations had thus allied

themselves to peers, the family was, in his person, raised to a Baronetcy, by patent dated Feb. 12, 1828.

Sir Uvedale lost his lady in 1826; she left him one son, now Sir Robert Price, who is one of the present members for Herefordshire, and married in 1823, his first cousin, Mary-Ann-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Robert Price, D.D.; and one daughter, Caroline.

Sir Uvedale Price is the fourth already deceased of the sixteen Baronets created at the commencement of last year, Sir John Hutton Cooper having died in December, Sir John Forbes Drummond in last May, and Sir Henry Chamberlain in July.

SIR HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, BART.

July 31. In York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 56, Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart.

Sir Henry was formerly Consul-general and Charge d'Affaires in the Brazils, and was created a Baronet by patent, dated Feb. 23 last year. He had been appointed Consul at Lisbon, to which place he would have proceeded some time since but for his illness. The cause of his death was a mortification which ensued after an operation upon a corn which had been cut too deeply; the toe was amputated, but too late to save his life.

Sir Henry Chamberlain was twice married. By his first lady, Miss Elizabeth Harrod, of Exeter, who became his wife Jan. 1, 1795, and was divorced by act of parliament in 1813, he had two sons and one daughter; 1. Sir Henry Chamberlain, who has succeeded to the title; he married in 1826, Harriett, daughter of John Mullen, Esq. Captain in the first foot; 2. William-Augustus-Charles, who died in 1806, at the age of ten; 3. Eliza-Caroline, who was married in 1819 to the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgman, second son of the Earl of Bradford. Sir Henry was married secondly, June 5, 1813, to Anne-Eugenia, daughter of William Morgan, Esq. merchant, of London, and by her had five sons and three daughters; 4. Anne-Beresford; 5. Harriet-Mary; 6. William-Charles; 7. Nevill-Bowles; 8. Crawford-Trotter; 9. Thomas-Hardy; 10. Katherine-Cochrane; and 11. Charles-Francis-Falcon.

T. R. BEAUMONT, ESQ.

July 31. At Bretton Hall, near Barnsley, after a protracted illness, Thomas Richard Beaumont, Esq. (commonly called Colonel Beaumont), formerly Knight in Parliament for Northumberland.

Mr. Beaumont was bred to the profession of arms, and, having entered the cavalry as a cornet, rose to be Lieut.-Col. of the 21st regiment of dragoons. He retired, however, soon after the last promotion, having largely increased his fortune by an advantageous alliance. Colonel Beaumont married Diana, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, Bart.; and upon whose death in 1793, the magnificent mansion at Bretton Park (the ancient seat of that branch of the Wentworths), the abbey of Hexham (which had descended from the Blacketts), and extensive property in estates and lead mines in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, were found bequeathed to Mrs. Beaumont. To the house at Bretton (originally built in 1720) Colonel Beaumont, under the advice of the present Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, made considerable additions, consisting of a splendid library, museum, music-room, dining-room, and other apartments of spacious dimensions. A view of the mansion, in its present enlarged state, is published in the fourth volume of Neale's Seats. The gardens are very extensive, and the conservatories particularly rich in valuable exotics.

Colonel Beaumont was first elected one of the representatives of the county of Northumberland in Parliament, on the death of Sir William Middleton in 1795. He was re-chosen at the general elections of 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, and 1812; and retired in 1818 in favour of his son, Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq. now M.P. for Stafford. Colonel Beaumont generally supported Mr. Pitt's administration.

MR. BARON HULLOCK.

July 30. At Abingdon, whilst on the circuit, aged 65, Sir John Hullock, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer.

This distinguished lawyer was son of Timothy Hullock, of Barnard Castle, co. Durham, Esq. who died in 1805, at the age of seventy-three. The Judge was a member of Gray's Inn; and published "The Law of Costs;" 8vo. 1792; "The Law of Costs in civil actions and criminal proceedings," 8vo. 1797; and another edition, in two volumes, 1810.

He was called to the degree of Serjeant about 1817, and appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in 1823. As a Judge he was characterized by sound discretion and great candour. Temperate but firm, looking upon and expounding the law more in consonance with plain sense and popular construction, than bewildering the imagination and embarrassing the judgment with technical definitions and contradictory precedents, he read the

statute with an unprejudiced eye, and applied its provisions with a liberal and learned spirit—a lawyer, and yet a man of the world, who, like Mr. Justice Bayley, made ample allowance for the infirmity of human nature, while he executed the duties of his office with a mildness which added grace to the decision of his character. A Baron of the Exchequer, yet not more for the Crown than the people. This is the highest praise which a judge of that court can receive—and Mr. Baron Hullock has amply merited it.

Mr. Baron Vaughan, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Worcester, passed the following high eulogium on his departed brother:

"I had the happiness of knowing him very long and intimately, and of sitting by his side on the judgment-seat; and I hope also that I know how to appreciate his worth. As a Judge, he was, in every sense of the word, a loyal, a right, and a good one; a man of the most quick perceptions, of the most sound, accurate, and discriminating judgment; a man whose industry was indefatigable, and perfectly acquainted with those depths and shoals of the law which render the investigation of it so intricate and difficult. As a private man, he was every thing that could be wished; he was generous, humane, and charitable, and of the most stubborn and inflexible integrity."

ADMIRAL HENRY.

Aug. 6. At his house at Rolvenden, Kent, at the very advanced age of 98, John Henry, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

This venerable officer was born at Holyhead in the Isle of Anglesea, Sept. 28, 1731, and entered the naval service about 1744. Whilst a Midshipman he had his thigh broken by a bawser. In 1762 we find him serving as First Lieutenant of the Hampton-Court, a 64-gun ship, at the reduction of the Havannah.

On the 22nd Nov. 1777, he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain by Lord Howe, for his conduct at the capture of Mud-Island in North America, which was considered a most important service. In the early part of May in the following year, Captain Henry was detached by his Lordship, with a flotilla, consisting of several galleys, schooners, and gun-boats, to cooperate with a detachment of light infantry under Major Maitland, which was embarked in eighteen flat boats, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ships lying in the Chesapeake, between Philadelphia and Taunton. On this occasion great destruction was made among the American vessels, the number destroyed consisting

friend, it was only Dr. Parr and very few others that could rank above Dr. Young as Greek scholars.

Dr. Young cannot be termed a man of refined, or even of correct taste; he was a sort of practical utilitarian, who invariably neglected the husk or shell in order to get at the kernel, and who never concerned himself about grace, or elegance, or ornament, in his search after truth, or his attempts to lay up a store of knowledge. The subject-matter of a work alone occupied his attention; and to this he went in the most direct and straight-forward manner possible, without regard to the dress in which it was clothed, or the embellishments with which it was bespangled. Accordingly, he had much more intimate and thorough acquaintance with the contents and works of the ancients, and had taken a much more exact measure of the amount of knowledge they possessed respecting different subjects, than perhaps any other man of his day; a circumstance which is clearly evinced in the various papers on subjects connected with archaeology, with which he enriched the pages of several publications, and most especially in the article on Egypt, which he contributed to the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and which we do not scruple to pronounce as altogether the most extraordinary effort of scholarship that modern times can boast. It was in that celebrated article, which has been read and studied in every part of the civilized world, that he first (in the year 1819) exhibited a digest of those discoveries in Egyptian literature which have immortalized his name, and added a newly-explored region to the dominions of knowledge. And, in truth, none can know how much he achieved, except those who have informed themselves how little was done before him. In the multitude of vain attempts which, in the course of nearly two thousand years, had been made to decipher the inscriptions of Egypt, extravagance had succeeded extravagance, and absurdity had followed absurdity, until the subject had at length been abandoned as utterly hopeless and untractable. The accidental discovery of the tripartite inscription of Rosetta, indeed, revived the hopes of the learned; and it was expected that, with the aid of the accompanying Greek translation, the key which had been so long sought for might at last be found. But even this hope began at length to fade away; for, although the most exact copies of the inscription were taken and circulated all over Europe, ten long

years elapsed without the least progress being made towards deciphering it, notwithstanding some of the first scholars of the age had tortured their ingenuity in repeated attempts to penetrate the mystery. At length, in 1814, Dr. Young gave his mind to the subject, and, availing himself of some hints thrown out by De Sacy and Akerblad—hints which, had they known how to pursue them, might have enabled those ingenious persons to anticipate the discovery—he soon succeeded in reading the whole of the dramatic or enchorial part of the inscription, and immediately published his translation in the *Museum Criticum* of Cambridge. And having achieved this, the most difficult part of his task, the remainder was easy; for the process or method he had employed in reading off the enchorial was, from its very nature, equally applicable to the hieroglyphical branch of the inscription, which he accordingly decyphered and published. The results thus obtained were exceedingly curious; for it was proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the proper names in this inscription were spelt alphabetically; that from these an alphabet might be formed; that in the demotic, as well as in the hieroglyphic branch, particular groups of characters represented particular words; that these groups were susceptible of decomposition; and that the system of writing used among the ancient Egyptians was not simple and uniform, but complex and composite; or, in other words, made up of characters, some of which were used symbolically, others mimetically, and a third class upon an arbitrary principle, which it was then found impossible to explain. The monument of Philoe, the antigraphs of Mr. Grey, and a variety of other antiquities which were brought into this country, enabled Dr. Young to test the accuracy of his discovery, as well as to modify some of the conclusions at which he had previously arrived, and the result of all his investigations was embodied in the celebrated article on Egypt above mentioned. We will not here enter into the controversy which subsequently arose between Dr. Young and M. Champollion, an account of the latter laying claim to priority of discovery. Dr. Young appears to have, in a great measure, abandoned to others the cultivation of the field which he had so auspiciously disclosed. To what cause this was owing it is impossible to say. The probability seems to be, that enfeebled health, and the first inroads of that fatal disease which ultimately carried him off, at an age when many men are in the full vi-

gour of their strength and faculties, engendered lassitude, and created that tendency to repose, which is the surest symptom that the energies of life have begun to decay.

Dr. Young was a man of somewhat peculiar, but not unamiable temper; and carried into the world some of the habits and peculiarities of the recluse scholar and man of science. He uniformly manifested the warmest attachment to his friends, as well as the utmost readiness to promote the interests of all who had any claim upon his good offices. He was liberal and generous, but without the least particle of enthusiasm; extremely sensitive to praise, and not very tolerant of censure.

His remains were interred in the cloister of Westminster Abbey.

JOHN YOUNG, LL.D.

March 9. At Belfast, John Young, LL.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in the Institution of that town.

This gentleman was educated at Glasgow, and recommended by the Professors of that University to Belfast, where he commenced his labours in November 1815, at the first opening of the College.

He was universally regarded with the highest respect. An immense concourse of people attended his funeral, all the shops were shut through which the long procession passed, and at the grave a very pathetic and impressive address was delivered by Dr. Hanna.

MR. TERRY.

June 23. Of paralysis, aged about 47, Mr. Terry, one of the most sterling comedians of our day.

Mr. Terry was a native of Bath, and received his education partly at the grammar-school of that city, and partly at a private academy, kept by the Rev. Edw. Spencer at Winkfield in Wiltshire. At the age of sixteen he was placed under Samuel Wyatt, esq. in the view of becoming an architect, it having been thought that he discovered a propensity to that science. He pursued his studies with that gentleman for five years; but at the close of that term, having imbibed a strong partiality for the stage, took an opportunity, when at Sheffield for a few weeks in 1803, to make trial as an amateur, in Mr. Macready's company. He chose for his first attempts, the subordinate parts of Tressel in Richard the Third, Cromwell in Henry the Eighth, and Edmund in King Lear. Not feeling his inclination abated by experiment, in 1805 he regularly entered the profession as an actor, and became

a member of Mr. Stephen Kemble's company in the North of England, which he quitted upon its dissolution in August 1806, after a year and a half of very varied and laborious practice.

He now went to Liverpool, where he continued to play in all the usual class of characters until November 1809, when he was engaged by Mr. Henry Siddons to lead the business of the Edinburgh Theatre. Here he first acquired considerable popularity, and to that city remained so strongly attached, that from his remaining in this spot three years, and forming many intimacies, Mr. Terry was frequently regarded as a Scotsman.

In the summer of 1812 he was invited to the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, where he made his debut, May 20, as Lord Ogleby, in the Clandestine Marriage, and was well received; and in September 1813 he concluded an engagement with the Managers of Covent-Garden, from whence, in 1823, he transferred his services to Drury-Lane.

As a performer of every species of old men, in comedy or farce, Terry merited the most unqualified praise. All the gradations of age, and all the passions that adorn or darken it, he could most incomparably develope. The yielding, passive, quiet old gentleman, was equally his own, with the techy choleric bachelor. To see him in Admiral Franklin in Sweethearts and Wives, Mr. Wilton in Old and Young, and about a dozen other characters of the same cast, was to witness one of the richest comic treats.

WILLIAM CLUDDE, ESQ.

Aug. 26. At his seat, Orleton, near Wellington, William Cludde, Esq.

He was one of the first gentlemen in the County of Salop, who came forward in defence of his country, when the French revolution was making such gigantic strides to subvert all regular governments, and raised a troop of cavalry; and was afterwards appointed to be Lieut.-Colonel of the South Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in which he was highly respected. In 1795 he was Mayor of Shrewsbury; and in 1814 was appointed High Sheriff for the County of Salop. In whatever capacity he acted, whether civil, military, or as a private gentleman, he evinced a firmness and persuasiveness which commanded and obtained esteem.

REV. H. C. MANNING.

Sept. 7. Aged 82, the Rev. Harry Charles Manning, Minister of St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's Thetford, and Rector of Burgh Castle, Suffolk.

This gentleman was the son of Dr.

Matthew Manning, an eminent physician at Thetford, and the learned writer of an interesting Analysis of the Mineral Waters there, under the following title, viz. "Aquarum Sitomagensium, vulgo Thetfordiensium, brevis Historia et Analysis." He was originally intended for the profession of his father; and after having completed the rudiments of his education at the Free Grammar School of his native town, was admitted of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M.B. in 1769. He subsequently, however, embraced the clerical profession; and, in 1778, was appointed Master of the school at which he had been educated. In 1792, he was presented, by the Crown, to the Rectory of Burgh Castle in Suffolk; and, in 1795, to the Curacy of St. Cuthbert, and the Rectory of St. Peter in Thetford, by the Duke of Norfolk. In 1803, in consideration of the ready services on all occasions rendered to the Corporation by Mr. Manning, a piece of plate of the value of thirty guineas was presented to him by the Mayor of Thetford, in the name of the whole corporate body, with a suitable inscription thereon, expressive of their thanks, respect, and esteem. In 1818 Mr. Manning published a memoir respecting the Chalybeate Spring of Thetford; which is now much frequented by invalids, and which has effected cures in many cases that had previously baffled every effort of medical skill.

REV. GEORGE GASKIN, D.D.

(Continued from page 186.)

An important event in the life of Dr. Gaskin, and which contributed more than any thing earthly to his happiness, should have been earlier noticed, viz. his union in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Broughton, M.A. Rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and of Wootton, Surrey, and Secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from 1743 to 1777. With this excellent lady, whose memory is very dear to all who knew her worth, the Doctor lived in the bands of strictest affection and the most unsullied conjugal happiness for forty-three years.

The writer will be pardoned for another retrograde step in this memoir, to notice an interesting circumstance which occurred in the early years of Dr. Gaskin's connection with Stoke Newington as Curate. His conduct on the occasion strongly marked the decision of character as well as the moderation before alluded to, and which should ever distinguish those who worship "the Author of peace and lover

of concord." At Easter 1783, the parishioners of Stoke Newington chose as junior churchwarden Mr. Solomon de Modina, a Jew. This gentleman very reasonably thought himself unqualified, and, at first, remonstrated with the parish. The answer he received was that, if he chose not to serve, he might be exempt upon payment of the usual fine. This alternative he refused, and, on the appointed day, went to the Chapter-House of St. Paul's (the Dean and Chapter claiming Stoke Newington as a peculiar, and exercising the powers of Ordinary there) and, to the great astonishment of the Curate and many of the parishioners, was admitted to the office, taking the oath on the Pentateuch. The chief business of the junior churchwarden had been to superintend the concerns of the poor, in which Mr. de Modina acquired a high reputation for faithfulness, punctuality, and strict honesty. But at the approach of the period of office, viz. in February 1784, on a Sacrament Sunday, he appeared at Church, and after the sermon went into the vestry, which closely adjoins the altar rails, so that any one remaining there may hear and see what passes at the altar, and must be seen by the clergy and communicants. Dr. Gaskin was annoyed at this, considering that it is not allowed even to Christians, unless they communicate, to be present at this most sacred ordinance; but, Mr. de Modina having behaved with the utmost decency, he did not express his feelings. Afterwards it occurred to him (and, as the event proved, correctly) that Mr. de Modina came to learn the Churchwarden's duty on such occasions, and that he might on a future day officiate. This appeared to Dr. Gaskin nearly bordering upon a profanation of the ordinance. The communicants assemble to commemorate with devout gratitude the life, labors, and (to us inconceivable) sufferings of their crucified Redeemer, and to suppose one, on whom the guilt of shedding his blood rests; (Matthew xxvii. 25.) employed in collecting the alms of the faithful, and presenting them to the Minister, to be offered upon the Altar, in token of our obedience to Christ, and christian fellowship to each other, is indeed most incongruous and indecent. In order to prevent this Dr. Gaskin wrote to Mr. de Modina the following firm, but very conciliatory letter: "Sir, as I am fully persuaded that it is neither your intention nor desire to give the least offence either to the clergy or parishioners, I take the liberty of offering a hint, at which you have too much good sense to be displeased. The post you hold, I am sensible, you were placed in by a most unnatural and unchristianlike vote of the vestry, and totally against your own inclination. The offerings at the celebration

of the sacrament of our Lord's Supper are directed by the Christian Church to be collected by a Deacon, Churchwarden, or other fit person; and all persons, excepting communicants, are enjoined to leave the Church before the Communion-service begins. This duty of collecting you may probably think will devolve upon and may be expected of you. I think it but right therefore, to hint that your attendance on this ordinance will be altogether dispensed with; a circumstance which, it is presumed, cannot but be quite agreeable to yourself. When the Convocation made the Churchwarden one of the persons whom the Clergy might call upon to this service, it was not supposed possible that a gentleman of your nation and religion could ever be placed in the office; which if it be not contrary to the letter, most certainly is to the spirit of our ecclesiastical laws, as well as to plain common sense. I am, with real esteem for your well-known philanthropy and courteous manners, and with a most fervent wish that it may please the God of Israel to lead you to the knowledge and confession of His Son, Sir, your most obedient servant, (signed) GEORGE GASKIN." This private, respectful, and friendly letter, would probably have met with a different reception at an earlier stage of Mr. de Modina's official year, but he now seemed to adhere to the appointment from which he had in the first instance endeavoured to escape, with a tenacity quite equal to that of the electors. He came the following Sunday to Church, and a vestry was called immediately after the service, which he attended, produced the Curate's letter, and in great wrath read it aloud. The censure in the letter upon the parish was not altogether acceptable, but there were not wanting respectable men who admonished Mr. de Modina that such a letter could not be dictated by personal pique against him, but must have resulted from a sense of duty. Here the matter seemed to drop then, but on Easter Monday the astonishment of the Curate, and those who associated with him in this affair, was renewed and greatly increased, by hearing that Mr. de Modina had been that day elected Senior Churchwarden for the following year. The Curate's letter was again produced, and read to the Assembly, and Mr. de Modina told them that he should officially appear at the Sacrament. Upon this the Curate appealed to the Dean and Chapter, as Ordinaries, and though their decision is not recorded in any document which has been preserved by Dr. Gaskin, one cannot doubt that the election was rejected. In Gibson's Codex the only penalty mentioned for refusing the office of

Churchwarden is excommunication. But such a sentence could not be denounced against a person who is not, never has been, nor, unless converted, ever can be, a member of the Church; whom the Church treats expressly as out of her pale, and prays that he may be brought within it by God's grace; and against whom the law of the land makes distinctions equally strong and decisive. Indeed the only possible supposition to account for the admission of this Jew to an ecclesiastical office in the Christian Church is, that the oath is usually administered by a subordinate officer, acting in the name of the Chancellor or Archdeacon, and that the violation of principle and decency was committed by a man who did not see, as the Curate of Stoke-Newington did, the important bearings of his own act.

In the year 1795 the Church of England lost, in the person of the Rev. Richard Southgate, many years Curate of St. Giles's in the Fields, and Rector of Warsop, Notts. one of her best sons and brightest ornaments. His peculiar friendship for Dr. Gaskin led him to bequeath by will all his manuscripts to him; and from a conviction that the sermons of this devoted labourer in the vineyard would promote, after his death, the end which was his aim through life, if properly revised and prepared for publication, which the author had not intended, Dr. G. set about this task, and completed it.

In 1798 the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge resolved that a visitation of their missions and schools in the Islands of Scilly should be made by the Secretary, who was to inquire into the general character of the inhabitants, the degree of their religious knowledge, the character of their moral conduct, their behaviour towards their ministers, their attachment to unauthorized teachers, but especially the degree of benefit derived to the inhabitants from the appointment of the new missionaries, and the best means of increasing these benefits. The Secretary was also to collect, as far as he could, the nature and administration of the government of the Islands, and how far these might operate, both as to the spiritual and temporal interests of the mission, and the Islands; the state of the churches, congregations, number of communicants, the lay readers, schoolmasters or mistresses, and the state of the schools, and how the Society could best operate to the improvement of the schools, with an account of the irregular places of worship or instruction. The official results of this mission are with the Society, and demonstrate that the Secretary was eminently worthy of the trust reposed in him. A more private journal has preserved many interesting details connected with the off-

cial documents, and many which respect circumstances of an incidental kind, not less interesting. Having delayed a day or two at Bodmin to pay a visit of private friendship, he was called upon, at the special request of the Chaplain of the Gaol, and of many very respectable persons, who were deeply interested in the fate of a young man condemned to death for a burglary, to visit him in his cell, and afford him spiritual advice and consolation. His own simple account of this is as follows: "The poor young man seemed humble, sorrowful for his sins, forgiving, expecting death, and desirous of instruction. I endeavoured to impress upon him a true sense of his awful situation, to urge the necessity, and state the circumstances, of repentance, and to point out to him the Saviour of penitent sinners. God grant that His grace and blessing may accompany this effort to benefit a poor malefactor! I recommended to the gaoler to procure Rossell's 'Prisoners directed,' as republished by Mr. Vilette. In several parts of the prison we found the prisoners reading the Bible."

The Islanders never had had such a visitor as the Secretary, and the lower orders all supposed him a Bishop. He read prayers and preached in each of their churches and chapels, and on one occasion an awful circumstance added much to the interest of the occasion. The pilot of the brig which brought Dr. Gaskin to Scilly, came on the following Sunday to St. Agnes with great anxiety to hear him preach. He heated himself very much with rowing in a little boat, and when he had quitted this he was obliged to wade through some water to land. He complained of thirst, and suddenly dropped down dead, medical aid, though at hand, and immediately applied, proving inefficacious. Dr. Gaskin addressed the assembled people on the spot, warning them from this instance of sudden death, to prepare to meet their God. And, service beginning about a quarter of an hour afterwards, he again improved the event by an extempore addition to his sermon.

(To be continued.)

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 14. At Hammersmith, John Impey, esq. for above sixty years a member of the Inner-Temple, and author of these professional works: "The New Instructor Clericalis, stating the Authority, Jurisdiction, and Modern Practice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1782," which has attained several editions, and is now printed in two royal octavo volumes; in 1786, a similar work for King's Bench Practice, which has also arrived at several editions; "Practice of the Office of Sheriff and Under-Sheriff, and

their Deputies, and also of Coroner, 1786," 8vo; "The Modern Pleader, containing the several forms of Declarations in all Actions, 1794," 8vo.

Aug. 16. Aged 63, Sophia-Sarah, wife of the Rev. Basil Hoock, Minister of Bentinck Chapel.

Aug. 20. At Hackney, Mary-Anne, wife of Capt. Rich. Berford.

Aug. 22. In Albemarle-st., Harriet-Mary, wife of Edw. Johnson, esq. of Weymouth.

Aged 72, Frances, widow of Tho. Patrick, esq. of Watlington, Norfolk.

At his father's, Hans-place, in his 23d year, P. C. F. Meyer, of St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge, eldest son of P. J. Meyer, esq.

Aug. 23. In Portman-sq., aged 51, Sir Henry Cann Lippencott, second Bart. of Stoke Park, near Bristol. He was son of Sir Henry the first Baronet (whom he succeeded in 1781), by Catherine, sole dau. and heiress of Charles Jeffries, esq. and Catherine, sister and heiress of Sir Robert Cann, Bart. Sir Henry was a bachelor; and we believe the baronetcy has expired with him.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 64, Mary, widow of Benj. North, esq.

Aug. 24. In Seymour-st., Euston-sq., aged 86, Mrs. Dibbs.

Aug. 25. Aged 62, Edw. Pearson, esq. of Mile-end Old-town.

Aug. 29. In Camberwell-grove, on her 93d birth-day, Mrs. Mary-Frances-Ann Galabin. This venerable lady, with her surviving sister, Mrs. Catherine Galabin, kept a respectable academy at Peckham for many years. She was the eldest sister of the late Mr. John W. Galabin, the senior Bridgmaster of the City of London, who died in 1824; and of whom a memoir is given in vol. xciv. ii. p. 283.

Aug. 29. At Highgate, Mary-Susan, wife of H. Holmes, esq.

Aug. 30. Aged 62, John Tatham, esq. of Dorset-place, Dorset-square.

Aged 66, Sarah, relict of Wm. Walton, esq. of Girdlers' Hall.

In Cavendish-sq. Mary, widow of Wm. Tufnell, esq. M.P. for Colchester.

Aug. 31. Aged 24, Lady Anne-Frederica-Catherine, wife of the Hon. Arthur-Charles Legge, M.P. and sister to the Earl of Sheffield. She was the youngest child of John the first and late Earl, and his only dau. by his third marriage with Lady Anne North. Her Ladyship was married June 14, 1827; and has left a daughter, born June 7, 1828.

At Blackheath, aged 40, Cha. Banks, esq.

At Windsor, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, of the Lock Hospital.

At his brother's, Pimlico, aged 33, H. Bishop Deakins, esq. of the Commissariat Department.

Sept. 3. Aged 58, John Pritchard, esq. only surviving son of the late Christ. Pritchard, esq. of Greenwich.

Sept. 4. Aged 26, Mr. Geo. Gwilt, jun. architect, eldest son of G. Gwilt, esq. F.S.A. of Union-street, Southwark, esq.

Sept. 5. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 59, Alex. Robinson, esq.

At Kennington, aged 76, Benj. Kett, esq.

Sept. 6. At Saville-place, Mile-end-road, aged 72, Valentine North, esq.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 44, G. Ranken, esq.

At Islington, Eliz. wife of J. Athill, esq. of Antigua.

Sept. 7. At her son-in-law's, Dr. Gifford, Peatonville, Eliz. relict of Francis Moran, esq. of Down-hill, Sligo.

Sept. 9. J. A. Hawkins, esq. jun. eldest son of John Adair Hawkins, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Sept. 10. On his way into the city in his gig, aged 30, Hugh Barclay, esq. of Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park. This lamented young gentleman was the nephew of Mr. Barclay, of Highbury-grove.

Aged 22, in Wigmore-st. Wm. Philips Taylor, esq. Commoner of Worcester Coll. Oxford, and only son of the late Col. Taylor, C.B.

Sept. 11. At his brother's, George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 29, Capt. John Harwood, of the Madras army, third son of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield.

Aged 85, James Lee, esq. many years an inhabitant of Sloane-street.

Sept. 13. Aged 18, Anthony, third son of Joseph Overbury, esq. of Highbury-park.

Sept. 14. At Chelsea, Mary-Amelia, eldest dau. of late John Binerift, esq.

At Kennington-common, aged 78, Rich. Farmer, esq.

At Hermitage Lodge, near Fulham, Adolphus, third son of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart. K.C.B.

Sept. 15. In Lincoln's Inn-fields, Bigot Cha. Williams, esq.

Aged 19, Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of Vice Adm. Sir John Gore, K.C.B.

Sept. 18. At Kennington, aged 84, Mr. Samuel Heaven.

Sept. 20. Aged 49, Julia, wife of Elias Isaacs, esq. of St. Mary-Axe.

Sept. 21. Valentine, youngest son of Mr. John Friedmann, of Burton-crescent.

Beds.—*Aug. 21.* At Pertenhall, aged 87, Martha, relict of the venerable Professor Martyn, who died in 1825; and of whom a memoir is given in vol. xcv. ii. p. 95.

Berks.—*Aug. 22.* At Reading, aged 56, Mr. Wm. Pratt Swallow. He was the founder of Sydney-terrace, Russell-street, and Prospect-street, in that town. His talents in botany and horticulture were of the first order; and to his industry and perseverance the gardens of Berkshire and the adjoining counties owe the introduction of many of the finest fruits and rare exotics.

Aug. 31. At Wallingford, Martha, wife of Rev. J. Peers, M.A. Lambeth.

Sept. 13. At Windsor, Miss Esdaile, eldest dau. and only surviving child of James Esdaile, esq. late of Hoddesdon.

Bucks.—*Aug. 24.* At High-Wycombe, aged 34, Emily, wife of Mr. J. Neale, and dau. of the Rev. J. Morley, Vicar of Aylesbury.

Sept. 5. At Newport-Pagnell, John Chibnall, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Aug. 26.* At the College, Ely, aged nearly 3, Hester-Agnes, dau. of the Rev. J. H. Sparke, and grandda. of the Lord Bishop.

Sept. 7. At the Vicarage, Grantchester, aged 63, Mr. Hawkes, of Long Acre, London, father of the late Rev. S. Hawkes, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

DEVON.—*March 15.* Major William Bowater, half-pay R.M. Barrack-master at Paington. He was appointed Lieutenant in 1772, First Lieutenant 1775, Captain 1779, Brevet Major 1794. He served during the whole of the American war, and was in several actions, particularly the capture of New York and Savannah; was at the taking of the Caracca fleet and of Juan Langara's fleet off Cape St. Vincent, and the relief of Gibraltar, in Dec. 1780.

DEVON.—*Aug. 30.* At Exeter, the widow of Vice-Adm. Dacres.

At Tidecombe Rectory, the residence of his son, aged 80, W. Rayer, late of Brock-street, Bath.

DORSET.—*Aug. 21.* At Cheselborne, aged 79, Anne, widow of the Rev. C. Birch, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Chichester.

Aug. 31. At Upway, aged 13, Louisa-Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Maule, C.B.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 26.* At Nottley-place, near Braintree, in his 70th year, Samuel Dowbiggin, Esq.

Sept. 17. Emma Eliz. wife of Christ. Comyns Parker, Esq. of Woodham Mortimer Place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept. 4.* At Clifton, John Street, esq. a Capt. R. A.

Sept. 9. At Cheltenham, Wm. Whitmore, esq. late of Wickham, near London, brother of Mrs. Kath. Whitmore, of Bath.

Sept. 15. At Tidenham House, aged 58, the widow of Thomas Williams, esq.

Sept. 15. At the Hotwells, aged 38, Salome Lætitia, widow of the late Rev. John Boucher, Vicar of Kirknewton, and Rector of Shaftesbury.

Sept. 17. Edwin Meredith, second son of Thos. Pexton Peterson, esq. of Maugots-field House.

HANTS.—*Aug. 28.* At Anstey, near Alton, aged 55, Chas. Heath, esq. formerly of Andover.

Aug. 29. Mrs. Hannah Maria Bricknell, sister of the Rev. W. G. Bricknell, of Hartley Wintney.

Latly. At Southampton, Lieut.-Col. Andrews, late of the 2d Somerset Militia.

was the daughter of a clergyman named Phillips, and has left a son, and four daughters, the eldest of whom was married in 1819 to John Mearns, esq. of Eastington.

SCOTLAND.—Aug. 12. At Peebles, aged 36, John Wm. Macleod, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, second son of the late Alex. Hume, esq. of Harris, Invernesshire.

IRELAND.—At Agodoe, aged 118, Catherine Keen. She retained her faculties to the last. Her principal diet was oatmeal.

Aged 84, James Dawson, esq. of York Hill Lodge, Assistant Barrister of co. Armagh.

July 27. At his residence Moggallhane, aged 84, Dr. James O'Shaughnessy, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe.

ABROAD.—Feb. 12. At Nagpore, Tindall Thornton, M.D. son of John Thornton, esq. of Kensington.

July 16. At Salt River, Jamaica, Lieut. Henry Ansell, R.N. of Tottenham.

July 26. In Trinidad, Richard Allport, esq. of Bristol, merchant.

Aug. 19. At Celigny, Geneva, aged 53, Henry Edmund Allen, esq. of Bathampton.

Aug. 22. At Bordeaux, David Gray, esq.

Lately. At Paris, aged 71, François Nicodami, professor of the pianoforte at the Conservatoire de Musique. He acquired a

large fortune by his profession, and was remarkable for his charity, having been known to bestow 20,000 fr. in a single gift.

At Caen, aged upwards of 70, of apoplexy, M. Havin, a member of the National Convention at the Revolution. He was banished after the Hundred Days, but was subsequently authorized to return to France.

Aged 68, General Count de Sapinaud, who figured in the war of La Vendee during the Revolution.

At Paris, M. Rousseau, Counsellor of the Court of Cassation.

At Jessore, E. I. aged 20, Robert Grote, E. I. C.'s civil service, son of Geo. Grote, esq. of Badmore, Oxfordshire.

At Trincomalee, Capt. H. Jones, R. Art. youngest son of the late Rev. H. Jones, Vicar of Shorn, Kent.

At Boulone, Antonetta, wife of John Ellis, esq. and dau. of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet.

Aged 78, Eliz. wife of — Ashton, esq. of St. Servan, department of Ille et Vilaine, France.

Sept. 1. Drowned from the upsetting of a boat, in the Lake of Geneva, aged 18, Chas. Galignani, younger brother of Messrs. A. and W. Galignani, English publishers, Paris.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 26, to Sept. 25, 1829.

Christened.		Buried.								
Males	- 1050	} 2113	Males	- 929	} 1806	Between	2 and 5	222	50 and 60	149
Females	- 1060		Females	- 877			5 and 10	81	60 and 70	126
Whereof have died under two years old				600	10 and 20		59	70 and 80	104	
					20 and 30		109	80 and 90	47	
					30 and 40		157	90 and 100	8	
					40 and 50		145			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.										

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
74 0	40 0	20 0	34 0	40 0	40 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 21.

Kent Bags.....	5l. 12s. to 6l. 15s.	Farnham (seconds)	8l. 8s. to 9l. 8s.
Sussex Ditto.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	6l. 14s. to 7l. 16s.
Essex.....	5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex.....	6l. 10s. to 7l. 5s.
Farnham (fine)	9l. 9s. to 10l. 10s.	Essex	6l. 12s. to 7l. 7s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 21.

Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. to 4l. 5s.	Straw 2l. 5s. to 2l. 14s.	Clover 4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
St. James's, Hay 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s.	Straw 2l. 6s. to 2l. 10s.	Clover 3l. 10s. 5l. 5s.
Whitechapel, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Straw 1l. 18s. to 2l. 4s.	Clover 5l. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market. Sept. 21:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts.....	3,371 Calves 189
Pork.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs 24,420	Figs 200

COAL MARKET, Sept. 21, 26s. 9d. to 33s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 40s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 74s. Mottled, 80s. Curd, 84s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Mould, 2s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, September 21, 1839,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.			RAILWAYS.		
	Price.	Div.p.ann.		Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch . . .	85 0	£. 4 0	Forest of Dean . . .	£ 45 0	£ 2 10
Ashton and Oldham . . .	130 0	4 0	Manchester & Liverp.	37 pm.	—
Barnsley	313 0	14 0	Stockton & Darlington	170 0	5 0
Birmingham. (1-8th sh.)	305 0	12 10	WATER-WORKS.		
Brecknock & Abergav.	110 0	6 0	East London . . .	113 0	5 0
Chelmer & Blackwater	102 0	5 0	Grand Junction . . .	51 0	2 10
Coventry	1080 0	44 & lbs.	Kent	32½	—
Cromford	420 0	18 0	Manchester & Salford	35½	—
Croydon	2 0	—	South London . . .	89 0	—
Derby	160 0	6 0	West Middlesex . . .	70½	3 0
Dudley	59 0	3 0	INSURANCES.		
Ellesmere and Chester	105 0	3 15	Allian	62 0	3 0
Forth and Clyde . . .	650 0	27 0	Alliance	8½	4 p.ct.
Glamorganshire . . .	265 0	13 12 8d.	Atlas	9½	0 10
Grand Junction . . .	298 0	13 0	British Commercial .	5 0	5½ p.ct.
Grand Surrey . . .	49 0	2 10	County Fire . . .	42 0	2 10
Grand Union	24 0	1 0	Eagle	4½	0 5
Grand Western . . .	10 0	—	Globe	166 0	7 0
Grantham	215 0	10 0	Guardian	24 0	1 0
Huddersfield	17½	—	Hope Life	5½	0 6 6
Kennet and Avon . . .	28½	1 5	Imperial Fire . . .	105½	5 5
Lancaster	23 0	1 0	Ditto Life	—	0 8
Leeds and Liverpool .	495 0	18 0	Protector Fire . . .	1 5 6	0 1 6
Leicester	360 0	18 0	Provident Life . . .	0 18½	1 0
Leic. and North'n . .	86 0	4 0	Rock Life	3 2 6	0 3
Loughborough . . .	3600 0	175 0	Rl. Exchange (Stock)	261 0	8 p.ct
Mersey and Irwell . .	825 0	40 0	MINES.		
Monmouthshire . . .	240 0	12 0	Anglo Mexican . . .	25 0	—
N.Walsham & Dilham	25 0	—	Bolanos	360 0	—
Neath	—	20 0	Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	42 pm.	—
Oxford	670 0	32 0	British Iron	3 0	—
Peak Forest	97 0	3 0	Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	4½	—
Regent's	22½	12 6	Hibernian	2½	—
Rochdale	99 0	4 0	Irish Mining Comp ^r	3 0	—
Severn and Wye . . .	25 0	1 6	Real Del Monte . . .	67½	—
Shrewsbury	265 0	11 0	United Mexican . . .	26½ dis.	—
Staff. and Wor. . . .	810 0	39 0	GAS LIGHTS.		
Stourbridge	230 0	12 0	Westminster Chart ^d .	53½	3 0
Stratford-on-Avon . .	40 0	1 10	Ditto, New	½ pm.	0 12
Stroudwater	490 0	23 0	City	187½	10 0
Swansea	272 0	15 0	Ditto, New	107½	6 0
Thames & Severn, Red	32½	1 10	Phoenix	3½ pm.	6 p.ct.
Ditto, Black	22 0	1 1	British	12 dis.	—
Trent & Mersey (¼ sh.)	790 0	37 10	Bath	25 0	1 4
Warw. and Birming.	275 0	12 0	Birmingham	100 0	5 0
Warwick and Napton	225 0	11 5	Birmingham & Stafford	25 pm.	6 p.ct.
Wilts and Berks . . .	5½	0 4	Brighton	13½ dis.	—
Worc. and Birming.	69 0	2 10	Bristol	31½ 0	8 p.ct.
DOCKS.			Isle of Thanet . . .	2 dis.	5 p.ct.
St. Katharine's . . .	89½	—	Lewes	—	4 p.ct.
London (Stock) . . .	84½	4 10 p ct.	Liverpool	292 0	8 0
West India (Stock)	181½	8 0 do.	Maidstone	—	2 10
East India (Stock)	71 0	4 0 do.	Ratcliff	46 0	4 p.ct.
Commercial (Stock)	75 0	4 0 do.	Rochdale	—	1 5
Bristol	102½	4 8 6 do.	Sheffield	—	1 12 6
BRIDGES.			Warwick	50 0	5 p.ct.
Hammersmith	23 0	1 10	MISCELLANEOUS		
Southwark	3 0	—	Australian (Agricul ^t)	9 dis.	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	31 0	1 10	Auction Mart	21 0	—
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0	Annuity, British . .	19 0	3 p.ct.
Waterloo	2½	—	Bank, Irish Provincial	20½	4 p.ct.
— Ann. of 8l.	—	1 1 4	Carnat. Stock, 1st class	95 0	4 0
— Ann. of 7l.	—	0 18 8	Ditto, 2d class . . .	87 3	3 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From August 27 to September 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°			Sept.	°	°	°		
27	61	61	50	29, 56	showers	11	61	65	50	29, 65	showers
28	54	62	55	, 59	cloudy	12	60	65	56	, 60	cloudy
29	57	64	56	30, 04	cloudy	13	60	64	54	, 47	cloudy
30	58	62	56	, 15	cloudy	14	55	63	54	, 70	cloudy
31	58	61	56	, 07	cloudy	15	53	59	50	, 60	cloudy
S.1	58	64	59	29, 97	cloudy	16	52	55	49	, 54	rain
2	61	68	58	, 94	fair	17	50	57	56	, 80	showers
3	58	65	59	30, 14	fair	18	60	65	54	, 16	rain
4	57	62	55	29, 96	fair	19	56	55	50	, 57	rain
5	60	62	62	, 60	cloudy	20	55	60	57	, 87	fair
6	64	61	54	, 48	showers	21	50	64	50	, 80	fair
7	62	64	55	, 60	cloudy	22	57	64	51	, 84	cloudy
8	63	61	51	, 54	heavy rain	23	56	64	55	, 80	cloudy
9	63	67	60	, 66	rain	24	55	59	40	, 90	fair
10	62	70	60	, 36	fair	25	54	59	54	30, 10	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27, to September 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Ann.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27	217	89½	90	87½	99½	99½	102½	106	20½	58 59 pm.	88½	65 68 pm.
28	216	89½	89½	89	99	99	103½	106½	20	59 62 pm.		60 63 pm.
29	216	89½	88½	88	98½	98½	103	105	20	60 62 pm.		62 65 pm.
31		89½	88½	88	98½	98½	102½	105	20	61 pm.		64 66 pm.
1	216½	89½	88½	88	99½	99½	103	105	20½	224½		65 67 pm.
2	Hol.											
3	216	Shut	88½	88½	99	99	102½	106	20	61 62 pm.	88½	66 67 pm.
4	Shut		88½	88½	98½	Shut	102½	105½	20	62 61 pm.		68 65 pm.
5			88½	88½	98½		102	Shut	20	222½	88½	67 68 pm.
7			89	89			102	Shut	222	62 pm.		67 69 pm.
8			88½	88½	99		102½			221½		69 67 pm.
9			88½	88½	9	Shut	102			221½		68 69 pm.
10			88½	88½	9		102					68 69 pm.
11			88½	88½			102			222		67 69 pm.
12			88½	88½			102					68 69 pm.
14			88½	88½			102			221		68 69 pm.
15			88½	88½			102			221½	88½	69 68 pm.
16			88½	88½			102					69 67 pm.
17			88½	88½			102			222		66 69 pm.
18			88½	88½			102					68 70 pm.
19			88½	88½			102			221		70 71 pm.
21	Hol.											
22			89½	89½			103½			221½	63 64 pm.	71 72 pm.
23			89½	89½			102				63 pm.	71 72 pm.
24			89½	89½			102			222½	63 64 pm.	71 72 pm.
25			89½	89½			102			221½	63 pm.	71 72 pm.

S. S. Stock, Aug. 28, 98½. Sept. 5, 98.—Old S. S. Ann. Aug. 31, 88½. Sept. 1, 89½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—M. Journal.
M. Chronicle.—Post
M. Herald.—Ledger
M. Adver.—Courier
Globe—Standard
Sun—Star—Brit. Trav.
Record.—Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet.—Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
& Weekly Papers
80 Sunday Papers
Bath 4.—Berks.—Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn.—Bolton
Boston.—Brighton 3
Bridgewater.—Bristol 4
Bury 2.—Cambrian
Cambridge.—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen.—Chelmsf.
Cheshirefield
Cheltenham 2.—Chesh. 2
Colchester.—Cornwall
Covestry 3 Cumberl.
Derby 2.—Devon
Devonport.—Devizes
Dorchester.—Dorset.
Dorset.—Durham 2
Exeter.—Exeter 5
Gloucester.—Hants 3



Heref. Herts..Hull 3
Hunts.. Ipswich
Kent 4.. Lancaster
Leamington.Lincoln
Leeds 3.. Leicester 3
Lichfield.Liverpool 17
Macclesfield Maidst 2
Manchester 8. Monm.
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk.. Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 3.. Oxf. 2
Plymouth 2. Preston 2
Reading.. Rochdale
Rochester.Salisbury
Sheffield 4. Shrewsb. 2
Sherborne.. Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stamford 2 Stockport
Suffolk... Sussex
Taunton... Tyne
Wakefield.. Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Windsor
Wolverhampton
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OCTOBER, 1829.

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the BIRTH-PLACE of LOCKE, at Wrington; CHEW STONE PARSONAGE,
and the PULPIT of BANWELL CHURCH, Somerset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In the review of Mansford's Scriptural Gazetteer, in our October Magazine, allusion was made to our national history of St. George and the Dragon, as being a trite legend common to various persons or nations, in vindication of which we intended to refer to the Foreign Review, No. vii. p. 159. From that work it plainly appears, that Sir Tristrem, in his Metrical Romance, and that Wolfdieterich in the Heldenbuch, or Book of Heroes, has precisely the same combat with a dragon as is ascribed to St. George, and that such an incident is therefore nothing more than a *hack* embellishment much in vogue.

We have been informed that the beautiful epitaph on Captain John Cooke, quoted in our last from Sir R. C. Hoare's Wiltshire, was written, not by the widow, but, in her name, by that truly natural and elegant poet, the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

In reference to the observations of J.G.N. (p. 194), on Irish Peerages, an OLD SUBSCRIBER remarks, that "the number of extinct peerages was correctly stated at thirty-five, in the article on Lord Clermont. Your Correspondent probably rates the number at thirty-seven, by erroneously including Roscommon and Barrymore in the list. The former has been claimed and admitted; and the latter, though extinct in the Earldom, has been claimed in the Viscounty, and the case is now before the Lords. As to the Earldoms of Dublin and Ulster, there was never any doubt as to their being available extinctions. How the error of inserting Roscommon in Lord Bloomfield's patent has been rectified, I do not precisely know; but probably by inserting Milford in its place. A title not claimed for a year is not thereby extinguished; it is only considered extinct *pro tempore*; but the Act particularly provided that such supposed extinction was not to militate against the after claim of any individual thinking himself entitled; and that, if such claim should be successful, no new right should accrue to the Crown from the next extinction; or, in other words, that four extinct Peerages should be necessary to justify the next new elevation.—Sir David Baird (p. 274) was succeeded by his nephew, Captain (now Sir David) Baird; his elder brother, Robert Baird, of Newbyth, esq. having pre-deceased him." This respected Correspondent's remark regarding Mr. Leeson has already appeared at the close of our last volume.

J. P. O. inquires for portraits of the following noblemen and others of the time of Queen Elizabeth, viz. Henry second Earl of

Pembroke, Henry second Earl of Lincoln, Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montacute, Edward Lord Morley, Edward 3d Lord Stafford, Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton, John eighth Lord Stourton, William third Lord Sandys, Henry Lord Cheney, Sir Roger Manwood, Sir Thomas Gaudy, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Sir Marmaduke Dayrell. The noblemen above named were commissioners on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, Manwood and Gaudy law officers of the crown, Sir William and Sir Marmaduke governor and deputy governor of Fotheringay Castle.

H. W. M. in the course of examining the ancient church of Romsey, was directed by the sexton to a painting found, as he said, during some alterations in the edifice. The subject appears to relate to a portion of our Saxon history, and consists of a series of figures, one of which, a man bound to a tree, naked and pierced with numerous arrows, seems intended for Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was put to death in that manner by the Danes, in one of their barbarous irruptions. "This imperfect notice (adds H. W. M.) may perhaps induce some one of your numerous antiquarian Correspondents to furnish you with an ampler description, accompanied with a drawing."

It was not mentioned in our memoir of Dr. Wollaston (in our last Supplement), that he was at his death Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

A CONSTANT READER would feel obliged to any of our Correspondents who could afford him information respecting the Rev. Wm. Ainsworth, the author of the Bible in verse, a copy of which, published in 1652, is now in the possession of the querist, viz. —where he was born, what family he was of, where educated, what livings he possessed, when and where he died, and whether he published any other works besides the one before mentioned. In the conclusion of his dedication of that work to his patron Samuel Sunderland, esq. he styles himself Mr. S.'s "humble servant, never unfaithful, though always unfortunate, W. Ainsworth." What did he allude to by the last-mentioned mournful expression? Some particulars respecting the author's patron Samuel Sunderland would likewise be very acceptable.

E. C. inquires who is the author of a book entitled "The Life and Reign of King Richard the Second, by a person of quality, 12mo, London, 1681."

H. J. who writes respecting the Irving family, is informed that we are not acquainted with W. B.'s address.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ANECDOTES OF EARLY PRINTING.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Oct. 1.*
HAVING noticed lately in the public papers some auction sales of celebrated libraries, stating the extraordinary high prices certain old books produced; permit me, through the medium of your interesting Magazine, to make a few observations and anecdotes on early and subsequent printing.

The sums given at these sales evince that the passion for obtaining early printed books is rather increased than abated. The Latin Bible, printed between 1450 and 1455, sold at Hibbert's sale in June last for three hundred guineas, whereas the rare Latin Bible printed from blocks, and the first edition, sold at Willett's sale in 1813 for only 257*l.* 5*s.* The keen desire of possessing these curious ancient relics, creates an interesting competition, and we can hardly calculate what still more antiquated articles might obtain, if offered to the public. I do not recollect any of Laurence John Coster's* wooden block and wooden type books being brought to market; these I reckon would have been esteemed precious morsels for spirited collectors to have contended for. Laurence printed many books, and some embellished with cuts, both on vellum and paper, among others, *Horarium*, *Speculum Salutis*, *Speculum Belgicum*, and two editions of *Donatus*; which were all printed between 1430 and 1440†; in which year he died, and his son-in-law Thomas Peter succeeded him, and continued printing books with separate wooden types for several years.‡ About

1444 came into use the metal or fusile types, *typi mobiles*, which was a considerable advance in the art of printing; though the improvements since have not been so surprising as many imagine; for a few days since I very minutely examined a fine copy of the rare and splendid edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, printed by Nicholas Jenson at Venice, 1471; it is in Roman pica, or somewhat larger; the type is a fair round letter, and little inferior to the letter of our modern Bibles; several of the Roman capitals are so finely executed, that they would have been no discredit to a letter foundry of the present day.

The invention of printing appears to have been long known before it was practised in England, and it is to be traced many ages back. The Chinese performed printing at a very remote period, and the Romans were not ignorant of the art; the Roman sigillum, with which they stamped their earthen vessels when the clay was soft, is not uncommon, and is a species of printing. These implements were sometimes made with letters hollow by incision, and also in relief; that in the Duke of Richmond's collection is a brass instrument, with raised letters and border, having a ring handle on the back to hold and impress the letters on paper or vellum; the words it impresses are *Caius Julius Cæcilius Hermias*, a private person.

In Morel's "Thesaurus Numismæ" an account is given under the reign of Claudius, of a medal of large brass, with many lines in Roman capitals, which the artist might have accommodated to the purposes of printing on vellum and paper with little difficulty, if he pleased. The lines are,

"S. P. Q. R.

Aquas Claudium ex fontibus qui vocabantur, Cæculus et Curtius a milliario xxxxy, et item anienem novam a milliario lxxi, vda impensa in urbem perducendas curavit eos. &c.

In Cicero's *De Naturâ Deorum*,

* A name imposed on him, from a distinguished public office he held at Haerlem, called Coster, hereditary in the family.

† Some writers inform us, that Laurence carried on the printing business 12 years before he died: the date in that case would then be 1428, which would make this era of printing 402 years to the present year.

‡ In 1450 a Latin Bible printed with metal types was published, and supposed to have been six or eight years in printing.

there is a passage that has a reference to printing, where he directs the types to be made of metal, and calls them, *formæ literarum*.

The discovery of copper-plate printing by the rolling press, occurred about 1450, and the earliest that is dated is 1461; and the engravers since have been very numerous; which are amply recorded by Strutt and Bryant: though very few of the engravings of the old masters now produce much in commerce, except those by Albert Durer, Mark Antonio, Pass, Rembrandt, Hollar, Marshall, Faithorne, White, and three or four more. Copper plates have served the purposes of exhibiting accurate representations of paintings, drawings, and autography; but the most popular and important use has been to illustrate biography with portraits, and this branch has been carried to a greater extent than any other part. Such an immense profusion have been engraved of these, that all of the British denomination were arranged into a complete system in the year 1793, by Bromley, regulated into periods, classes, divisions, and subdivisions, embracing all, from the prince to the humblest character in society, omitting none whose portrait could be found, either cut in wood, or engraved in copper, from the earliest that could be traced, to the time of George III.; but another work of the kind is now much wanted. I cannot discover any English portrait that is engraved in copper-plate till the year* 1559, when one of Queen Elizabeth appeared by Gemine, in folio, with ornaments: it is a most wretched specimen of copper-plate engraving, and was undoubtedly intended for Queen Mary; but she dying in 1558, with a little alteration, the artist made it pass for her sister Elizabeth. The rage for English portraits appears to have risen to its highest pitch in the year 1800, when a warm competition was manifested at the sale of Sir William Musgrave's collection, which lasted 31 days, and the sale produced 4,987*l*. 7*s*.; and it seems the mania for old heads did not subside for several years; for

we find eight years after, at the auction of Sir James Winter Lake's collection in 1808, that, although many of the inferior class of portraits had decreased in value, others had advanced, and sold higher than was ever witnessed before in England; the Duke of Norfolk, sold for 32*l*. 11*s*.; James the First, by Elstrack, 47*l*. 5*s*.; Oliver Cromwell, by Faithorne, 34*l*. 13*s*.; and Sir Francis Englefield, by Faithorne, 73*l*. 10*s*.; this last portrait perhaps fetched the largest sum that any single engraved portrait had ever produced before; a wide alteration of times and prices since the year 1745, when Dr. Fothergill purchased John Nichols's (the Quaker) choice collection of two thousand portraits, including also his collection of rare tracts, for eighty guineas.

Had no other mode of printing but the copper-plate been devised to the present day, it is very evident we should not have been destitute of printed books; for many superior and beautiful works have been published in this and other countries, in which not a single word or letter of wood or metal types has been introduced; for instance, Sturt's Common Prayer and devotional books, Pine's Horace and Virgil, &c.; for necessity and invention would soon have overcome its present slow process, as progressive improvements of dispatch would have naturally and consequently followed.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

MR. URBAN, *Pomona-pl. Oct. 6.*
IT would be a highly gratifying task to enumerate the means by which the Chelsea Botanic Garden has arisen to its present state of perfection; but however pleasing the task might be, yet it is in some measure rendered of secondary importance by the judicious endeavours of the local historian, Mr. Thomas Faulkner, who, in his "Historical and Topographical Description of Chelsea," lately published, appears to have been extremely anxious and careful to give a full and elaborate account of this establishment from its first foundation, as well as to enumerate a list of the most prominent plants which are therein cultivated, and perhaps it would require the knowledge of a very skilful botanist to be enabled to enter more fully into the subject.

Mr. William Anderson, the present worthy Curator of this establishment,

* There is a portrait of Henry VIII. 1548, and another of Mary, 1555, by apparently foreign engravers, which have not been acknowledged by Bromley; the first is a ridiculous caricature, the other a small oval.

from his active correspondence, which extends to all the Botanic Gardens in Europe, as well as to the other parts of the world, and from the constant interchange of seeds and plants, annually introduces a great number of plants new to the garden, and even to the country; and through the friendship existing between him and Dr. Fischer, the able Director of the Royal Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg, he annually receives seeds of numerous new and rare plants, chiefly natives of Siberia and Persia, and various other parts of the Russian dominions. By this means the garden is continually presenting something interesting to the botanist or amateur. Amongst the late introductions to the garden, may be mentioned the *Rheum australe*, from the mountains of Nepaul, the true medicinal rhubarb of commerce; the *Rheum palmatum* generally supposed to be the plant, proving not to be possessed of any medicinal qualities, or in a very slight degree. Last year was also introduced and flowered in the garden, for the first time in Europe, the elegant and highly ornamental plant *Tropæolum tricolorum* from Chile.* The collection also contains an enormous root of the true Jalap, *Ipomæa Jalapa*. It is also exceedingly rich in succulent plants, particularly in the families of *Alce* and *Cactus*, and many rare and curious old plants, which have nearly disappeared in other collections, are still to be met with here.

The science of botany, and cultivation of exotic plants, which has engaged the greatest portion of my time for the last thirty years, as well as my long residence in the vicinity, induced me to make the above addition to the Historian's account of this very interesting garden, and perhaps our astonishing efforts and success in this delightful pursuit, may be mainly attributable to the establishment of the Chelsea Physic Garden, and particularly to the exertions of Philip Miller, who was considered as the Prince of the Gardeners, and who gave a general taste for gardening and botany, by his various publications. But since his time the art of cultivation, and the propagation of difficult plants, has increased so wonderfully, that numbers

which formerly could scarcely be kept alive, are now grown freely, and increased without the least trouble, every thing being so easily done when once thoroughly understood.

Perhaps few of the sciences have made greater progress in this enlightened age of discovery and research, than that of Botany and Horticulture; and it will be generally allowed, even by the best informed foreigners, that we have outstripped all other nations in the successful cultivation and propagation of exotic plants. They therefore send their young men intended for gardeners in superior situations, to this country for instruction; and our knowledge and taste may be said to have originally sprung from the old established botanic gardens, particularly that of which I am now treating, and to the exertions and industry of those eminent men by whom this establishment has been conducted ever since its first institution in the reign of Charles the Second*.

Yours, &c. ROBERT SWEET.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 21.

AN opinion existed among the Platonists, that the Odyssey was a religious allegory, in which Ulysses represented fallen human nature, struggling through its afflictions, and pursued by the physical principle of Evil, till restored to its first state. In this sense the Odyssey may be considered as a kind of Pilgrim's Progress. One circumstance certainly goes far to corroborate this notion; viz. the obvious detail of the scenery and accompaniments of the mysteries contained in the Book of Necromancy, the Descent of the Sisters into Hell, the Cave of the Nymphs, the Oracle of Proteus, Calypso's Island, and the Palace and Gardens of Alcinoüs.

Of these the last is the subject on which I mean to offer some observations. Like all the other instances, it bears strong marks of Egyptian original. It will be easily seen by an examination of its details, that the architecture is entirely Egyptian. There are two walls (see Odyssey) receding on either hand from the doorway. The whole is surrounded by a cornice or moulding. The posts and imposts

* The splendid crimson flowered *Rhododendron arboreum*, produces its grand flowers annually.

* By a recent regulation, the whole of the pupils in the metropolis have free admission to this garden.

buying was introduced in its stead; i. e. since the metals became money.

This introduction of money created two new classes of men, one of them to be dealers, and the other to be lenders; the lender supplied the dealers with the means of traffic, while they themselves retired and lived upon their rents; and that the transactions I speak of between these two classes of men should not grow into an evil, it has been deemed expedient to limit the price to be paid for the use of money: five per cent. is what the law allows; and if five per cent. is a due valuation for the use of money, I ask why there should not be a restrictable valuation on the same principle for the use of land. They are both of them indestructible; both are a source of profit in their nature to the lender and to the borrower; both are comprehended under the general term property; and the property should not in one case, more than in the other, be suffered to assume an unlimited value.

Land under cultivation might easily be confined by a maximum; if let for other purposes, its price might perhaps be suffered to remain unrestrained, though I should venture to ask whether it would not be beneficial, even in all cases, if rent for ground were placed under restraint. I am sensible that this would create a great outcry among all the landholders; but let them for a moment consider the effect of such a measure. Would it not at once so reduce all the prices of the earth's produce, that the landholders would be more than compensated? He would not receive so much money, but he would have all the produce of the earth at a much lower rate.

Suffering rents to increase, as produce increases, is taking from the cultivator and giving to the landlord; than which not any thing can be more unjust, because it is taking away the benefit from the cultivator of his own exertions. The cultivator by his ability and labour has benefited the soil, and he it is that ought to reap the benefit that accrues; but if the landlord is suffered to increase the rent, it only serves to increase the price of produce, and this in the end only enhances *general prices*. The price of the immediate productions of the soil, being those from which all others are valued, they ought by all honest means to be rendered as *low as possible*.

Land is value.—Gold is its price. They ought to be so regulated as to bear a similitude of value.

A certain quantity of gold should always represent a certain quantity of land, by which means gold would acquire a permanent value which it has never yet attained.

All persons are more or less consumers, and therefore it is of the utmost consequence that the *first spring* of the rise should be so restrained as to prevent the millions that inevitably follow if the first be unrestrained.

A country, and all its inhabitants, may be extremely rich; they may abound in corn and cattle, in wine, and luxuries of every description; also in gold and silver, in jewels and works of art to repletion, insomuch that the possessors of commodities may always obtain a great quantity of the metals for a comparatively small quantity of goods; but this, as before observed, only augments prices; it makes no difference in value; the exchanges of value are made at the same ratio. The price of a day's labour, whether it be two shillings or ten, does but increase the trouble of telling the money. The labour is the same, and as a rise in the hire of the labourer is the second effect, so it increases the cause of a *general advance* in all other things.

Let us suppose a labourer to receive two shillings for a day's work; if that is sufficient to purchase all he wants for the maintenance of his family, it is a proof that other necessities are equally reasonable. As to luxuries and all superfluities, *they* may rise to any price, according to the means of those who desire them. A competition of high prices among the rich signifies but little. Five pounds or five hundred for a mummy would be of no consequence, if the price of his loaf, or the rent of his habitation, was low to the labourer; for he would be enabled to furnish his articles at a price that would encourage the increase of all exportable articles. Our manufacturers would thus not only be able to compete with those of other countries, but the riches of their employers would provide the choicest machinery to accomplish their work, and afterwards to give credit for the exported produce that would place our manufactures above the competition of any other workman.

A LOMBARD.

1927

1927

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STATIONERS' HALL



POST OFFICE, LONDON.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

(With a Plate.)

THE magnificent building recently opened as the new metropolitan Post Office, is situated near the junction of Cheapside and Newgate-street, on the spot formerly occupied by the college and sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand.*

It is one of the largest public edifices now existing in the City of London. The architect, Mr. Smirke, has employed in its construction his favourite order, the Grecian Ionic, which he has also introduced in his new buildings at the British Museum. In all his designs he appears to depend for effect more on the intrinsic beauty of the order itself, than on the embellishment of the subordinate features. The principal front, which is 400 feet in length (and of which the centre and one wing are represented in the accompanying view) has a grand and impressive effect, alike from the continuity and simplicity of its elevation, and from the solidity and magnificence of its proportions. The portico, which projects with two intercolumns at the sides, and is also recessed, has an air of space, and a depth of shadow, that contribute materially to enhance its effect. Its breadth is seventy, and its depth twenty feet. Over the door is placed a clock, with a face both to the exterior and interior; and on each side are two pedestals, with strong reflecting lamps. In this front are forty-four windows.

The east front, in Foster-lane, has upwards of 180 windows, and may be said to have the same appearance in relation to the other, as is usual with the backs of ordinary houses. The whole, however, is characterized with a simple and impressive character of due proportion.

The vestibule or great hall, which occupies the centre of the edifice, is a thoroughfare for the public from one street to the other. It is about eighty feet long (which is the depth of the building throughout), sixty feet broad (ten less than the portico), and fifty-three feet high in the centre. It is supported by two lines of six columns, similar to those of the portico; and formed of Portland stone, upon granite pedestals. Next the wall are corresponding pilasters, or antæ. The entablature, which is enriched with ornaments from the best examples, is of mastic; and is surmounted by an attic, on each side of which light is admitted. The dado and architraves of the doors are of granite; and above the entrance from Foster-lane, which is divided into three circular-headed doorways, is a gallery affording a communication to the first-floor apartments of the respective wings, and lighted by three circular-headed windows, corresponding to the doorways below.

On the north side of the vestibule are the several receiving rooms for newspapers, inland and ship letters; and behind these, further north, are the inland-letter-sorters and letter-carriers' rooms. These rooms, which extend the whole length of the front from the portico to the north wing, are tastefully finished. The latter is 35 feet high. Their fittings up appear to be perfect in their kind; there are almost innumerable boxes, pigeon-holes, drawers, &c. At each end of the letter-carriers' office are projecting circular rooms, or bars, for the principals. The mails are received at the doorway (in the eastern or Foster-lane front) north of the vestibule, leading to the inland offices—and are taken into a room called the tick room, where the bags are opened. In this part of the building is also a spacious office, appropriated to the correspondence of the West Indies; and also the comptroller's and mail-coach offices.

On the south side of the vestibule are the foreign, receiver-general's, and accountant's offices. The foreign office is most chastely and conveniently fitted up; the beauty of the ceiling at once attracts attention. At the east-

* The remains of the ancient College dissolved on clearing the site in 1618 were illustrated (with two engravings) in our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 372, 393; LXXXIX. i. pp. 328, 414, 608; and an interesting volume, by Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A. was subsequently published, entitled "Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church or Royal Free Chapel and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand; with Observations on the different kinds of Sanctuary formerly recognized by the Civil Law." (See vol. xcv. ii. p. 245.)

sacks, which are put into carts employed for the purpose of saving time, in order to bring them to the office so much the earlier; others are brought in great sacks by the letter-carriers on foot. The bags are opened by persons appointed for the purpose, and the letters are then thrown out into great baskets, in which they are brought to the places where they are to be stamped. The stamping is done by messengers, or by letter-carriers; and, as they are stamped, one letter is put into a sort of box, which is to go for 100; and so it is that we arrive at something like the number of letters that are put into the Post-office of an evening.

There are four or five stamping-tables; and sometimes three or four, sometimes more persons, are employed at each table. As soon as the letters are stamped, they are taken away to be assorted into 18 or 20 divisions, upon tables which correspond with what we call the roads, from which those letters are to be sent; the individual at No. 1, or 5, or 10, as the case may be, comes exactly to his table, and takes from the corresponding number the letters which have been assorted in the manner I have described. This is done by a higher gradation of sorters. There are a certain number of individuals assigned to a road; they take the letters to the road, and there they are assorted for the different places along the line of that road. When the individual has got the letters to his proper road, he begins with marking them with the rates of postage; after that they are put up into the box which bears the name of the post town to which they are to be conveyed. When all the letters are assorted, it is his duty to tell up the whole in each box, in order to ascertain what sum the postmaster in the country is to be debited with: after that comes the process of tying them up in bundles, and putting them into bags and sealing them. The bags are then put, according to a certain order, into large sacks belonging to the roads; for instance, the Carlisle bag would be put at the bottom of what we should call the Carlisle sack, next to that Penrith, then Appleby, and then Brough, and so on. The sacks are then delivered to the guard, and he becomes from that moment responsible for their security. As he comes to each place, the bag belonging to the place is taken out; he delivers it to the postmaster, with all the bye-bags he may have to deliver, and takes up the bags which it is necessary he should have from that town for the different towns through which the mail-coach passes.

Accounts of Postage.

The clerks making up the bags enter in slips, against each post town, the amount of the whole of the letters sent away from the office. Those slips then are handed to the proper officers, in order that they may

find their way to the Accountant-general, so that they may form the charge upon the Postmaster in the country. A sort of way-bill is sent down, specifying the amount of letters charged upon the Postmaster, which should correspond in all cases with the slip which goes to the Accountant-general. If we find that the Postmaster is in the habit of returning 1d., or 2d., or 3d., even such small sums as that, short of the office charge, we have recourse to this process:—unknown to him, the letters are told over by two or three persons for a certain period, so that we might, if possible, swear to the accuracy of our account, and the inaccuracy of his. The Postmasters' accounts are made up in books monthly; sent, under the signature of the officer of the Letter-bill office, to the Accountant-general, and then they form a part of that account which is sent down to the Postmaster in the country once a quarter. The letter-money is remitted by way of instalments, which are regulated every quarter. Where the amount is large we get a remittance once in fourteen days; where it is under 70l. a fortnight, the remittance is made monthly. There are some very few instances in which an individual does not remit more than once in a quarter, which was formerly usual with all. The emoluments of the Postmasters in the country are in some instances influenced by the amount of the remittances; but the duties of the Post-offices are so varied in almost all cases, that the salary is never settled but on a due consideration of all the circumstances. An office where the amount of the revenue may be perhaps 200l. or 300l. a year, may from its local situation be a great forward-office; for instance, the town of Huntingdon: the mails arrive there in the dead of the night, and all the letters from the north come up to Huntingdon to be assorted for Cambridgeshire, for Suffolk, and for Norfolk, and they amount to, I may say, thousands; on the return they come from Cambridge and Norfolk to Huntingdon, and amount to as many: the result is, that the duties of that office are done at very unreasonable hours; of course the regulation of the salary is not dependent upon the money that the individual receives, because those are all letters *in transitu*, but according to the severity of the duties he has to perform, and the time at which they are performed.

Letters from the Country.

Will you have the goodness to trace a letter, put in in the country, to its delivery in London?—It is dropped into the receiving-box at the Post-office of the town from which it is intended to be sent; it is stamped and taxed there by the Postmaster or the persons employed by him, all of whom take the oath of office; it is entered in his bill exactly in the same manner as is done in London; it is enclosed in a bag, which is

to Northumberland House, and in Vere-street, Oxford-street, where letters are received until half-past seven in the evening.

The Post-office system of England, perfected as it has been of late years by the suggestions of Mr. Palmer, the late mail-coach contractor, is considered superior to that of any other country.

The mention of the office of Chief Postmaster of England occurs in 1584. In 1635 King Charles the First directed his "Postmaster of England for foreign parts" to open a communication, by running posts, between London and Edinburgh, Chester, Holyhead, Exeter, Plymouth, and Ireland, &c. In 1653-4 the post-office revenues were farmed by the Council of State and Protector at 10,000*l. per annum*. In 1656 the Parliament made some enactments for the erection of a new general Post-office, which was established at the Restoration in 1660, and from that period has only changed by a perpetual growth of activity and usefulness. The mail was first conveyed by stage-coaches on the 2d of August, 1785; and in 1789 no less than 30,000*l.* was added to the revenue by the establishment of mail-coaches.

The progressive increase of the Post Office receipts has been as follows:

1664..	£21,000	1723..	£201,804
1674..	43,000	1744..	235,492
1685..	65,000	1764..	281,535
1688..	76,318	1775..	345,321
1697..	90,505	1785..	463,753
1710..	111,461	1793..	607,268
1715..	145,227	1816..	2,067,940

The Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, which has been recently printed, is entirely devoted to the subject of the Post-office of the United Kingdom. The Report and its Appendix, which together occupy no less than 697 folio pages, relate to one only of three heads into which the subject matter is distributed by the Commissioners, namely, "The Circulation of Correspondence within the United Kingdom." The remaining two heads are, "The Communications with the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain, direct and intermediate, including the Internal Circulation of the Colonies;" and, "The Communications with Foreign Parts, direct and from the Colonies." The Commissioners exhibit a comparative

statement of the general revenue and expenditure of the Post-office at two distinct periods, namely, the three years preceding the commencement of their inquiry, and the three years ending the 5th of January, 1827. From this statement it appears that in the last period there has been a progressive increase in the gross receipts in each of the three kingdoms; whereas in the former period there was a progressive decline. The average rate of charge upon the gross receipt, during the first period, was 28*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; during the latter, it was only 26*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The sum disbursed under the direction and responsibility of His Majesty's Postmasters-General in Great Britain and Ireland, during the latter period, was, on an average, 670,000*l. per ann.* The net revenue of 1828 was 1,400,000*l.*

The following abstract from the evidence of Sir Francis Freeling, will afford a comprehensive and instructive view of the conducting of this gigantic engine of general intercourse, and important branch of the revenue of the country. It will, together with what has been already related, demonstrate to those who wonder at the size of the new building, that such extensive business, even when conducted in the most simplified manner, could never be accomplished within confined limits.

Principal Offices.

The Inland-office, the Foreign-office, and the Twopenny-post (which is now very considerable,) are the three great divisions of the Post Office.

The Inland-office divides itself into the London-office, the Country-offices, and the Twopenny-post.

The general departments through which the business of the Inland-office is conducted, are the Inland, the Foreign, the Twopenny-post departments, the Ship-letter, the Ry-letter, the Dead-letter, the Returned-letter, the Letter-bill, the Accountant-general's, and the Receiver-general's offices; the latter office is a check upon the Postmasters-general, and the appointment of the Receiver-general is not with the Postmaster-general, but with the Treasury.

Letters sent from London.

Will you have the goodness to trace a letter from its being put into a receiving-house in London to its being delivered in the country?—If it is put in at any distant receiving-house, it is there stamped and put up into a bag, that bag not being accessible to any individual until it comes to the Post-office. Those bags are called for by the letter-carriers, who deposit some of them in

himself first began his career as a fish, which as the waters subsided gradually moulded into the human form, is sufficiently pleasant. But the celebrated Kepler, in the ingenuity of his hypothesis, goes far beyond him. He adopts, as it should seem, a variation from the doctrines of Spinoza, and is said to have taught (*mirabile dictu!*) that the globe itself is possessed of living faculties. According to him, or his followers, it contains a circulating vital fluid, and a process of assimilation goes on in it as well as in other animated bodies; it possesses instinct and volition, even to the most elementary of its molecules; the mountains are the respiratory organs of the globe, and the schists its organs of secretion, by the latter of which it decomposes the waters of the sea, in order to produce volcanic eruptions. The veins or strata, they teach, are caries or abscesses of the mineral kingdom, and the metals are the products of disease, whence it is that almost all of them have so bad a smell! This climax, which, were it not upon record, is almost too ludicrous for belief or notice, may be termed, in logic, the *reductio ad absurdum* in scientific speculations; and whatever may be the eminence of Kepler as an astronomer, he certainly has not, in his *Physics*, adopted the system either of Newton, or of Bacon. The ancient Epicureans, who taught that the sun was re-created every morning, indubitably had reason compared with this.

Dr. Woodward, however, in his Treatise, which, it were to be wished, had been prosecuted to a greater extent by so judicious a writer, has patiently examined many facts connected with the geology of our globe. He arraigns, likewise, the opinions of the author of "*Telluris Theoria Sacra*," who, fond of sweeping hypotheses, teaches that, at the deluge, the earth was broken down in its superficies, to a crude and shapeless mass, and reduced, as Woodward expresses it, to "a huge disorderly pile of ruins and rubbish;" and he thinks, with reason, that Burnet sacrifices every thing to his love of theory, where, in order, as it should seem, to prove that a second *chaos* was engendered by the causes which produced the Deluge, he teaches that this *teraqueous* globe "is nothing better than a *rude lump*," bearing (as he must almost be understood to say) the marks

of utter abandonment of the Deity. —Among the geologists of our own day, eminently stand Hutton and Werner. The first of these not only brought acute powers of investigation to the task of exploring Nature, but, speaking generally, conducted his inquiries with a patience and an attenuated research which entitle him to a distinguished place among naturalists, whether his powers be employed on meteorology, on an analysis of phlogiston, or on physical dissertations concerning matter.

Werner takes a no less distinguished place as an indefatigable mineralogist. He has no slight pretensions to the character ascribed to him of forming a great æra in the science of *mining*; and the extensive knowledge he displays, both of the theories of all those who have preceded him, and of the practical details connected with this branch of science, together with the various arcana of "*Subterranean Geometry*," as an author terms it, places him high as an authority in determining the nature of fossils and of "*veins*." But it will strike the reader that the various technicalities of "*Geognosy*" and "*Oricognosy*," may be all accurately defined, without eliciting many truths of generalizing import upon the higher investigations of Geology.

The thanks of scientific mankind, so far as relates to Geology, are abundantly due to M. Cuvier, who, with singular intelligence, has embarked in a series of investigations, connected with the stratification of our planet. In full view of the absolute futility of building systems, without examining facts connected with the natural history of the earth, and other sciences collaterally related to the subject, M. Cuvier may be said, pre-eminently, to manifest a love of being guided alone, by the experimental process which, it is now felt by the student, whatever be the subject of his pursuit, is the only efficient beacon to true knowledge. He patiently enters into details which, before his time, were not always thought necessary to the process of theorizing on the earth. And whether he examines the skeletons of a remote age, and extinct species,—marks the subterranean traces of alluvial deposits, the formation of primitive rocks,—and the chrySTALLIZATIONS of marbles,—explores the petrifications of an unknown genera of plants,—in-

spects the fossil remains of living tribes, whether of the quadruped, or the cetaceous kind,—analyzes earths and metals in all their technical varieties of classification,—surveys the dips and various stratification of shores and ocean beds,—or surveys the formation and increase of new grounds, drawn from the ocean by alluvial depositions, with a view to the establishment of proofs tending to his corollaries,—he has eminent claims to our respect and notice. This will certainly be admitted of M. Cuvier, and of some others. But in view of the greater part of the theoretical systems, however learnedly concocted, connected with the researches of the Geognost, judgment has, usually perhaps, been subordinate to the imagination.

And here a candid reviewer would, even in the face of what the researches of the last century have effected, acknowledge that the geological knowledge of our globe, beyond its mere superficialities, is so scant as scarcely to warrant any extensive speculation as to its original contexture, and the changes it may have undergone. So little, indeed, is known beyond the mere surface of the planet upon which we tread, that a variety of phenomena, most important in their action, and ripening to some grand result, may, for thousands of years, have been operating below those primitive strata; which, at the Deluge, were disrupted and dislocated, forming, as Woodward terms it, perpendicular fissures.

We have heard from speculative philosophers of the doctrine of central fires. These fires, or igneous vapours, are, it is supposed, pent up in vast subterranean caverns, at some unknown depth in the middle regions of our globe, through the fissures of which indications of their existence continually are recognizable. These indications, it is not without reason pretended, are traceable in the eruptions of volcanoes; and it is taught that, when these subterranean ignited vapours shall have smouldered for certain periods in their abysses, their rage will burst those barriers which have hitherto restrained them, and that when, by the dislocation of the superincumbent strata, they shall approach the upper regions of the earth's surface, will ensue that great catastrophe which Scripture speaks of—the world's conflagration. That these fires, however,

—it may, by the way, be observed,—should already have so far surmounted their barriers as to advance near enough to the vicinity of the earth's surface as actually to raise its temperature, as has sometimes been pretended, is a wild chimera which will only dwell with sages of a lively imagination. Was the germ of these fires engendered in their stupendous caverns after the period when “the fountains of the great deep were broken up,” or, as some have it, when the utter disruption and dislocation of the primitive strata took place at the Deluge? Changes, incalculable in our present state of geological knowledge, seem indubitably to have taken place at that period. Upon every evidence this is attested. But how far the Geognosts of our own day are wise in so far adopting the theories of Burnet and Woodward, “of a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous catastrophe that nature ever saw,” then taking place—“an elegant, orderly, and habitable earth quite unhinged, shattered all to pieces, and crumbled into a heap of ruins,” as some of their observations seem to imply, is perhaps quite another matter.

Werner, in his “New theory of Veins,” teaches that substances around the earth were once in a state of solution, and that “whole mountains are formed by an assemblage of sediments and precipitates proceeding from the waters which covered the globe.” And M. Cuvier so far favours the hypotheses of Burnet and others, as to assume the total disruption of the upper crust of our globe at the epoch of the Deluge. “I am of opinion with M. Deluc and M. Delomieu,” says he, on closing his remarks in his *Essay on the Earth*, “that if there is any circumstance thoroughly established in Geology, it is that the crust of our globe has been subjected to a great and sudden revolution, the epoch of which cannot be dated much farther back than five or six thousand years,—that this revolution had buried all the countries which were before inhabited by men, and by the other animals that are now best known,—that the same revolution had laid dry the bed of the last ocean which now forms all the countries at present inhabited,” &c. &c. And Dr. Ure, another intelligent and experienced Geognost, in his “*New System of Geology*,” in which he at-

tempts to reconcile the postulates of modern science with Sacred History, follows on the same side. "We therefore conclude," says he, in summing up his corollaries, "that the primordial earth, as it lay beneath the circumfused abyss, was at first endowed with concentric coats of gneiss, mica-slate, and the other primitive schists; that at the recorded command of the Almighty, a general eruption and protrusion of the granitic, syenitic, porphyritic, and other unstratified rocks took place, which broke up and elevated the schists into nearly vertical planes, similar to what now exists, leaving commensurate excavations for the basin of the sea."

A favourite study of the age, the efforts of our Brandes, our Ures, our Bucklands, and our Cuviers, with others professionally eminent, may be said to have performed much in the analytic method of philosophizing, in all their technical varieties of nomenclature, upon the stratification and order of the earth's surface. But it will strike the observer, that as all their lucubrations have, solely, had relation to the mere crust of our globe, geological speculations and theories, so far as any grand corollaries may be deduced, are still in their infancy. This outer crust has, as yet, formed the basis of all the inquiries of science, through the *PANOPLY* of which it has never yet pierced; as all which the operations of mankind have effected in this way, the coal and tin mines of our own island, the salt mines of Hungary, or those of the precious metals in Peru and elsewhere, can only, in reference to the earth's cubic figure, be termed very trifling excavations.

Were the same national resources, which are so frequently exhausted in expensive wars, devoted by those who have the power of patronizing great undertakings on the same grand scale of geological research, to the work of penetrating into the recesses of the earth, and approximating to regions concerning which Geology is utterly ignorant, very important results might be anticipated. The process of mining for the advance of science, on a scale never yet undertaken, might penetrate through the earth to depths immensely below what the spirit of cupidity and of gain have ever succeeded in accomplishing. If

is of a few hundred

fathoms, the knowledge and the skill of these periods could be called so far into action, in a design of this nature, as to pierce the outer crust of our globe to depths only bearing a proportion to the altitudes which the highest peaks of the Cordillera or Himalaya range rise above the ocean,—an accession of geological light, so far as regards the stratification of the "primordial spheroid," and the causes of those stupendous phenomena which still puzzle the Naturalist, would, it is reasonable to imagine, crown such efforts.

If the "primitive envelope of the globe originally consisted of concentric strata of gneiss, mica-slate, and clay-slate," which "stratiform coats originally lay in horizontal planes," until by the operation of some stupendous force, disrupted and transpierced "by towering masses of granite and porphyry,"—a notion which is advocated in the present day,—further light would doubtless be evolved by penetrating below this "envelope" or crust. Substances, it is possible, altogether diverse from any thing which has hitherto swelled the classifications of mineralogy and metallurgy, might be *unhumed* for the inspection of the theorist. Science would then also advance much nearer to those vast caverns, supposed to be the seat of central fires, which are also supposed to stand connected with volcanic eruptions, the mysterious disappearing of extensive districts, and the submergence of marine islands,—thus accelerating the advances of science by immensely enlarging the arena in which the geological operations of mankind have hitherto been conducted.

If it be alleged that in mines (in reference to others) so unfathomably deep, vital air, necessary to support animal existence, could scarcely be obtained, it may be rejoined that the intelligence and scientific skill of these times have accomplished much that, by our ancestors, would have been deemed impracticable, whether on the side of *Mechanics*, aided by the genius and resources of a WATT, or the side of *Chemistry*, stimulated and promoted by those of a DAVY.

But there are a few other points in Physiology, upon which we design to touch, which may probably occupy some of your future columns.

Melksham.

ALCIPHRON.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN your vol. for 1771, p. 533, are a view and description of Carfax Conduit, at Oxford, erected to convey water to the several Colleges and Halls in the University. It is to be regretted no account has as yet been given relative to the year in which it was built; and we have much reason to fear there never will, though it was repaired by the University in 1707. Being at all times desirous of throwing every possible light on subjects of antiquity which may come into my possession, as I was arranging some family documents a few days since, I discovered a deed to prevent abuses, tending to the detriment and damage of the said Conduit, and of which I am induced to send you a copy, which will show how many years have passed away since Otho Nicholson conceived the idea of founding it. I consider it will be an illustration to the account given in the year above-mentioned. The period in which this deed is written will in a great measure supply the deficiency so much sought after; and, although it no longer stands on the spot chosen by the founder, its translation to Nuneham Park, and the care that is taken of it by the Earl of Harcourt, is a guarantee for its long continuance on the site it now occupies.

Yours, &c. R. R. RAWLINS.

To all X'ian People to whom this present writing shall come, S^r Henry Yelverton, knight, one of his Maiesties Justices of his highnes Court of Common pleas at Westm^r, and William Allyn, of London, Esquier, Executors of the last will and Testam^t of Otho Nycholson, esq. deceased, send greeting. Whereas the said Otho Nicholson, for the publike benefitt of the City and univ'sity of Oxon, erected a Conduit in the parish of St. Martyn at Carfax, within the said City: And whereas divers pryvat persons, for their peticuler busynesse, have of late of their owne wrong, and without any lawfull warrant, layed pipes to the mayne pipes of the said Conduit, and thereby have drawne a greate quantity of the water to theire pryvate houses, to the greate damage and p'judice both of the City and University, for whose capetiall benefit the said Conduit was founded: And yet nevertheless they have not as yet paid any some or somes of money to contrIBUTE towards the necessary reparations of the said Conduit and pipes, wch, by reason of the abuse aforesaid, growes daylie more and more in great decaye: Now knowe yee that

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wee the sayd Executors, for restraynt of the generall abuse of draweing the water from the mayne pipes of the said Conduit, and for the rayseing aswell of a competent some of money for the presente repayinge of the same Conduit and pypes, as of certain yearly rents for the mayntenance thereof hereafter, doe by these p'sents authorize and appoint Raphe Radclyffe, gentleman, Towne-clerke of the sayd City of Oxon, to allowe and graunte vnto sixteene severall p'sons, and noe more, Cittizens and Inhabitents w'thin the City and suburbs of Oxon aforesayde, libtyes thereof, at their severall costs and chardges, to laye and place for every of theire severall and respective uses only, and not otherwise, severall pypes of leade to the mayne pype of the said Conduit, where the same shalbe most servisable, to carry and convey water to theire severall howses, soe alwayes as the same graunt and allowance be not p'judiciall to any the said Colledges or halls w'thin the sayd univ'sity. The sayd Raphe Radclyffe takeing for every such graunte and allowance the some of three pounds of lawfull english money for a fyne, and reservinge tenn shillings yearly rent uppon every such graunte, so longe time as they shall enjoy the same, uppon payne of forfytur of the same graunte or allowance, or other penalty, as the sayd Raphe Radclyffe shall thinke fitt, for not payem^t of the same rent. And wee doe hereby authorize and appointe the sayd Raphe Radclyffe to digg upp, cutt, or stopp, or cause to be digged up, cutt, or stopped, all such pypes as heretofore have bene, or hereafter shalbe layed or placed by any person or persons, without his spetiall leave and licence, directed from us to drawe the water from the sayd maime pipes of the said Conduit, contrary to the true meaning of thes presents. And for us, and in our, or either of our names, to commence and p'secute such accoon or accoons at the lawe, as shalbe thought fitt and advysed agaynst every person and persons wch have layed or placed, or shall hereafter laye or place, any pypes for drawing the water from the sayd Colledges or halls, and from other the ves herein expressed, ratifyinge and allowing all and whatsoever the sayd Raphe Radclyffe shall doe, or cause to be done, concerning the p'misses, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. In witnes wherof wee the sayd p'ties above written, have hereunto putt our hands and seales the fourteenth day of december, in the second yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord King Charles, of England, Scotland, france, and Ireland, defnder of the faythe, A^o dⁿⁱ 1626. HEN. YELVERTON, WILLIAM ALLYN, Sealed and delivered by Mr. William Allen, in the p'sence of us, WM. HAMOND, EDMUNT HAMOND, WILLIAM WALLIS, THO. FfYSHER.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Servan, near St. Malo, France, Sept. 16.*

ALTHOUGH your Magazine is rather a repository of English than foreign topography, the province of *Brittany* may claim an occasional notice. It has indeed a good antiquarian claim, because it was formerly the asylum of British exiles; nor has it quite lost that character in the nineteenth century, as its cheapness and salubrity have constituted it a favourite resort of our absentees.

St. Malo* has a principal share in the French Newfoundland fishery, though this is said to have diminished of late years. The vessels set out in the spring, and return in the autumn, when the port assumes the appearance of a floating forest, such as might have frightened Macbeth, if Dunsinnan had been a maritime town. The Malouins are celebrated in the annals of the French navy, as their discoveries, their colonies, and their naval engagements can testify. When I look at the rock on which the town is built, the idea of a miniature Venice naturally occurs to my mind. The circumstances of their foundation are not dissimilar: St. Malo grew out of removals from St. Servan, a town on the continental side of the port, then called *Aleth*, which name it is said to have borne in the time of the Romans. The incursions of pirates obliged the inhabitants to choose a safer spot, which this rock furnished. It received its present name from Malo, an ecclesiastic of insular Britain, who is mentioned in Milner's Church History; but I must observe that he has confounded the two towns. Old St. Servan still retains the name of *La Cité*.

St. Malo is joined to the main land by a magnificent stone causeway; its appearance at high water is compared to a ship at anchor, of which the causeway is the cable. Before the Revolution it was a Bishop's see, having continued so since the sixth century. The diocese has since been absorbed into that of Rennes, the chief city of the department. The ex-bishop (M. de Pressigny) was nominated in 1817 to

the archbishopric of Besançon; he died in 1823. A service of *reconnaissance* was performed at St. Malo by the neighbouring Clergy. The Bishop's printer still keeps a shop in the town, and sells Catechisms formerly composed for the diocese. The Cathedral retains its old appellation. It has a conspicuous cupola, but its lower exterior is no ways striking; its interior, however, has all the charms of elegance and simplicity. Some marble statues, particularly that of St. Maur, are chastely executed, and being rather smaller than life, have more the air of humility than they would have possessed in a larger size. A fine old painting, representing the thanksgiving of several potentates after the battle of *Lepanto*, is appropriately dedicated to *Notre Dame des Victoires*. The countenances of Philip II. and Pius V. are very fine. The body of St. Celestine is preserved over the high altar, the bones being enclosed in wax; but if the proportions are kept, he must have been far from tall. He is habited very inappropriately, more like a prince than a minister, but whether this costume has a reference to facts or not, I cannot pretend to say.

The fortifications of the town, which are extremely grand, were built after the plans of Vauban, at the close of the seventeenth century. Part of the expense was borne by the merchants of the town, whose interest may be said to be vested in this work. There is an agreeable walk on ramparts, which has the advantage of being always dry, by means of channels cut in the walls, and always sheltered from the wind, on one side or other, by the houses. The first row of houses is magnificent, but the eye has not been consulted in the interior. Indeed, all ground is so completely occupied by buildings, to accommodate nearly 11,000 inhabitants on a single rock, that no material alterations could now be executed. Being surrounded by fortifications, like a cup in a deep saucer, it enjoys a mild air in winter.

A terrible inundation of the sea is supposed to have happened about the year 709. The rock was then surrounded by marshes; and tracts of lands, which the sea never reaches now, retain a marshy quality, and an insalubrious atmosphere, which renders that part of the adjacent country undesirable. The disaster probably extended from Mount

* An historical account of this town, and a view taken in 1758, appeared in our vol. LXIV. p. 105. There is another view in the European Magazine, vol. XXV. from an etching by Claude Castillon, about 1650; and it appears to have been as chuck full of houses then as at present.—EDIT.

St. Michel to Cape Frehel. The marshes of Dol, which extend about eight leagues (French) from east to west, and nearly two from north to south, are attributed to the same cause. Trees are said to be found there, uprooted and buried in the soil, and these principally oaks. The encroachment of the sea on the northern coast has been estimated at two leagues. Several parishes, whose names are mentioned in old charters, but which cannot now be traced, are supposed to have perished by the catastrophe; this conjecture, however, appears on a close inquiry, to be very fanciful.

The river Rance, which flows into the sea at St. Servan, is one of the finest objects here. A steam-boat goes to Dinan, about eighteen miles off, at neap tides; and this excursion, through some beautiful scenery, is a favourite recreation with our countrymen. The number of English in these parts is variously computed; some say 1600, but I believe 700 to be near the truth. An English service has been established about three years at St. Servan, by the exertions of the Rev. G. W. Phillips, of Wendy in Cambridgeshire; and the respectable manner in which it has hitherto been performed, has induced several persons to select this spot as their foreign residence, or to prolong their stay in it. My paper is full, perhaps *too full*; however I hope to glean some further particulars from the surrounding country for your future acceptance or refusal. J. T. M.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

THE town of Totnes is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Dart, "*along from the toppe of a high rocky hille, onto the roote of it by Est,*" twenty-two miles from Exeter, and about the same distance from Plymouth. It contains 346 houses, disposed principally into one long street; the number of inhabitants is computed at 3128. It sends two members to Parliament.

We learn from Camden and other authors*, that this was anciently a town of great consequence and privilege, paying taxes only when Exeter,

Lidford, and Barnstaple did. It was formerly surrounded by walls, having four gates; two only of which are now standing, one on the north near the Castle, the other (the east gate) in the centre of the town. The latter has evidently been rebuilt; over it is a dwelling-house. The houses within this gate (or street) present a very antiquated appearance, the upper stories in general projecting over the under; those adjacent the market-place are supported by piazzas.

The Church, Guildhall, and ruins of the Castle, are on the north of the town.

The Church, the beauty of which is defaced by tasteless modern additions, is built of red sandy stone, with granite ornaments; and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a handsome lofty tower at the west end; a transept has lately been added to the north aisle, in which is a gallery for the accommodation of the charity children.

The interior has rather a venerable appearance. There is a beautiful stone screen of tabernacle work, painted and gilt; the pulpit is also of stone, and is ornamented with the devices of the twelve tribes of Israel. It contains an organ, and a few neat monuments.

In the south aisle, within the screen, on a Gothic monument in the wall, partly hid by a pew, is this fragment of an inscription in black letter:

"Here lyeth Walter Smyth, who dyed the viii day of Nov^r, in the yere —"

Near it is a neat monument, with this inscription:

"Near lyeth y^e body of Mr. Thomas Martin, batchelor, who exchanged this life for a better, y^e 18th day of Janv^r, 1690, aged 58 years, who gave the lands of a house and meadow in Barnstaple, for ever, to y^e poor of Totness, to be given in bread every lord's day, in this isle, as is exprest in his last will and testament."

On a small tablet in the transept (probably removed from the wall pulled down on the erection of this part of the Church) are the following lines:

"Here lyeth Grace, a flower gay,
Far passing all the flowers of May,
A flower to her parents deare,
Euen at the spring time of the yeare;
Was pluckt and fetcht as fitt to bee
In hands of highest maiestie;
Then let us all prayse God for this,
That shee is crown'd with endless blisse."

"Grace Gryles dyed the 27th of Aprill, An^o Dom. 1636."

* An old topographical essay, styled "The Antiquity and Description of Totness, Devonshire, from Westcott's Manuscript," is printed in the Topographer, vol. i. pp. 195-211. EDIT.

On the south side of the chancel is an altar tomb, bearing the date of 1616; on it are the effigies of four women and a man, but the inscription is nearly illegible. On the north side is a monument, erected in 1702, commemorative of several members of the Wise family.

The altar piece is composed of a semi-dome, supported by Corinthian columns, which ill accord with the rest of the church. A spiral stone staircase leads from the chancel to the ancient rood-loft over the screen, adjoining which is the library, a small room containing a few neglected, worm-eaten old books, covered with dust; among them I remarked, the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, Latin, 1514; Fox's Works, 1610; Bible, 1613; the Works of the Most High and Mightie Prince James, King of Britaine, &c. publish'd by James Bishop of Winton, 1616; Succession of English Monarchs; and the Works of Reynolds the nonconformist.

I observed a small wooden tablet lying loosely in a niche at the bottom of the above-named staircase, with the following inscription and arms: GVALTERO GOODRIDGE GENEROSO. OBIIT XIII^o DIE AVGSTI: A^o D^o 1626. Sable, a fess Argent.

In a pew is an inscription commemorative of Maud Prioress of Cannington in 1317, engraved in your vol. LXXXII. ii. 113, and explained by William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. *ibid.* p. 224.

In the belfry is a brass chandelier, with an inscription on it, purporting it to be the gift of the ringers in 1732.

In 1799 the church was considerably injured by lightning, by which means a small room over the south porch was discovered, in which was a box of papers, among which was a grant of forty days indulgence, from Bishop Lacy, to all those who should in any way assist in rebuilding the church of Totnes. This prelate was translated from Hereford to Exeter in 1420; he died in 1445, and was buried in the choir of Exeter Cathedral. From his reputed holiness, pilgrimages were performed at his tomb, and many miracles are said to have been wrought there.

In the church-yard, against the south wall of the church:

"Here vnder lyeth interred y^e body of John Vavissor, son of Richard Vavissor of this towne, gent. who departed this life, the third day of March, 1676, aged 75 years.

You that are living and pass by,
Remember that you all must dy:
Forsake your sins whilst 'tis to day,
Relent, repent, without delay,
Implore God's grace, trust in Christ's merit,
If heavenly joy you will inherit."

On a head stone near the north door:

Nostræ semper curæ in morte relinquuntur.

Here Edward Luke, full six feet deep in earth,
Lies stretch'd at length, who almost from
his birth

Was mending soles, tho' having strength of
breath,

Was ever at his end, yet fear'd not death.
Among his friends so joyous and so gay,
No boundless passions him did lead away;
Mirth call'd him brother, and he did fulfil
The laws laid down in Mirth's own merry
will:

YOUNG LUKE some call'd him. Ah! how
alter'd now,

For underneath he lies with wrinkled brow.
Reader, beware! for at one single call
We go from hence, for God is all in all.

Obit 25 Decembris 1800, ætatis 74.

Near the Church is the Guildhall, a plain ancient building. Above the seats of the Mayor and Aldermen are the arms of King Edward the Sixth, supported by a lion and dragon; the date 1543, and motto "D^u et mand^u dropit," &c. and a tablet with the names of all the benefactors, and what each gave towards the reparation of the late breach that diverted the water from running to the ancient mills of the town of Totnes, anno Domini 1703. Thomas Colson, esq. a Member of Parliament for this borough, 300*l.*—Mr. Richard Landon of this town, merchant, 50*l.*

In another part of the hall are these two sentences, with the date 1673:

"Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel: Behold, I will bring upon this city and upon all her towns all the evil that I pronounced against it, because they have hardened their necks, that they might not hear my words. Jeremiah, chap. xix. v. 15.

"Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's; and the cause, that is too hard for you, bring it unto me and I will hear it."—Deut. chap. i. v. 17.

The council chamber is a handsome old-fashioned room, with seats, &c. similar to those in the hall. Over the chimney-piece are the town arms, the gate of a fortress flanked by circular turrets; and the words IUSTICE, EQUITIE. On the window bench is a mo-

numental inscription on a small brass plate (probably removed from the church):

"Here lye inter'd the bodies of John Kelland of Totnes, merchant, and Mary his wife, y^e daughter of John Wise the elder of Totnes, mercha^t. He dyed the xixth of November, 1632, being at y^e age of xlvii years. His wife deceased y^e iiiith of July, 1624. They had issue ii sonnes and v daughters then living."

The ruins of the Castle are a little to the west of the Church and Guildhall: they consist of a circular keep, moat, and a few remnants of walls. The keep stands on a lofty artificial mound, overgrown with shrubs; the outer wall is perfect, and picturesquely clothed with ivy. It incloses an area of nearly a quarter of an acre; and from the battlements there is a delightful prospect of the vale of Dart. Fragments of the town walls also remain.

This town likewise boasts a grammar-school, lazaret-house, several almshouses, and a charity school. The grammar school was founded in 1554, and further liberally endowed by the trustees of Elizeus Hele, esq. of Cornwall, co. Devon, who bequeathed a considerable property to pious and charitable purposes in various parts of this county.

The charity school is near the church; it is an old building, supported by a spacious piazza. On one of the pillars is the word RYCHARD, and on its fellow, LEE; in another part are the initials R. L.

Near the river is a fine avenue of trees called the "Walk," affording an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants; at one end is a small building representing the town arms; through it is the entrance to a rural lane, in which are the remains of a chapel, consisting of the west, east, and part of the north walls; it has been desecrated many years.

On the beach is the *very* stone on which (according to the old chronicle) Brutus the Trojan first put his foot when he landed in Britain, and

"The gods lookt cheerefull on his course,
The wind hee had at will;
At Totnesse shore, that happy haven,
Arriu'd hee and stood still."

At the north-east of the town stands the Priory, but so modernized, that little else besides the name is left to tell what it originally was. It was founded, according to Leland, by Ju-

dael de Totnes, soon after the conquest, for Cluniac monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but Risdon says it was by one Roger Newman. Its revenues at the suppression were valued at 124*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* a year, and the site was granted to the Champernowne family. There was also an alien priory, suppressed with the other alien houses in 1414.

Totnes was formerly a place of great traffic, and its merchants were noted for their wealth, "*but* (says Leland) *the river of Darte by tynne workes carieth much sand to Totenes bridge, and chokith the depth of the ryver downward,*" by which the haven has been greatly injured. It still has some manufactories of serges, and carries on a tolerable coasting trade. It is connected with the little town of Bridgetown Pomeroy by a handsome modern bridge, finished about two years since; the old one, supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen, becoming exceedingly dangerous, made a new one necessary.

The History of Totnes.

The remote antiquity of this town is unquestionable. Jeffery of Monmouth tells us, that Brutus, the son of Sylvius, the great-grandson of Æneas, landed here, with a fleet of Trojans, B.C. 1148.

During the unsuccessful struggle of the Britons with the Saxons, Aurelius Ambrosius, King of Amoria, coming to the assistance of the former with ten thousand men, landed here A.D. 458.

Totnes, with Barnstaple, was given by William the Conqueror to Judael, a Norman knight, who took his surname from it, De Totnes. He built the castle, and was probably the founder of the alien priory. Henry II. gave this honour to Sir Reginald Brues; his family afterwards falling into disgrace, it was taken from them by John, who incorporated the town, and made Henry, son of the Earl of Cornwall, governor of the castle. The privileges of the borough were considerably augmented by Edward I. In the reign of Henry III. the county of Devon was extended from the Dart to the Tamer,*

* When Athelstan, by the defeat of Howel, the last King of Danmonia, in 932, extended his territories to the Tamer, he made that river the boundary between his kingdom and the Cornish; but the Britons

and Totnes, which had hitherto been a Cornish town,* became seated in the midst of Devon: from this time the Cornish language† began to decline in the South Hams.

Totnes was afterwards restored to the Brues. One of their heiresses brought it to the family of Cantalupe; from them, also by an heiress, it became the property of the Zouches; the last of that line, John Lord Zouch, an adherent of Richard III. was attainted in the reign of Henry VII. and his estates confiscated. That King then bestowed this town on his favourite, Sir Richard Edgecumbe; Piers, one of his descendants, sold the manor of the borough to the Corporation in 1559, reserving the right of burghership to his heirs for ever, and a rent of 21*l.* a year, to be paid to the owner of the castle. The castle, royalties, &c. were afterwards purchased of him, by Seymour, Duke of Somerset, whose descendants still retain them.

JOS. CHATTAWAY.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from Part i. p. 590.)

1408. **T**HE King then resolved, in return, to ravage the coasts of Flanders and Normandy, which was executed by the fleet under the com-

mand of the Earl of Kent. The famous Henry Pay, Admiral‡ of the Cinque Ports, surprised the Rochelle fleet, consisting of 120 sail of merchantmen richly laden, and captured them all.

In 1407 the King had nearly been taken, in passing from Queenborough to Lee in Essex, by French pirates, who took the four vessels which carried part of the King's officers, furniture, &c.

1413. Henry died in March 1413, and was succeeded by his son.

Henry V. Soon after Henry's accession to the throne, he determined to invade France, if not to make an entire conquest of that kingdom; and having collected his forces, set sail from Southampton, the place of general rendezvous, in Aug. 1415, with a fleet of 1500 to 1600 sail, and an army of 6000 men at arms, and 24,000 foot, mostly archers, and landed near Harfleur, which surrendered in September.

The earliest list of the Royal Navy that I have been able to discover, occurs at this time, and is as follows:

6 grand ships, La Trinitée, Le Seynt Esprit, 3 carracks, Le Nicholas; 8 barges, La Katharine, Le Gabriel, Le Thomas, La Marie, Le Roodecoge, La Petite Trinité, and 2 others; 10 balingers, Le George, La Ane, Le

between it and the Dart submitting to him, were permitted to retain their possessions and enjoy their ancient language and customs (hence the similarity between the Cornish and Devonshire people); and, although they became English subjects, their country was considered part of Cornwall.

* "Belinus, vero filius Molmucii, quatuor regales vias per insulam fecit, quarum prima et maxima dicitur Fossa, ab Austro in Boream extensa, quæ incipit in *angulo* Cornubiæ apud Tottenesse, tendens per Devoniam, Somersetiam, &c. &c." See Gale's Essay on the great Roman Roads, at the end of the sixth volume of Leland's Itinerary, printed at Oxford, 1711.

† All that remains of this ancient language is alone to be met with in the portfolio of English Antiquaries. A grammar, vocabulary, two or three mysteries, and a few proverbs, is all that is left of its literature; for the Cornish, unlike the Welsh, seem ashamed of the tongue of their fathers, and do nothing to preserve it from oblivion. Perhaps the epitaph of Dolly Pentreath, the last person to whom it was vernacular, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers:

"Coth Doll Pentreath canz ha Deaw,
Marir en Bedans eu Powl plew,
Na en au Eglar, ganna Poble brag,
Bet en Eglar-Hay coth Dolly es!"

English.

Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred aged and two,
Deceased and buried in Paul parish too,
Not in the church with people great and high,
But in the church-yard doth old Dolly lie!

‡ As the office of Admiral was established so early as the reign of Edward I. or perhaps in that of John, and we find Fitz Alan appointed Admiral of England by *ward II.* and Spelman hath given us a list of Admirals from Henry III., we may

Gabriel de Harefieu, Le Crachere, Le James, Le Cigne, Le Petite Johan, Le Nicholas, and 2 others. In all, 24 ships and vessels.

The famous battle of Agincourt was fought on the 25th October, 1415; and in November, the King, with his forces and prisoners, embarked at Calais for England.

1416. The enemy, in 1416, made a fruitless attempt to retake Harfleur, blockading it by sea and land; but the Duke of Bedford, brother to the King, was sent to its relief in August, with a large body of troops, and a fleet of 400 sail. They found the enemy's fleet, in which were several large Genoese carracks, which the French and their allies thought the English would not have the courage to engage, lying before the haven; and no relief could be given the town without forcing a passage through the French fleet; an engagement was therefore unavoidable. The English began the attack with undaunted vigour; and, though the French maintained the fight for some hours with great courage, they gave way at last, and were totally defeated. Five hundred vessels were taken or sunk, together with five of the Genoese carracks; upon which the army on the land side raised the siege and decamped.

1417. In 1417, the Earl of Huntingdon, who had the command of a strong squadron for the purpose of clearing the seas, previous to the King's embarking for Normandy, met with the united fleets of France and Genoa, which he defeated, although they were much superior to his own, not only in number, but in their size and strength. Three out of nine of the large Genoese ships were taken, and three were sunk. The King, in consequence of this success, embarked at Portsmouth with his army, and landed in Normandy on the 1st of August. The troops consisted of upwards of 25,000, a fourth part of which was cavalry; and the number of ships was about 1500. The

ship in which the King embarked had sails of purple silk, richly embroidered with gold.

Gunpowder, it is probable, was made in England as early as the year 1417. It was known and used in India and China long before it was known in Europe.

1420. A treaty of peace was finally settled in May 1420, by which Henry became entitled to the crown of France after the decease of the King, his father-in-law; and in the mean time was to assume the Regency. The King returned to England in February 1421; but in consequence of the behaviour of the Dauphin, was obliged to embark again for France in June following, and landed at Calais, in order to drive the Dauphin into Italy.

1422. The King died in France, of a fever, on the 31st of August, 1422.

Henry during his short reign fully maintained the dominion of the sea, and humbled all the maritime powers of Europe, on account of the succours they gave the French.

Two of the ships which sailed against Harfleur in 1415, were called the King's Chamber and the King's Hall. They had purple sails, and were large and beautiful. We likewise read, that "at Hampton he made the great dromons, which passed other great ships of all the commons; the Trinity, the Grace de Dieu, the Holy Ghost, and other more, which now be lost." *

ERRATA.—The 114 vessels which are inserted as brigs, p. 391, should have been called *sloops rigged as brigs*; and the four vessels which follow them should have been called *sloops*; though the manner of their rigging was not known.

P. 589, line 15, for *Nares read Naves*; line 21, for *probably read properly*.—Note, l. 22, for *pallatole read pallotole*.

C. D.

(To be continued.)

infer that our Princes had some ships of their own, besides the occasional ones furnished by the Cinque Ports, &c. The first instance I know mentions cannon being employed on board the ship (in 1403) which was to take Queen Philippa over to Sweden, which ship was named the Queen's Hall; and the stores she was to be furnished with are all particularly specified. See *Archæologia*, vol. xi.

* See a treatise in verse, entitled "*De Politia Conservativa*," in which we also read that in the reign of Edward III.,

"Was no navy on the sea
That might withstand his majesty."

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Sept. 8.*

THE observations of your learned Correspondent St. Ives relative to my account of the Lawrence family in the new edition of the History of Chelsea, has induced me to make a few remarks upon this extensive and difficult subject.

When an author undertakes to write a local history, it is a bounden duty to make every exertion in his power to obtain the most authentic information relative to those ancient families whose long residence or rank in life entitle them to pre-eminent consideration. The extraordinary extracts, both in prose* and verse, alluded to by your Correspondent, were communicated from the original pedigree now in the possession of William Morris, esq. of East Gate-street, Gloucester, and upon the accuracy of which the fullest

reliance may be placed; and which, as far as I am able to judge from the lengthened and most elaborate statement of "St. Ives," has not in a single iota been impugned. But, while I willingly concede the palm of more diligent investigation to your Correspondent, still I am of opinion that, as far as he has gone hitherto, the original pedigree still remains firm and good.

From the following pedigree (obligingly communicated by Mr. Robert Chalmers of the manuscript department of the British Museum), which has the signature of Sir John Lawrence, Bart. of Chelsea (Harl. MSS. 1193), it certainly appears that the Lawrence family, so many years resident in Chelsea, were originally from Lancashire.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

Thomas Lawrence, descended from Lawrence of Lancashire, = Martha, one of the heiresses of Anthony Cage of London.
buried in a chappell appropriate to his family at Chelsey, in com. Midd.

Sir John Lawrence of Chelsey, = Grissell, dau. and one of the coheires of Gervis Gibbons of Iver in com. Bucks, kt. and baronett. of Benneden in com. Kane. Martha, wife of Will'm Jackson, esq. Sarah, wife of Ric. Colvile, esq.

John, eldest sonne and heire apparent, 1634. Robert. Sampson. Henry. Ann. Frances. Grissell.†

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire Moorlands, Sept. 17.*

ANNEXED are a few supplementary comments upon several of the articles which have appeared in your recent numbers. It is to be wished that readers in general, while perusing the varied compositions which conduce to the value of the Gentleman's Magazine, would thus note down any minim of information that may occur to them; for there can be few persons whose reading or observation does not enable them to throw additional light upon some one or other of subjects so numerous and so diversified.

Yours, &c. JAMES BROUGHTON.

Michael Johnson.

Vol. xcix. pt. i. p. 104. pt. ii. p. 98.

—The extract respecting this person is, I doubt not, perfectly authentic, but its import appears to have been strangely misconceived. We surely are not

to interpret in a strictly literal sense the words of a jocose epistle, nor to infer from the sentence, "he propagates learning all over the diocese," &c. that it was solely from his own mental stores Johnson imparted this knowledge. It simply means, I suppose, that to those who were desirous of information upon any subject, his experience enabled him to point out, and his trade to furnish, those volumes which were most likely to afford it. We must bear in mind that, at the period in question, a library was so seldom to be met with in the country, that even Birmingham was without one, and owed its supply of books principally to Michael Johnson, who on market-days had a stall there, as well as at other towns in the surrounding neighbourhood. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that the inhabitants of a small place like Trentham should have been dependent for their

* History of Chelsea, vol. 1. pp. 263-6.

† Who your Correspondent says married Isaac Lawrence of Gloucestershire.

literature upon the occasional visits of an itinerant bookseller.

Of Michael Johnson little is generally known, beyond the fact that he was a tradesman at Lichfield; and no attempt has hitherto been made to bring into one point the few particulars concerning him that lie scattered through various volumes. Yet this would appear to be a mark of respect due, if not to his own merit, to that of his admirable son; and in the hope that it may incite some one to undertake a more finished composition, the subjoined outline of a memoir has been compiled.

He was a native of Derbyshire, but of origin so obscure, that Dr. Johnson once said to Boswell, "I have great merit in being zealous for the honours of birth, for I can hardly tell who was my grandfather." He married, at a somewhat advanced age, one Sarah Ford, by whom he had two sons; but the period of his settling at Lichfield is doubtful, though it certainly was some time prior to the close of the 17th century, as I find his name anno 1687, in a list of subscribers to a fund for recasting the bells of the Cathedral, towards which he contributed 10s. In 1709 he was Sheriff of the city; and in the same year was born his celebrated son, whose baptism is thus recorded in the Register of St. Michael's Church:

"Sept. 17, 1709, Samuel, son of Michael Johnson, gent. baptised."

One of his godfathers was Dr. Swinfen, a physician of the city. Three years after, the baptism of his brother is thus entered in the same Register:

"Oct. 14, 1712, Nathaniel, son of Mr. Michael Johnson, baptised."

The circumstances of M. Johnson appear to have been for many years extremely narrow; but, by untiring industry, he at length acquired some little property, which he lost by speculating in the manufacture of parchment, and became a bankrupt in 1731,* while his son Samuel was at Oxford. The generous assistance which

on this occasion he received from various quarters, seems to prove that his character was held in great esteem. Dr. J. told Sir John Hawkins that, amongst others, Mr. Innys, bookseller of St. Paul's Church-yard, was a material friend; "and this," said he, "I consider as an obligation on me to be grateful to his descendants," to whom he accordingly bequeathed 200*l.* Soon after his insolvency took place, Michael died, and the sum of 20*l.* was all that his son received from the produce of his effects.

It is a fact but little known, and which escaped the industrious inquiry of Boswell, that during the two years which he passed at home, before proceeding to Oxford, Dr. Johnson was engaged in learning his father's business. The "Short Account of Lichfield," 1819, says that "books of his binding are still extant in that city." It was at this period, I presume, that in a fit of pride he once refused obedience to his father, who desired him to attend the book-stall at Uttoxeter market; in contrition for which, towards the close of his life, (as he told the Rev. H. White,) he repaired to the spot, and stood for a considerable time bareheaded in the rain, by way of expiatory penance.

Michael Johnson's practice of visiting the market towns of Staffordshire and the adjoining counties, to dispose of his books, has already been mentioned. A specimen of the Notices he circulated on these occasions is in existence, but, being buried in the pages of a local work of limited circulation, is but little known. I transcribe it from that pleasant volume, the "Short Account of Lichfield," 1819:

"A CATALOGUE of choice Books, in all faculties, Divinity, History, Travels, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Philosophy, Poetry, &c. together with Bibles, Common Prayers, Shop Books, Pocket Books, &c.; also fine French Prints for Staircases and large Chimney-pieces; Maps, large and small. To be sold by Auction, or he who bids most, at the Talbot, in Sidbury, Worcester; the sale to begin on Friday, the 21st of this instant, March, exactly at six o'clock in the afternoon, and to continue till all is sold. The books to be exposed to view three days before the sale begins. Catalogues are given out at the place of sale, or by Michael Johnson, of Litchfield.

* This at least is the date given by Boswell, but several circumstances seem to show that it is erroneous, and that the occurrence took place a year or two earlier. The name, moreover, of M. Johnson is not found amongst the Lists of Bankrupts in the Gent. Mag. for 1731.

GENT. MAG. October, 1829.

have recently occurred in my own neighbourhood. At the Staffordshire Translation Sessions, 1827, a shoemaker, who was witness in some cause, while under cross-examination by Mr. Evans, made use of the good old English word *insense* (viz. to inform or impart knowledge), which led the "learned" counsel to be extremely witty at honest Crispin's expense. The shoemaker, however, was justified, and the lawyer shewn his error, by a correspondent of the "Staffordshire Advertiser," who quoted the following and other passages from Shakspeare, the meaning of which has been clean mistaken by the commentators:

"I have
Insens'd the lords o' the council that he is
A most arch heretic."

Henry VIII. Act v. Sc. 1.

The lower classes in this part of the country often use the word *understanding* to express the sense of hearing. At the Staffordshire Summer Assizes, 1827, an elderly person applied to Mr. Baron Garrow to be excused serving as a jurymen, on the ground that he was "rather thick of understanding." The learned judge, taking the expression in its London acceptation, complimented him on his singular modesty, and said that he considered himself bound to comply with a request founded on such a plea, though the applicant had no doubt under-rated his powers of intellect.

As to what the reviewer says of the terms *wench*, *maid*, &c. I may observe that among the common people in Staffordshire the words *boy* and *girl* seem even now to be scarcely known, or at least are never used, *lad* and *wench* being the universal substitutes. Young women also are called *wenches*, without any offensive meaning, though in many parts, and especially in the metropolis, the appellation has become one of vulgar contempt. Hence I have heard that line in *Othello*,

"O ill-starr'd *wench*, pale as thy *smock*!"
thus softened down to suit the fastidious ears of a London audience,

"O ill-starr'd *wretch*, pale as thy *sheets*!"

Shakspeare, with all the writers of his age, used the term *wench* in its pristine acceptation of young woman; and it occurs in this sense in 2d *Samuel*, chap. xvii. ver. 17; but that it had sometimes a derogatory meaning,

or was rarely applied to the higher classes, may be gathered from a line in the "Canterbury Tales:"

"I am a gentil woman, and no wench."
Merchant's Tale, 10076.

See also the "Manciple's Tale," ver. 17169, Tyrwhitt's edit.

To shew that *maid** once meant simply a young woman, chaste or unchaste as the case might be, numberless proofs could be adduced; but modern usage seems to have so restricted the sense of the word, that it is now held to be synonymous with virgin—*intacta puella*; and much dull pleasantry has been expended upon those writers who have ventured to use it in its original signification. Among others, Mr. T. Dibdin, one of whose songs in the opera of the "Cabinet," has this passage,

"His wish obtain'd the lover blest,
Then left the *maid* to die."

Mr. T. Moore, also, has been charged by ignoramuses with committing a bull, because in the well-known ditty, commencing "You remember Ellen," after saying that "William had made her his bride," he adds in a line or two below, "Not much was the *maiden's* heart at ease!" So easy is it for small wits to be mighty smart in their own conceit, upon matters which they do not understand.

At what period the word began to be confined to its present limited signification, I cannot precisely determine, but it probably was subsequent to the appearance of Pope's "*Iliad*," since in the 1st or 2d book, Briseis is termed a maid, after she has been torn from the arms of Agamemnon, and the probability mentioned that in her old age she may be "doom'd to deck the bed she once enjoy'd." Leaving the point to be determined by more skilful linguists, I shall close this gossiping paper with two or three passages from old writers of various dates, shewing beyond dispute that to whatever meaning the word may now be restricted, its signification was once as comprehensive as I have asserted. In the comedy called "How a Man may choose a Good Wife from a Bad," 1602, Mistress Arthur says,

"O father, be more patient; if you wrong
My honest husband, all the blame be mine,

* Bailey thus explains the word: "A Woman, also a Girl. A scornful name for a girl or maid. A crack or w—e."

Because you do it only for my sake :
I am his handmaid."

In Ravenscroft's "Titus Andronicus," 1687, after Lavinia's husband has been murdered, Demetrius seizes her, and exclaims

"Now further off let's bear this trembling maid."

But perhaps a more apt instance could not possibly be adduced, than the following passage from Whetstone's "Promos and Cassandra," 1578 :

"Enter Polina, the mayde that Andrugio lov'd.

"Polina curst, what dame alyve
Hath cause of grieve lyke thee,
Who (wonne by love) hath yeld the spoyle
Of thy virginity?"

STRAY THOUGHTS.—No. III.

XXIII. A TABLE of the principal rivers in the world has lately been published, which the editor has disfigured with the ridiculous title of "Potamology." These pedantic names for the sciences are now more assiduously, and of course more annoyingly brought into use than ever. That clever publication, the Athenæum, used to contain a weekly record of scientific facts, which were pompously parcelled out under the barbarous nicknames of "Orology, Ophiology," &c. because mountains and serpents were treated of, and it lately inserted an article headed with the strange title of "Oikology" (which if the term were at all allowable, should, according to all derivative analogy, be written *Ecology*.) If such words as these are to be reckoned English, Schrevelius and not Johnson will soon become the standard dictionary.

XXIV. If we were to write *Apostol* and *Epistol*, instead of *Apostle* and *Epistle*, it would, besides tending to introduce a more clear and correct pronunciation of the words, be much more analogous than the present fashion, as we have the words *Apostolic* and *Epistolary*.

XXV. Why in the name of common sense do we write *receipt* with a p? There are the three words *conceive*, *deceive*, *receive*, from these we have *conceit* and *deceit*, and of course ought to have *receit*, as the last syllables of the three words are pronounced exactly the same. These strange vagaries of spelling ought to be put an end to.

XXVI. What the English language

at present stands most in need of, is an authoritative Dictionary; that is, a Dictionary emanating from such high authority as to decide the question what words are English, and what are not. In addition to this, it should point out the proper method of forming compounds, and the right substitutes for pedantic and un-English words. With what pleasure should we receive such a gift as this from the Royal Society of Literature.

A Dictionary formed on this principle would not, like those of the Italian and French Academies, narrow and confine the bounds of the language; it would on the contrary, besides purifying it from the stains it has already contracted, tend to increase its stores by the directions it would give for doing it without injury to the analogy or uniformity of the whole.

To complete the work, a series of our best classics should be published, in which the words declared unsuitable to the language should be explained in the margin by the new compounds or derivatives proposed in their stead. Amongst the other advantages of this plan, it would probably completely destroy the too prevalent notion that the moment a good author makes use of a word, that term, however absurd, however repugnant to the genius of the language, becomes English. The practice would, besides, be absolutely necessary. Sir Thomas Brown could certainly never be read with merely the assistance of a good dictionary of the English language. He needs a Glossary for himself, and a Glossary he ought to have.

XXVII. Wordsworth, in the Essay on Poetry prefixed to "the Excursion," quotes as an instance of the strange and meaningless nonsense that suits the appetite of the British public, Cowper's celebrated lines written in the character of Alexander Selkirk :

"The sound of the church-going bell
These vallies and rocks never heard;"

and ridicules, with all the humour he can muster, the idea of the bells going to Church. Really for a writer who aspires to the character of an English scholar, this is too bad. Does not Mr. Wordsworth know that the word ending in *ing*, which is derived from every English verb, is not only a participle, but an adjective and a substantive. In the lines quoted, the words Church-

similar to the nominative of the neuter, which completely destroys the use of the accusative, and thus strikes at the very root of liberty of inversion. Without a distinction of the accusative, cases are a tedious incumbrance.

VOCATIVE.

Masc. *Bone*, Fem. *Bona*, Neut. *Bonum*.

The vocative feminine, the same as the nominative feminine; the vocative neuter the same as the nominative and accusative neuter, and the accusative masculine. Is this the grammar of the language so vaunted by the learned, or of some jargon spoken by a few barbarians? Is this liberty of inversion? Wherever the reader of Latin finds the word *bonum*, he must apply his mind to the task so extremely worthy of a rational being to discover, whether it be nominative, accusative, or vocative; he must in fact exert a certain degree of labour to find out its meaning, even if he have given his whole life to the study of Latin, a study by the bye which generally occupies at least seven times as much time and trouble as that of any other language, and which Mr. Arthur Cliford, who taught his children other speeches by way of diversion, acknowledges to be very "up-hill work."

ABLAT.

Mas. *Bono*, Fem. *Bonâ*, Neut. *Bono*.

Monstrous! no distinction again between the masculine and neuter, and both exactly the same as in the dative. To remark on such miserable barbarism, would, I hope, be superfluous.

PLUR. NOM.

Masc. *Boni*, Fem. *Bonæ*, Neut. *Bona*.

The nominative masculine plural the same as the genitive masculine, and neuter singular; the nominative feminine plural the same as the genitive and dative feminine singular; the nominative neuter plural the same as the nominative feminine and vocative feminine singular. What a mass of confusion and absurdity is this.

Surely I need proceed no further in my analysis. It must be quite evident to every impartial observer, that to read in Latin can be no pleasure at all; that the mind must be continually on the watch even to catch the bare meaning of the words, and must be constantly loaded with these wretched intricacies of grammar. It is not only in the adjectives that the fault is ob-

le—not a single declension, not

a single conjugation, is free from these miserable trammels, although it must be acknowledged that the verbs are not quite so bad as the rest.

I have now, I trust, sufficiently exemplified my theory of trying every language by its own genius; and I have proved by examination that while English is almost entirely free from anomalies militating against its general spirit, Latin is in every direction choked by the most ridiculous grammatical absurdities, directly tending to thwart its principal claim to admiration. I shall therefore at once conclude, with merely observing that the *genius* of Latin is such as to render it no very eligible medium for the communication of facts; and that, as the various checks on that *genius* I have pointed out, only tend to render it still more unfit, by making composition in it still more ambiguous and obscure, it is wonderful that it should so long have remained a language of general use and study.

XXIX. The French and German publishers frequently divide their long works into parts of one or more volumes, which they publish one after the other, and call *Livraisons* and *Lieferungen*. Now that the English booksellers are beginning to adopt the same custom, they feel the necessity of a name for it, and frequently borrow the French one. Would not "Deliveries" be better. It would express the same meaning as the others, and have the advantage of being English.

XXX. Some of our publishers have lately sent forth editions of the 'Works' of some Poets yet living, who are still constantly adding to the number. This is hardly proper. They ought to be called 'Deliveries' of the works of these authors. It may, by the bye, be as well to caution those who are furnishing their libraries, to examine closely books advertised as the Works of our modern writers. Of all the numerous cheap editions of the Works of Lord Byron, not one English one is complete, although frequently advertised as such. Those who wish to have the whole of his writings, (without going to the expense of Murray's edition,) must purchase those of Didot or Galignani at Paris, or of the brothers Brœnner at Frankfort on the Maine. Brœnner's is a beautiful edition, in one thick octavo volume, and so is Galignani's.

A. C. C.

MEMOIRS OF SIR LEWIS DYVE.

(Concluded from p. 207.)

IN the "Familiar Letters" of James Howell,* there are three letters to Sir Lewis Dyve, two of which were addressed to him when a prisoner "in the Tower." The first is dated "23 Feb. 1645[-6], from the prison of the Fleet," and in a quaint style of chemical phraseology, turns on the subject so appropriate from one captive to another,—the benefits that may be derived from patience in confinement†. The second is as follows:

"Sir, To help the passing away of your weary hours between them disconsolate walls, I have sent you a King of your own name‡, to bear you company, Lewis the Thirteenth, who, though dead three years since, may peradventure afford you some entertainment; and I think that dead men of this nature are the fittest companions for such as are buried alive, as you and I are. I doubt not but you, who have a spirit to overcome all things, will overcome the sense of this hard condition, that you may survive these sad times, and see better days. I doubt not, as weak as I am, but I shall be able to do it myself; in which confidence I style myself

"Your most obliged and ever faithful
servitor,

"Fleet, 14 Feb. 1646.

J. H.

"My most humble service to Sir J. St. & Sir H. V."

Sir Lewis Dyve may now for a time be made his own biographer; as in 1647-8 he appeared as an author, with (to use a modern term) a "personal narrative" of the circumstances of the escape which he had then recently accomplished. His "Letter"|| was evidently published in vindication of his word of honour, on account of his being accused of having broken his parole. "I shall not looke backe,"

he says, "upon those many miseries I suffered since my first imprisonment in the Tower, nor upon those heave oppressions wherewith I was there loaded, contrary to the law of armes, the law of nature and nations; for if I should begin my storie from thence it would fill a volume. It shall therefore suffice that I begin from the time of my being removed from the Tower, where I continued above two years, and the greatest part of that time close prisoner; from whence towards the latter end of last Michaelmas terme, I was by pretence of a habeas corpus, procur'd by the subtiltie of my adversaries, by force and violence brought before the King's Bench barre, by Colonel Tichborne the Lieutenant of the Tower, upon an action of debt, whereas I stood charg'd and committed before for high treason by the House of Commons,—a strange president, and not to be paralel'd, as I beleieve, before these unhappy times." "From the King's Bench barre I was immediately turned over to be a prisoner at the King's Bench, without any due processe or forme of law." He proceeds, however, to explain the circumstances; which arose, he says, from his having been engaged for the Earl of St. Alban's and Sir Edward Stradling, for certain great sums of money, the lands assigned for the liquidation of which had been sequestered.

On arriving at his new prison, Sir Lewis was conducted to the Marshall, Sir John Lenthall, who, he says, "treated me with much civillitie; and having (as it should seeme) understood by some who had long knowne me, that, if I would engage my word unto him of being a true prisoner, it would hold me faster then all the locks and guards he could devise to put upon me,

* In a letter to Sir Edward Sackville, dated March 26, 1643, Howell also mentions Sir Lewis. Among some *badinage* respecting the legacies which he had intended in a late "shrewd disease," he says he thought to bequeath "my Spanish to Sir Lewis Dyve and Master Endymion Porter, for, though they are great masters of that language, yet it may stand them something when they read *la picara Justina*."

† *Epistolæ Ho-æliæ*, p. 334.

‡ This was Howell's "*Lustra Ludovici*; or, The Life of Lewis XIII. King of France; and of Cardinal de Richelieu. London, 1646," folio.

§ Probably Sir John Strangways, Sir Lewis's brother-in-law, also a prisoner in the Tower.

|| "A Letter from Sir Lewis Dyve, written out of France to a gentleman, a friend of his, in London; giving him an account of the manner of his escape out of the King's Bench, and the reasons that moved him thereunto. Printed in the yeare 1648," 4to, pp. 8. By a memorandum on the copy among the King's pamphlets in the British Museum, it appears to have been published Feb. 24, 1647-8.

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he in a very generous and free manner proposes it unto me, telling me withall that he had ever heard me esteemed for a man of honour; so as, if I would engage my word, he would esteeme it as the best securitie that could be given him. The franknesse of his proceeding prevailed with me, (I must confesse) even against the resolution I had taken not to bind my selfe up by my word upon any condition whatsoever; which I yeelded neverthesse to doe, being overcome by his kindnesse, adding this protestation withall, that, were it to save my life, he might be confident I would not breake with him, *untill I should first give him faire warning, by revoking it.*" This "warning," it will be afterwards seen, forms the gist of the whole story.

Having taken lodgings withiu the Rules, "there was seldome any day past that I came not by way of gratitude to visit him or his lady." But it was also perceived that Sir Lewis did not confine his visits within such narrow bounds; and Mr. Speaker Lenthall "sent a strict charge to his brother Sir John to have a speciall care of me as of a most dangerous person." Sir John Lenthall having communicated these unpalatable directions in a friendly manner, Sir Lewis Dyve was for some days particularly careful not to stir out of the Rules; hoping that the attention of his enemies might in the mean time be diverted. "But, contrarie to my hopes, the next newes I heard was that it was resolved the fittest place to secure me was the common gaole; and I had further intelligence given me by two persons considerable with them, and no strangers to their counsells, that there were des-

perate intentions against me, and therefore wished me, as I tendred my life, to make my escape now I had an opportunitee to doe it, for the meanes might otherwayes be suddenly taken from me."

His word of honour given to Sir John Lenthall was the only obstacle to Sir Lewis in following this advice, and he proceeds to relate the artful manœuvre by which he contrived to remove, or rather evade, it. "The warrant for my close commitment,"* he says, "I knew precisely when it would be brought to Sir John Lenthall, and that very night, Friday the fourteenth of January, I went to visit Sir John at his own house; where, finding him sitting in conversation with his lady and some others of his family, I fell into discourse with him, and after a while I tooke occasion to tell him that, 'out of my respects to him, I had confined my selfe in the nature of a close prisoner for a good while; but that, having some speciall occasions to draw me into the towne the next day, I intended to goe in the evening, which should be done with that wariness that no notice should be taken thereof.' This stroake gave fire immediately, according to my expectation; whereupon he said, that 'it was in his thoughts to have spoken unto me the next morning by way of prevention, for that divers of the House [of Commons] were so much incensed at my going abroad, as he beleevved there would be an order for my close imprisonment.' I seemed much moved with the newes, and told him 'I hoped he would not be the instrument to execute so unreasonable and unjust an order, having given him my word to

* From the "Perfect Occurrences," No. 55, it appears that this measure of the Parliament originated from a "libill dispersed amongst malignants about the City of London, pretending to be (as for the King, so) for the liberty of the Subject, promising a rising, and threatening to possess the Tower, and to murder the Parliament men; and that (upon the rising) whosoever shall have any Member of Parliament in their house, and not discover it to the then Governour of the Tower (by them placed), shall be hanged at their own doores." In this designe it is said that there were about 100 officers, of which the lowest a Captain. Some suspicion against the Lord Cleaveland, Sir Lewis Dyve, and others, because many cavaliers resort to them, and notice was taken of many that had been in armes against the Parliament that came lately to London. Above 100 in severall companies came in the evening before." Sir Lewis, as his letter was written for publication, of course does not himself enter into any of these proceedings; but among the immediate resolutions of the House of Commons on the 14th of January (the same day mentioned by Sir Lewis) were these: "that the Earl of Cleaveland be remanded by the Lieutenant of the Tower, and kept close; that Sir John Lenthall take care that Sir Lewis Dyve be kept close in the King's Bench; and that Mr. Solicitor do effectually prosecute Sir Lewis Dyve, Sir John Stowell, and Mr. David Jenkins, by indictment against them for their lives, at the King's Bench bar, the next terme."

be his true prisoner.' 'Alas!' said he, 'what would you have me do, in case I am commanded? For, as I am their servant, if I disobey their orders, they will thrust me out of my place, and ruine me.' 'By the same reason,' said I somewhat tartly unto him, 'if they should bid you knock out my braines, or starve me, you must then do it.' He desired me not to make such inferences, for that he knew they would command him no such thing; but for the keeping me a close prisoner, in that he was bound to obey them. When he had thus farre declared himselfe, I held it a fit time for me to revoke the engagement of my word; which, that he might suppose it to be done rather out of choler then designe, I fell into a strange passion (not misbecoming my usage,* though it might be thought it did by my condition,) and in great heat told him, '*I would not longer be ingag'd upon my word,*' with some other expressions of deepe resentment of the barbarous usage I had from time to time receiv'd, but that I valued not the uttermost extremitie that tyrannie could inflict upon me; and so, thrusting from me the chair whereon I sate, I made a short turne in the roome, taking in my hand a candlestick which stood upon a side table, and, striking it with violence upon the board, did much bruise the fashion thereof; and all this was done in a breath, so as it seemed but one motion.

"The women that were there, were somewhat amazed at this; but the Lady Lenthall herselfe, who holds it a high reputation to be thought a woman of spirit†, what with the bruising of the candlestick, and some words that fell from me, which she interpreted to the disparagement of her husband (though I professe they were spoken with no such intent), grew suddenly in such a fury as passionate women are wont to expresse when they are thoroughly angered. The words that kindled her choler was, as I remembered, something that touched upon my 'being turned from jaylor to jaylor,' which she highly aggravated after her man-

ner, entring upon comparisons of her husband's worth, which I meant not in the least to diminish; with whom being unwilling to have any dispute, the work for which I came being performed, I went towards the door with intention to retire to my lodging, there to bethinke my selfe of what more interrupted me; but, as it happened, her Ladyship at that time fill'd up the passage with her person, so as, to passe by, I tooke her by the hand to remove her a little out of the way, which she took for so great an affront, that she presently cryed out that I had struck her; but the truth is, had not Sir John Lenthall himselfe, and some of his daughters in the roome, interposed betweene her and me, I verily beleve it would have fallen to my share to have complained of a beating, which I should much better have borne from a Lady's hand, than the reproach she layd on me of having struck her. I then became a stickler to perswade her to patience, and to desire her that she would not through passion doe her selfe so much wrong as to say that of me which, should she sweare, would never be believed by any body that knew me, and to intreat her pardon, 'if by transportation of the same passion which was now so prevalent in her self, I had either said or done anything that might give her the least offence.' With these and the like perswasions, we all grew after a while into a more sober temper; and then I took my leave of them both, and was from thence wel guarded to my lodging.

"The next morning my kinsman, Sir John Wake‡, came unto me, and told me for certaine, 'that Sir John Lenthall had received an Order from the House of Commons to remove me that night into the Common Gaole.' I desired Sir John Wake to goe to Sir John Lenthall from me, to request this favour in my behalfe, that my removall might be suspended for a day or two, untill I might be able to furnish my lodging with bedding and other necessaries fit for me; but the answer I received was, 'that he durst not doe it for feare of the displeasure of the House.'

* A candid confession this! We have seen (in p. 127) the same characteristic of Sir Lewis mentioned by Sprigge.

† This high-spirited lady was Bridget, third daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, Bart. ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

‡ Sir John Wake, the second Bart. of Clevedon in Somersetshire, and ancestor of the present Sir William Wake, was nephew to the Earl of Bristol, Sir Lewis Dyve's stepfather.

When I saw there was no remedie, I sent to have the chamber made clear, and aired with a good fire, as there was good cause, for I was told by some that saw it, that it was a most nastie and filthy roome, not fit for a dogge to lye in. Whil'st this preparation was making, and a heape of coales which lay in the chamber removing, the evening grew on, and my fatall houre of removing to a quick * buriall. In the meane time I bespake supper, and invited divers gentlemen of my acquaintance in the Rules to sup with me, to take a farewell of them, not knowing when I should have the happiness to see them againe. Four or five were pleased to come to me, to afford me that favour, all of them much lamenting my condition; by this meanes there was a necessity of passing to and fro out of my lodging, by reason my supper was dress'd abroad. I sent for wine, and disposed my selfe to be merry with my friends, not imparting my intentions to any creature, alwayes having a watchfull eye how those that were set to guard me were placed, with a resolution to have forced my way through them if there had been no other remedie. But the darkness of the night favoured my attempt so, as, taking the nick of time when supper was bringing in, I slipt from my companie, and got out of the gate unespied, conveying my selfe suddenly into a place where I knew I should be welcome, leaving my friends to be merry without their host.

"For some few dayes I lay close, untill I found an opportunitie to convey myselfe, where by God's blessing

I have now the leysure to satisfie both you and the rest of my friends with this true relation of the businesse; hoping there can nothing be objected against me in the whole progresse thereof, misbecoming a man of honestie†, who desires and shall ever endeavour to approve himselfe so in all his actions to the world."

Not disheartened by his long imprisonment, Sir Lewis appears to have speedily returned to activity, and to have joined the King's forces in Scotland. But a very short time again found him a prisoner, as in May 1648, his name occurs with those of five other English Royalists, for whose delivery to the government at home agents were then in treaty with the Scottish Parliament‡. It was, however, only a twelvemonth after Sir Lewis's escape from the King's Bench, that he accomplished another, in a manner even more extraordinary than the former. We learn from Whitlocke that it took place on the very day of King Charles's execution, the 30th of Jan. 1648-9§; and the circumstances are thus mentioned in Heath's Chronicle: "Sir Lewis Dyve and Master Holden||, being brought to Whitehall upon examination, pretending to ease themselves, got down the common shore to the water-side, leaving their warders in the lurch, and to a vain research after them." We have, however, a more particular account of the adventure, as Sir Lewis himself related it to the celebrated John Evelyn. It was effected "the very evening before he was to have been put to death¶, by leaping down out of a jakes two stories

* In the old sense of "living."

† Sir Lewis made his escape on a Saturday, and the next day the House of Commons sat, viz. on Monday the 17th, his flight was thus reported: "That Sir Lewis Dyve, *engaging his honour* to be a true prisoner, was permitted to make a feast, and his guests being all ready, and the meat on the table, he made an excuse to fetch some thing wanting, but made his escape and is gone." It is to this public imputation on his honour, as before suggested, that we owe the animated and amusing narrative which has been so fully quoted.

‡ Calendar of Antient Charters, &c. in the Tower, 4to. 1772, p. 407.

§ On the same day the Duke of Hamilton contrived to escape from Windsor, but was unfortunately retaken in Southwark. This attempt, and Sir Lewis's escape, made the Parliament hasten the trial of his Grace, of the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel, who were soon after beheaded.

|| Whitlocke describes this personage as "Mr. Holder the Prince's agent." Lloyd calls Sir Lewis's companion "Judge Jenkins,"—an error arising from the circumstance that that Judge was ordered to take his trial at the same time as Sir Lewis.

¶ Here Evelyn must have misunderstood Sir Lewis; who had not yet been brought to trial, but would have had one, as well as the Royalists mentioned in a previous note.—Sir Lewis's escape is also alluded to in the first edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, in connection with the assassination of Dr. Dorislaus, the Parliament's Resident at the Hague. "This desperate attempt," he says, "coming to the knowledge of the Parliament, they

high into the Thames, at high water, in the coldest of winter, and at night; so as by swimming he got into a boat that attended for him, though he was guarded by six musqueteeres. After this he went about in women's habits, and then in a small-coleman's, travelling 200 miles on foote; and embark'd for Scotland with some men he had raised, who coming on shore were all surpriz'd and imprison'd on y^e Marq. of Montrose's score, he not knowing any thing of their barbarous murder of that hero. This he told us was his fifth escape, and none less miraculous; with this note, that the charging thro' 1000 men arm'd, or whatever danger could befall a man, he believ'd could not more confound and distract a man's thoughts than the execution of premeditated escape, the passions of hope and feare being so strong."

Evelyn's account, however, must be regarded as giving but a very general view of Sir Lewis's adventures. Montrose's "barbarous murder" was not perpetrated until May 1650; it is clear that Sir Lewis was at that time in Ireland, and therefore it must have been Sir Lewis's visit to Scotland on his previous escape, of which Mr. Evelyn had been told.

Sir Lewis's actual movements in the first part of 1650 appear from his own pen; for in that year he again came forward as an author, and not as the memoir-writer of merely personal adventure, but as the historian of the political occurrences of a country, harassed by the diversified operations of a widely extended civil war. The publication is entitled "A Letter from Sr Lewis Dyve to the Lord Marquis of New-Castle, giving his Lordship an account of the whole conduct of the King's affaires in Irland, since the time of the Lord Marquis of Ormond his Excellencies arrivall there out of France in Septem. 1648, until Sr Lewis his departure out of that Kingdome, in June 1650. Together with the an-

nexed Coppies of sundry Letters mentioned by Sr Lewis Dyve as relating to the businesse he treats of. From the Hague 13 July 1650. Hague, printed by Samuëll Broun, English bookeseller. 1650." 4to, pp. 80. Sir Lewis's Letter alone occupiess fifty-four closely printed pages; and, if it be his own unassisted composition (which there seems no reason to doubt), may support the opinion that this extraordinary man excelled with the pen as well as with the sword. It does not contain any other personal anecdotes, except that on his first arrivall in Ireland he found the Lord Lieutenant at the house of Sir Luke Fitzgerald, Tecroghan, co. Kildare, and then first had the honour to kiss his Excellency's hand; and that he left the country (as the title mentions) in June 1650. In the commencement of the Letter he tells the Marquis of Newcastle, as an apology for writing it, that he did "not know whether the necessitie of my occasions (or indeed the usuall thwartnesse of my fortune in what I most covet) would allow me so great a hapiness as personally to waite upon you before I left this country." Whether he did again venture home before the Restoration has not been discovered.

When his visit to Ireland was first known, we find it thus mentioned in a letter of Hugh Peters, "Minister of God's Word," dated Milford, 7 Feb. 1649: "Sir Lewis Dyve, the great royalist, that broke away to save his head when the Lords were to be tryed, is among the popish Irish: I believe his being there is to see what is probable to be done by them for their King there."*

Lloyd, in his "Memoirs of the Loyalists," says of Sir Lewis, that "he was famous for his services in Bedfordshire and the associated Counties, in the English war, and (after a cleanly escape from a house of office at Whitehall) in the Irish, and for his great sufferings with his Majesty beyond sea,

became so enraged that they resolved to sacrifice the life of a certain royalist of note, Sir Lewis Dyve, then in their custody, and certainly they had done it, had he not made a timely escape." As the death of Dorislaus did not occur until May 12, 1649, this account is of course to be rejected; and Wood appears himself to have discovered his error, as the name of Sir Lewis Dyve was omitted after the first edition. Such being the case, it may appear trifling to notice the circumstance; but, as the varie lectiones are restored in the last magnificent edition, it is desirable to trace Wood's motive for his alterations, particularly if they are in correction of errors, which is probably the case with a large proportion of them.

* Several Proceedings in Parliament, Feb. 14 to 21.

to the loss of 164,000l." To the last-named scene we must now follow him; but of his "great sufferings" we shall find little more than his cruel destiny to the consumption of two good dinners. On the 6th of September, 1651, Mr. Evelyn went from Paris with his wife "to St. Germain's, to condole with Mr. Waller's losse, and carried with him and treated at dinner that excellent and pious person the Deane of St. Paule's, Dr. Stewart, and Sir Lewis Dyve." Again, on the 3d of December following, "Sir Lewis Dyve dined with us, who, relating some of his adventures, shew'd me divers pieces of broad gold, which, being in his pocket in a fight, preserv'd his life by receiving a musket-bullet on them, which deaden'd its violence, so that it went no further, but made such a stroake on the gold as fix'd the impressions upon one another, battering and bending severall of them; the bullet itself was flatted, and retain'd on it the colour of the gold. He assur'd us that, of an hundred of them, which it seems he then had in his pocket, not one escap'd without some blemish.

"He affirm'd that his being protected by a Neapolitan Prince, who conniv'd at his bringing some horses into France, contrary to order of y^e Viceroy, by assistance of some banditti, was the occasion of a difference between those great men, and consequently of y^e late civil war in that kingdom, the Viceroy having kill'd the Prince standing on his defence at his owne castle.

"He told me that the second time of the Scots coming into England, the King was six times their number, and might easily have beaten them, but

was betrayed, as were all other his designs and councils, by some even of his Bedchamber, meaning M. Hamilton*, who copied Montrose's letters from time to time when his Ma^y was asleepe."

And here, at the close of Sir Lewis's stories, may well be appended the opinion which Mr. Evelyn formed of him after the previous dinner, that "this Knight was indeede a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to romance when he spake of himselfe!"†

The third of the before-mentioned letters in the *Epistolæ Ho-elianæ* was addressed to Sir Lewis when at Paris. It has no date; but was probably written about 1653. From its commencement we learn that the correspondence between Howel and our hero was more extensive than appears in print: "Noble Knight, yours of the 22 current come to safe hand; but what you please to attribute therein to my letters, may be more properly applied to yours in point of intrinsic value; for, by this correspondence with you, I do as our East India merchants use to do;—I venture beads and other baggatsels, out of the proceeds whereof I have pearl and other oriental jewels return'd me in yours."—It is to be lamented that none of these gems of Sir Lewis's pen have occurred for insertion here. Howel proceeds with some reflections on the fanaticism of the age, and introduces a poem on that subject. A subsequent paragraph gives at second hand the subject at least of Sir Lewis's last letter: "You write that you have 'The German Dye,' which goes forth in my name, and you say, that 'you never had more matter for your money.' I have valued it the more ever

* This means the Marquis, or, more correctly, the Duke, of Hamilton, who suffered under great suspicion, though there is reason to believe very unjustly.

† It is remarkable that in this particular Sir Lewis had as illustrious an example as Sir Kenelm Digby, who was in some measure his kinsman, and to whom we are indebted for his introduction to our present notice. Sir Kenelm, like Sir Lewis, and "as was reason," took the lead in conversation; but his philosophical anecdotes were as much distrusted as Sir Lewis's military ones. Evelyn expresses such difficulty of credit; and the following is an extract from the recently published Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe: "When we came to Calais, we met the Earl of Strafford and Sir Kenelm Digby, with some others of our countrymen. We were all feasted at the Governor's of the castle, and much excellent discourse passed; but, as was reason, most share was Sir Kenelm Digby's, who had enlarged somewhat more in extraordinary stories than might be averred, and all of them passed with great applause and wonder of the French then at table; but the concluding one was, that barnacles, a bird in Jersey, was first a shell-fish to appearance; and from that, sticking upon old wood, became in time a bird. After some consideration, they unanimously burst out into laughter, believing it altogether false; and, to say the truth, it was the only thing true he had discoursed with them; that was his infirmity, though otherwise a person of most excellent parts, and a very fine bred gentleman."

since in regard that you please to set such a rate upon't, for I know your opinion is current and sterling. I shall shortly by T. B. send you a new History of Naples, which also did cost me a great deal of oyl and labor."—Howel's "German Diet" was published in 1653, and his "Parthenopeia, or History of Naples" in 1654. These dates nearly fix that of this letter; in the conclusion of which Howel desires "to present the humblest of service to the noble Earl your brother," who had then recently succeeded to the title, on the death of the first and celebrated Earl, Jan. 21, 1652-3.

My biographical collections regarding Sir Lewis now cease until the period of his death, which occurred nine years after the Restoration, in the seventieth year of his age. He was buried in the church of Combe Hay in Somersetshire, where, within the rails of the altar, is the following inscription on a brass plate: *



"Here lyeth y^e body of S^r LEWIS DYVE of Bromham in the county of Bedford, kt. only son of S^r John Dyve of Bromham, kt. by Dame Beatrice his wife, daughter of Charles Walcot, of Walcot † in y^e county of Salop, esq. who was afterwards married to y^e R^t Hon^{ble} John Earle of Bristol, by whom she had issue y^e R^t Hon^{ble} George now Earle of Bristol. The said S^r Lewis Dyve took to wife Howard daughter of Sir John Strangeways, of Melbury Sampford in the county of Dorset, and by her had issue at the time of his death three sons, Francis, Lewis, and John, and one daughter Grace, who married George Hussey, of Marnhull in the county

of Dorset, esq. ‡ He dyed April 17th, an^o Domⁱ. 1669."

Of Sir Lewis's three surviving sons, the eldest, Francis, married, first, his cousin Grace, daughter of Giles Strangeways, esq.; and secondly, Dec. 14, 1665, at the Parish of the Close, Lichfield, Theophila, daughter of John Hacket, D. D. Bishop of Lichfield. He was a benefactor to the repairs of Lichfield Cathedral, where his name is inscribed on one of the stalls of the choir, FRANCISCUS DYVE, ARM. F. F. He appears also to have put up a new pulpit in Bromham Church, which has on it the arms of Dyve impaling Hacket. He was appointed a Gentleman of the King's Privy-chamber in 1669; § and died without issue, in 1685, leaving his next brother Lewis his heir.

Lewis was a military man; as appears from his epitaph on a flat black stone in Bromham Church:

"Here lyeth interred y^e body of Cap^t. Lewis Dyve, y^e son of Sir Lewis Dyve, who departed this life the 3^d of Jan. 1686, at his house at Brumham in the county of Bedford, in y^e 46th year of his age." ||

Captain Dyve was married, as his arms, carved at the head of this epitaph, impale a bend between six martlets; (qu. Delabere?) and each coat being surmounted by its crest (a custom occasionally practised in the seventeenth century, ¶ though discountenanced by most heralds), that of the lady's side is a cock's head erased. He had three children, one son and two daughters. His son Lewis, born at

* Collinson, in the History of Somersetshire, makes the strange blunder of placing this inscription in Dunkerton Church; he also gives but an imperfect abstract, omitting all mention of the connection with the Bristol family.—Combhay became the property of Sir Lewis in 1644, it afterwards went to the Husseys, the family into which his daughter was married.

† On the flat marble to the memory of this lady in Sherborne Church, Dorsetshire (see p. 21), are the arms of Digby, impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three chess-rooms Ermine, for Walcot of Walcot; which shows that the monument in Bromham Church (see p. 20) was not, as supposed, erected in honour of her first husband, Sir John Dyve, but was intended, by him, for his father, Sir Lewis, whose lady was Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, and whose arms, quartered with Dyve, occupy the chief place on that monument, viz. three escallops.

‡ Mr. Hussey's first wife had been a Walcot; a cousin of his second through the Countess of Bristol her mother.—The daughter of Sir Lewis Dyve was grandmother of the excellent artist Giles Hussey, esq. of whom there is a portrait and memoir in the History of Dorsetshire.

§ Carlisle's "Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber," p. 183.

|| The inscription is correctly copied from the stone in Bromham Church; but the age is evidently incorrect. Capt. Lewis Dyve was born in 1633. (See p. 22.)

¶ See Sir Nicholas Bacon's entrance to the chapel of Corpus Christi College, engraved in vol. xcvi. l. 393.

New Ross, co. Wexford, Jan. 2, 1677, was twice married, and had one son, who died an infant, and five daughters. This Lewis appears by the Bromham register to have been living there from 1700 to 1708, but it was about the latter year that he sold the old family estate to Sir Thomas Trevor.

John, the youngest son of Sir Lewis Dyve, was married April 29, 1673, at St. Chad's, Lichfield, to Frances, third daughter of Sir Robert Wolseley, the first Baronet of Wolseley in Staffordshire. He was appointed one of the Clerks of the Privy Council in 1691. (Jones's Index.) He died in 1692, and was buried in St. James's, Westminster, as was his widow Frances, who died in 1702. By that lady he had John his successor, another son named Lewis,* and a daughter Charlotte, who was married to Robert Lord Sundon, and died childless Jan. 1, 1741-2. His Lordship (when Mr. Clayton) was one of the executors to the will of the great Duke of Marlborough (see the will in the 6th vol. of Coxe's Marlborough. His wife was the friend and correspondent of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and enjoyed the confidence of Queen Caroline. There are portraits after Kneller of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, with an inscription in Latin, stating that they were presented in 1728 by Mrs. C. to Dr. Freind, the celebrated physician, who had attended Mr. Clayton in a dangerous illness. There is also a whole-length portrait of Lady Sundon on Lord Ilchester's staircase at Melbury.

The succeeding John Dive† married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Walter Aston, of Millwich in Staffordshire, esq. great-uncle of the sixth, seventh, and eighth Lords Aston of Forfar. This Mr. Dive‡ died at a very advanced age, Jan. 25, 1769, at his house in Queen-square, Westminster. He left issue a son John, and a daughter Charlotte, who, having been a Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, became, Feb. 4, 1762, the

second wife of Samuel second and last Lord Masham; she died without issue May 21, 1773, aged 61; and is buried in the church-yard of Laver near Ongar in Essex.

The third John Dive (then a Captain in the Guards,) married in 1737 Anne Dorothy Montgomery; by whom he had two sons, who died without issue; and a daughter Charlotte, married in 1759 to John Edmondes, esq. whose daughter Charlotte became the wife of Llewellyn Traherne, esq. and the mother of a gentleman now living, to whose contributions this memoir has been considerably indebted. J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

IF the following has not yet appeared in your Miscellany, I think it will be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c.

PHRIDOLUS.

A Prayer for the safe Deliverance of Queen Mary, recorded by Fox, and to be found in W. Prynn's "Signal Loyalty," &c. page 67.

"Grant unto our Queen thy servant, a little infant, in fashion and body comely and beautiful, in pregnant wit, notable and excellent. Grant the same to be in obedience like Abraham, in chastity and brotherly love like Joseph, in meekness and mildness like Moses, in strength and valour like Sampson; let him be found faithful as David; after thy heart; let him be wise among kings as the most wise Solomon; let him be like Job, a simple and upright man, fearing God and eschewing evil; let him finally be garnished with the comeliness of all virtuous conditions, and in the same let him wax old and live, that he may see his children's children to the third and fourth generation. And give to our Sovereign Lord and Lady King Philip and Queen Mary thy blessings and long life upon earth; and grant that of them may come Kings and Queens, which may stedfastly continue in faith, love, and holiness. And blessed be their seed of our God; that all nations may know thou art only God in all the earth, which art blessed for ever and ever. Amen."

* See the Account of Loans to the Lords and Commons in 1722, where Lewis Dive and John Dive are called brothers of Mr. Clayton. Index Rerum et Vocabulorum.—Tracts in London Institution, vol. 144, no. 7.

† The family latterly always wrote their name with an i; and this gentleman did so, in a power of attorney dated March 7, 1719 (penes H. H. G.) He was then resident in Queen-square, Westminster, where he died fifty years after.

‡ This is "Tommy Townshend's Mr. Dive," as Mr. Daniel Wray calls him in 1745; see *Nichols's Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i. p. 58.

1821

1822



BIRTH-PLACE OF JOHN LOCKE,
AT WRINGTON, SOMERSET.



CHEW STOKE PARSONAGE, SOMERSET.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Delineations of the North Western Division of the County of Somerset, and of the Antediluvian Bone Caverns, with a Geological Sketch of the District. By John Rutter, Author of "*Fonthill and its Abbey described.*" Shaftesbury, printed by and for the Author. 8vo. pp. 349.

MR. RUTTER has presented his subscribers and the public with an interesting volume judiciously compiled on a portion of the County of Somerset, "equally gratifying to the lovers of the picturesque, to the antiquary, and to the geologist; for, within its bounds are situated the antediluvian Bone Caverns at Banwell, Hutton, and Uphill; Cheddar Cliffs and Brockley Combe; the monastic remains at Woodspring Priory and Worle; together with numerous antient manor and court houses, and some of the most remarkable parochial churches in the kingdom. All these are within a moderate distance of Bristol, and still nearer to Weston-super-Mare; a very improving watering-place on the British Channel, which attracts numerous visitors."

Many of the churches in this district were built about the time of Henry VII. and the tradition is, that they were erected by that monarch as a reward for the attachment which the County of Somerset had evinced towards the Lancastrian party, during the civil wars. There are scarcely any remains of Norman architecture, a few fonts and doors excepted. The churches are built in the florid Gothic style, with beautiful lofty towers. In the interior generally occur stone pulpits, varying in the profusion of their ornaments, and remains of the rood lofts, frequently richly adorned.

This curious fact of the paucity of ancient Churches, speaks volumes concerning the early history of this district. Upon the opposite shore, the names of the parishes are chiefly formed from the prefix of *Llan*, or the cognomen of Welch saints; and the camps and fortresses are far more rare. It is, therefore, plain that the Somersetshire coast was guarded most strongly against the invasion of the Silures, and that it was cultivated and civilized

sooner than the Welch side,—civilized, we say, because it is to be recollected that the primary settlements of these Celtic saints imply waste and forest. The old Histories of Tintern and Durbrius exhibit this circumstance, as well as the still existing forest of Dean, with its metropolis *St. Briavel's*, olim *Breulais*. Upon the security of the Somersetshire coast depended that also of the whole west of England, south of the Severn and the Bristol Channel; and certain it is that whatever Mr. Seyer has deduced from *Caer-Odor* (a camp to protect the ford at Clifton), as the archetype of Bristol, amounts only to this,—that it was one of that city's covering forts; for the Celts did not perch their towns upon heights, only placed citadels there to guard them. *Cæsar* assures us that the Celts placed their towns upon tongues of land, or peninsulas, surrounded on three sides by water or marsh. Was London perched upon Shooter's Hill or Highgate? Yet Gildas mentions it as the ancient seat of commerce *viâ* Thamesis; and Bristol the same *viâ* *Sabrinæ*; for though he does not expressly denominate them, yet circumstances show that no other sites were or could be denoted. When, therefore, it is said, in p. 274, that Bristol *probably* sprang from *Caer-Odor*, the Clifton camp, the very converse, viz. that *Caer-Odor* sprang from Bristol, is most accordant with archæology and history. In our notice of Mr. Seyer's Bristol (vol. xcvi. ii. 519) we have shown this by full details.

The British camps at Worlebury, Cadbury, Dolebury, &c. all show the military character of this coast, before the Roman æra. Worlebury camp (noticed in our vol. lxxv. p. 1097,) of which a plan is given by Mr. Rutter, p. 53, is the most remarkable of these. The site is a narrow tongue of hill, guarded on the slope by triple ramparts, and a scarped side. The land approach is protected by a small double square with three valla, beyond which is a slight irregular work, the trenches of which run down to the water's edge. It was therefore intended for the purpose of communication with the sea, under protection of the fortress. Ban-

are chiefly extracts, with comments, from printed works, particularly from "The Diary of a Lover of Literature," by Thomas Green, esq. of Ipswich. But before Mr. Barker begins the extracts, he gives us a complete list of Mr. Green's publications. (p. 106.) These extracts, with Mr. Barker's notes, and notes upon notes, fill 50 pages; and are doubtless interesting, if they were original, but have little reference to Parr.

On the next subject treated of in the volume, Mr. Barker is exceedingly prolix, entering most fully into the literary history of the republication by Parr of the *Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian*; and collecting, with indefatigable industry, all that has appeared in any previous work bearing on the subject; but with apparent delight dwelling on every thing inculcating the character of Bishop Hurd. Dr. Parr's conduct on this occasion has been freely commented on (and we must own, in our opinion, justly,) by his very able and impartial biographer Dr. John Johnstone. With his decision Mr. Barker is much dissatisfied; and to place the conduct of Warburton and Hurd in the worst light, collects all he can from their writings bearing on the character of Dr. John Taylor, Dean Tucker, Dr. Johnson, Toup, Markland, Dr. Leland, Bp. Lowth, and Dr. Jortin. These copious extracts, with Mr. Barker's comments, fill 90 pages.

Mr. Barker then enters into a vindication of Dr. Parr, and considers Parr justified on public grounds, which he declared to be to vindicate the memories of Jortin, Leland, and Lowth, from foul and malignant calumny; but adds, that Parr often assured him, that he would not have attacked Hurd, if the Bishop had not made some sneering remarks on Parr's "long vernacular sermons." This was his *private* and powerful motive for attack. Mr. Barker at length considers that he has established the following points: "that, however great may be the severity awarded to the Bishop, it is only commensurate to the enormity of his literary offences,—that his subsequent conduct, as exhibited in the "Life of Warburton," and by the imprimatur affixed to the "Correspondence between Warburton and Hurd," fully justified Dr. Parr for the charges brought against Hurd in the celebrated

Preface and Dedication,—and that all the charges, which were brought against him by Dr. Parr, are true."

A letter of Lord Hailes, in Sir H. M. Wellwood's "Account of Dr. John Erskine," (in which his Lordship defends Warburton and Hurd against the attacks of Dr. Parr,) next engages the attention of Mr. Barker, who enters into an elaborate defence of Dr. Parr.

Mr. Barker then vindicates Dr. Parr's conduct in respect to Dr. Hallifax, and stigmatizes the Bishop's conduct towards Dr. John Jebb, as "intriguing, courtly, and servile." We really think, with the British Critic, that after the "matured and deliberate sentiments" of Dr. Parr, so highly honourable to the character of Bp. Hallifax, as given in his "Letter to Dr. Milner," these aspersions on his memory should not have been revived from the earlier writings of Dr. Parr, as well as collected from the writings of Dr. Jebb, Dr. Disney, and other literary opponents of Bp. Hallifax. This is perpetuating the "quarrels of authors" with a vengeance; more particularly, as Mr. Barker concludes as follows:

"There were four reasons which prevented Dr. Parr from having any great partiality for Bp. Hallifax: 1. his courtly and servile spirit; 2. his zealous and uncharitable orthodoxy; 3. his strong attachment to Hurd; his deep veneration for Warburton, and his active sympathy in what related to the literary reputation of either; 4. his treatment of Dr. Parr's friend Dr. Jebb, and his conduct throughout the severe struggles for University reforms. When, however, he found Dr. Milner uttering 'a most audacious and malignant calumny' against the memory of Dr. Hallifax, he generously resolved to vindicate him,—he nobly discarded all the unpleasant feelings which had formerly possessed his mind,—he at once forgot the political demerits of the Bishop, and eulogised his intellectual, moral, and literary merits in energetic strains, amidst the silence of his friends."

The subject of Ossian is started by Sir H. M. Wellwood, and the game is no sooner up, but it is with eagerness followed by Mr. Barker through several pages; and the "genuineness and the authenticity of the poems are established beyond all doubt;" nor can Mr. Barker resist adding other instances of the pathetic (to those already given from Ossian) from the

writings of Rev. C. Wolfe; the well-known story of Ugolino from "Watson's Essay on Pope;" and also that of the great Montesquieu emancipating from slavery a person named Roberts.

How these illustrate the character of Dr. Parr, or bear in any way on the main subject of his work, Mr. Barker does not inform us.

The third division of the volume is devoted to extracts from Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," and his "Philosophical Essays;" and from the fourth edition of Virgil, by Dr. John Hunter, with Professor Dunbar's Examination of Dr. Parr's Observations on the Etymology of the word "Sublimis." Professor Dunbar's refutation of Dr. Parr, is considered by Mr. Barker to be complete, and after a long discussion Mr. Barker concludes,

"That such intellectual men as Dr. Copleston and Dugald Stewart should have yielded assent to the argument of Dr. Parr, in which my illustrious friend was undoubtedly mistaken, is an extraordinary instance of the magic of a distinguished and venerable name...Dugald Stewart was a scholar of but moderate pretensions, and he was perhaps afraid to encounter the cumbrous, and cyclopean, and tremendous learning of Dr. Parr; but Dr. Copleston is a scholar of a much higher order."

The next articles in the volume are 1. extracts from the Memoirs of Gilbert Wakefield, containing Letters from Dr. Parr, written with "all the warmth of friendship" for Wakefield; 2. Dr. Parr's Critique on Wakefield's Horace; and 3. Dr. Parr's Criticisms on Horace, from the British Critic for 1802.

From the Correspondence of Wakefield with Fox, Mr. Barker extracts several notices of Dr. Parr; as he does anecdotes of Parr and Porson, from a pamphlet entitled Porsoniana, said to be by the Rev. Stephen Weston.

Porson then becomes the chief hero of Mr. Barker's volume. All the passages relating to him are extracted from the Bibliotheca Parriana; and as Mr. Barker "has started the subject," he introduces without ceremony a long extract from his excellent friend Dr. John Johnstone's Memoirs; "more particularly as that volume accompanies the *Works of Dr. Parr*, which on account of their price are inaccessible to many readers who are interested in his biography, and in the vindication of

him from unjust and calumnious charges wantonly hurled at his memory." We know that Mr. Barker and others will be glad to be informed, that the excellent "*Memoirs of Dr. Parr*," by Dr. John Johnstone, may now be purchased separately from the Works.

The last 100 pages of the volume are thus occupied with anecdotes of Porson; first from Johnstone's Life of Parr, and afterwards from a variety of other sources, and form not the least interesting portion of the work.

In the Appendix, "Notices of the Ossianic Poems, collected from various sources," are resumed; and in the Addenda (at the beginning of the volume) are more words respecting Warburton and Hurd; throwing blame chiefly on the latter.

On the whole, we think Mr. Barker has in this volume defended the character of his patron and friend with more zeal than on the former occasion.

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Faith and Justification; two Discourses by the most Reverend Dr. John Sharp, formerly Lord Archbishop of York, and the late Owen Manning, B.D. Prebendary of Lincoln. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. &c. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Seltrington, co. York. 8vo. pp. 94.

NO sound theologian, or even friend of society, will disjoin faith and works, or speak lightly of the latter, because "to disparage morality is to disgrace Christianity itself;" (Pref. viii.) but wicked as this is, it is even now, *proh pudor!* a popular doctrine. Mr. Todd, whose honourable distinction it is to step forward upon almost all occasions with masterly erudition, in defence of sound doctrine, here exposes the disgraceful IGNORANCE upon which this disquisition is founded.

Some persons, contrary to the law of the theologizing (i. e. forbearing to interpret one text at the cost of another), have in virtue of St. Paul's declaring that man is justified by faith *without the deeds of the law*, meaning *without previous obedience to any law*, (and similar passages in Rom. iv. 3, 5; iii. 20; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 11;) attributed salvation to faith alone, though such a doctrine is confuted by St. James, ch. ii. v. 14—26; 2 Pet. i. 5; ii. 10; and St. Paul himself, Col. i. 60; 2 Thess. i. 11; Tit. iii. 1, 8.

Now the persons who have propagated this strange notion of expunging

morality from the Gospel, are IGNORANT of the palpable fact, that there are two kinds of justification, the *first* and the *final*, to both of which the Apostle distinctly alludes. By retaining this distinction in memory,

"It will appear that all the confusion and obscurity charged upon this epistle of St. Paul [to the Romans] is groundless; and the supposed inconsistency of one part of his writings with another, and with what St. James has also said on this subject, easily cleared up. For the apostle's doctrine on the subject of justification is briefly this, and evidently no other than this; namely, that in order to a heathen's *first* or *conditional* justification, by which he is admitted into the kingdom of Christ on earth, works of righteousness are not necessary, but that after such admission, and in order to secure what may be called his *second* or *final* justification, works of righteousness are necessary. The first justification is peculiar to those who are newly converted to Christianity, and is conferred upon them, when they are received into the communion of the Church by baptism, whereby they are said to become heirs according to the hope of eternal life (Tit. iii. 7); and in order to which nothing more was required than a profession of repentance, and faith in Christ (Acts ii. 38). The second justification, by which sincere Christians become entitled to the actual possession of their heavenly inheritance, is reserved unto the consummation of all things, and is to be obtained by nothing less than a patient continuance in well-doing (Rom. ii. 7). On the ground of this interpretation, then, the apostle's reasoning will appear uniform and consistent, not only with itself, but with the doctrine of the gospel and of the rest of the apostles. He tells us, indeed, on some occasions, that we are justified by faith only, without works of any kind; and on others, that it is necessary to be fruitful in every good work (Rom. ii. 13; 2 Thess. i. 11; Coloss. i. 10; Tit. iii. 8); agreeing in this, with St. James, that, though faith alone is sufficient for our admittance into the community of Christians, yet, that it is dead if alone (Ja. ii. 16) to all the purposes of future happiness. In the former case he speaks of the *first* justification, by which we are received into the visible church; in the latter, of the *second*, by which we are accepted unto salvation; and where is the inconsistency or obscurity in telling us, that, though faith alone will secure us a place in the Church, yet good works are also necessary to gain us admittance into heaven.

"As, then, two kinds of justification are treated of by the apostle, so also are there two kinds of faith.

"The first is that avowal of their belief in Christ, whereby persons hitherto uncon-

verted are admitted into the Church; the second, that which bringeth forth in persons already members of the Church, those fruits of righteousness in their lives, which alone can entitle them to salvation. The first is but a foundation without a superstructure; the second is the first faith, built upon and improved into virtuous actions (2 Pet. i. 5—8); or as St. James expresses it, 'by works made perfect.' The first is, merely a profession with the mouth; the second an active principle in the heart. The first, the common faith of all Christians, good and bad; being that which entitles them to that name, and the present privileges of it. The second, peculiar to good Christians; and that which alone can entitle them to the character and future rewards of such. The first, therefore, that which a man may have and yet be a very wicked person, and in danger of perishing eternally, as was the case of Simon the sorcerer, who, though he believed, and in consequence of that was baptised (Acts viii. 13), yet was pronounced to be in the 'gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity' (Acts viii. 18); whereas the second is that by which we believe to the saving of the soul. Heb. x. 39." pp. 37—40.

This is cash-divinity; and as we have been calumniated through not indorsing worthless bills, offered because *very many* take them, we beg to observe, that we have lived too long in the world not to know that *very many* never did that which was right. This most excellent work ought, in our opinion, to be a standard ordination book, for it will prevent that demoralization of the people, which the theological ignorance alluded to among gaudy preachers, so tends to promote.

A Memoir of the Rev. Legh Richmond, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c. By the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, M.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 662.

IN p. 572 is the following paragraph:

"I asked him [Mr. Legh Richmond] how we were to reconcile the increase of religion with the acknowledged growth of crime, as evinced in our courts of justice? He answered, 'Both are true. Bad men are becoming worse, and good men better. The first are ripening for judgment, the latter for glory.' The increase of wickedness is in this respect a proof of the increase of religion. The devil is wroth, knowing that his time is short."

Here is a plain confession that John Wesley (the founder of this fanaticism) was most successfully counteracted by

the devil, who made two sinners for one saint; and this is laid to the charge of Providence, that the majority of mankind might be more severely judged. This atrocious though unintentional blasphemy is, upon reflection, horrible; for it amounts evidently to this, that the paternal and benevolent Father of us all consented to gratify John Wesley in his projects, by permitting the devil to take two souls for every one saved by the said John.

But an extraordinary matter in this subject remains yet to be settled. How comes it, that when the national education was established in Scotland, to the infinite improvement of the people, (and the Reports of the Prison Society all likewise bear testimony to the same result,) that the devil did not become wroth here, as in the case of poor John Wesley's project, and produce also two sinners for one saint. There can be no doubt of his willingness so to do. The fact is, that the whole system of Wesley is utterly irrational; that it is propagated by the very same arguments and pretensions, as that of Mahomet,* (viz. an especial mission of Providence) and tends to the very same results as those which the Koran has produced. It is a solemn truth that, the difference of moral character and certain doctrines excepted, the respective lives of Mahomet with his angel, and Wesley with his Providence, are precisely of similar legendary construction; and, whatever civil and political evils Islamism has done for the Turks, Wesleyanism will do to us.

Nevertheless, if a subscription for a statue to DR. BELL was suggested in this country, what patronage would it find? though, to use the fanatical language of this very book, it is evident that the devil has beat John Wesley, while DR. BELL has come off conqueror. We are sorry to say that it is, in our opinion, a national disgrace, that this country, hitherto famed for good sense, should be so bubbled. But it seems to be an epidemic, that we should be at times periodically mad. Four years ago, as Mr. Moreau informs us, we ruined honest and opulent men by pecuniary lures, that they might take a part in bubbles, and enrich rogues. Now rational and honourable clergymen are to be insulted and abused

because they are not, in curing one leak, the means of making two others.

To the private life and good intentions of Mr. Legh Richmond we bear willing testimony; but we should violate public duty, conscience, and principle, if we said more. The book is a mere echo of Wesley's Diary, a jargon made out of scriptural phrases, of conversations full of *savoury sweetness* (p. 225), and of what is called cant. Not one word or thought of reason and common sense is to be found. The matter simply consists of Mr. Legh Richmond's preaching here and there, hugging dissenters, and vilifying his brother clergymen, and lauding religious charlatany. But, if history correctly informs us that fanaticism is a civil and political evil, then do we believe (and we have no personal feelings to bias us), that Mr. Legh Richmond has done much mischief, though with the best intentions.

Historical Sketch of the late Catholic Association of Ireland. By Thos. Wyse, jun. Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT would have been some loss to the poetical world, if Milton had not epicized the devil, and given us the Pandæmonian debates and speeches. In like manner, the political public is obliged to Mr. Wyse for this account of the Catholic Association. The plot of the devil to deceive a woman (a thing which a coxcomb often effects, without any trouble whatever,) was in its cumbrous plan and agency a disgrace to the judgment of the "Archangel ruined;" for a scarlet uniform would have been alone sufficient; but the Catholic Association had a far more difficult object; and it would be unjust to deny it the merit of having been a conspiracy, which has given dignity and character to a humble strike for wages; and turned out to be a masterly effort of human dæmoniacism, superior to Milton's war in heaven, and the fall of man, inasmuch as it was far better managed, and had in view an object equally wicked; that of elevating the Pope, as the other did the Devil over God. We may be thought to speak only in sarcasm, but we are serious. Popery cannot produce civil and political good. It decomposes all the ingredients. If Christianity be the tree of life, Popery is only the rotten fruit of it, which engenders insects, and is unfit for food.

* We are indebted to Dr. D'Oyly for this assimilation.

The mischief has been prevented in England by substituting wholesome Protestantism; in France by contempt. The former is the best method, because it does not destroy principle; and he who can rejoice in the downfall (if so it can be thought) of Protestant ascendancy, merits the strong colloquial appellation applied to a rogue, but too unseemly for our use. This we regret, because, for the sake of emphasis, we would willingly apply it to any man who can vindicate and support a system by which rags, beggary, fraud, cruelty, intolerance, and ignorance, are perpetuated; and so they are in every country, where Catholicism is dominant. Protestantism is not a mere ecclesiastical creed; it is a mighty political good.

Whether we have been at all severe in our opinions of the dæmoniism of the Catholic Association, let philanthropists decide, by the following account of its intentions (under failure), intentions which no Christian, scarcely a heathen, would harbour in his bosom; for the Jesuits themselves never meditated such miseries as the Association intended for unfortunate Ireland. This will appear by the details.

(1) Obedience to the Association was to be the paramount principle in the heart of every peasant in the country; and the power of the Association to be absolute and universal, beyond the controul of law or force. i. 392.

(2) The rebellion of 1798 was urged by several "*Ministers of the Gospel*." i. 400.

(3) "Exclusive dealing" was suggested by the non-intercourse resolutions of 1782, and,

"Had the measure been carried into effect, neither the arms of the King, nor the anathemas of the Church, nor the parchment of the Law, could have prevented in a few months the total disorganization of Irish society, and reduced the Minister to the alternative of a war of extermination, or a hurried and reluctant concession of Catholic claims." i. 423.

(4) All the banks were to have been simultaneously run upon, and the funded property of the Catholics to have been sold out.

"In Ireland the effects would have been tremendous. It would instantly have limited all discounts to such a degree, that half of the commercial establishments must suddenly and inevitably have perished. Most of the Irish merchants are, comparatively

speaking, retailers, and dependent entirely on the English manufacturers for their supply. The impossibility, in consequence of such a change as that just contemplated, of answering engagements would have become universal. Bankruptcies would of course multiply in every direction; commerce would become perfectly stagnant; the same stagnation would by degrees be communicated to agriculture. The peasants would starve; the whole country would fall into a state of absolute pauperism; every one would require charity, and there would be none, or nearly none to give it." i. 435.

Now it is evident that there is a blunder, an Hibernicism in these projects, namely, that the evils would have fallen more upon the *numerous* Catholics, than the *few* Protestants. Foolish, however, as the plans were, an attempt may be made to revive them, in order to effect a repeal of the Union, and the ultimate extirpation of Protestantism.

The book before us says, that the Irish study the American rebellion, as the archetype of their own future independence. If the attempt be made, we presume that Government will crush it *in ovo*, because nothing can be more easy than prevention of conspiracy, illegal extortion, and drainage of the banks. Ireland furnishes two-thirds of the provisions of the Navy during war, and a hundred thousand soldiers and sailors annually. Savages the Irish may be; but savages have often grand and heroic sentiment. Cold hearts are not suited to such temperaments, no more than they are to sailors; and there is in the very peasantry a generosity of feeling and a promptitude of wit, which show that their Celticisms, both moral and intellectual, are not of a mean rank. Nearly all their bad habits proceed from a political evil, viz. an excessive population, whose maintenance is thrown wholly upon the land, instead of commerce and manufactures, which bring with them peace and order. But to return. It would be intolerable for the poor of a parish to overpower the vestry, and vote the property of the wealthy inhabitants into their own pockets; but the Catholic Association is a pernicious precedent for population to bring up its numerical strength, and endeavour the overthrow of property; and it suggests Machiavelian methods of success. As to Ireland itself, its excessive population, and its bad mode of maintenance, will during such

a state of things render it excessively troublesome to England; and, if it be troublesome, it must be under controul.

Choir-service Vindicated. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Ross, in the County of Hereford, in behalf of the Choir of that place, on Sunday, Sept. 13, 1829. Published for the benefit of the Choir. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M. A. F. A. S. &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 16. Rivingtons, &c.

HIGH taste in luxury and the arts, and low taste in religion and reason, is the fashion of the present day, and a very bad one it is; for it aims at the destruction of every thing that is venerable and ancient, and threatens to convert us into a nation of Visionaries and Charlatans. Even the Bible cannot stand before the mania; for a short time back, when a musical festival was held at Norwich for a charitable purpose, a pharisaic puritan preached against it, and injured the receipts. The Sermon before us notices this officious and ill-natured interference, and proves that Choir service is strictly of scriptural origin and character. We cannot, however, be further diffuse, because we wish to lay before our readers the conclusion.

"In truth, the art of Music is of the highest rank in Scripture, in reason, and in nature. What, in fact, is Music, but vocal Sculpture, the conformation of sounds to a standard of beauty? what is it but an elevation of the character of sound from humanity to heroism? Music unlocks the stores of memory, reminds us of impressions, which once were felt in rapture, and makes us live again over hours of past happiness. It brings back the cloudless skies of hope? It steepens in tears the sparkling eye of thoughtless merriment, and yet does not destroy its felicity. It teaches the mourner that there may be a joy in grief itself. Does not the very power of producing such wonderful effects, show that the production of fine sounds is a condescension of Providence, allowed to us for the benevolent purpose of eliciting part of the divine attributes? may there not be vision in sounds, and colours in words? are there not Sun-rise and Sun-set, golden clouds, blue skies, and gay rainbows in the varied atmosphere of music? are not lightnings, thunders, and all the mightiest impressions of the senses to be effected by sounds? will not the trumpet alone of the Giant Archangel, be an Earthquake which will raise us out of our very graves? and when we are in heaven itself, all exterior pleasure will consist in eye and ear, in vision and music? even upon earth, Church-music

is the Epic poetry of devotion—as far as lies within our mortal means, we bring down from heaven the Hosannas of the Seraphs, who sing around the throne of God; and we set to the holy tunes the sublime ideas of the inspired prophets. Shall I mention him, who has shown us that this is possible—need I name Handel.

"There are those who solemnly believe that it becomes ignorance to be a learner not a teacher; there are those, who do not like the wisdom of God to be fraternized with the folly of man? who shudder at the blasphemy of making the Holy Scriptures cards and playing tables, for the pastime of conceit and captiousness—there are those, who may consider it productive of debasement of character to apply low taste to sublime objects; to treat mountains as if they were mole-hills, and oceans as if they were pools?

"Under such impressions, impressions which it is my duty and happiness to avow, I acknowledge not any religion which is merely born of man—it has all the corruptions, all the Satanic adulterations of our fallen nature—I acknowledge not that to be religion which is not fruit of the tree of life—I think, that true religion resembles some holy inhabitant of the heaven of heavens, the glory and lustre of whose figure we may see through a glass darkly—I would not have those pictures to be subjects of idolatry, but I would have all that belongs to religion to be at least consistent and in character. It was as impossible to disjoin piety from our ancient architecture, as awe from a thunder-storm. The very eye was compelled to kneel down and pray. Much respect is therefore due to the minister and parishioners of this place, for the warm interest which they have taken in the dignity and decoration of their ancient church. To do so, was a point of conscience and delight with our forefathers; and ever let those who walk over their hallowed graves, remember that the church-yard is holy land, and the church a holy city—let them remember that the love of ancient things denotes staidness, and of innovation levity,*—let them never sing the Lord's song in a strange land—let them not, with the dissatisfied children of Israel, cry out for new Gods—for ridiculous Gods in the form of brute animals—for divers and strange doctrines.

"Whatever confers innocent enjoyment and fosters rational piety; whatever unites pleasure with duty, assuredly merits patronage. Shall we quench a fire, that inflames devotion? oh no! it is the same holy fire as that which descended from heaven, and lit up the sacrifice upon the altar. Shall we imitate the ruffian Iconoclast, who tore the many-coloured glass

able and reverend author strenuously advocates. Such a coalition could be assignable to no other motive than interest, and would excite a ruinous disgust and contempt. The people would say, "these *parsons* would turn atheists for the sake of their tithes." As to the Unitarians, Hume admits that there is nothing irrational in the doctrine of a Trinity, and all philosophers know that it is absurd to argue *à priori* concerning Deity. But this the Unitarians do; they allege what is insusceptible of proof, and as they deny future punishments, the proper mode of overcoming *them* is to alarm the fears of mankind upon that particular point, and it being impossible to extirpate religion out of the human mind, it is the only mode by which success can be obtained. The Unitarian says, that the souls of the wicked are annihilated after death,* but matter only is susceptible of decomposition, and who can predicate mortality, where there cannot be decomposition? Philosophy may here be invoked with great success; for, though the phrase of "philosophy and vain deceit" is taken out of the meaning intended by St. Paul, and applied to the most glorious and valuable science by artful or foolish persons, yet there are those who maintain that philosophy means no more than a knowledge of the laws of Providence. Mr. Thomas Moore, the celebrated poet, says in the preface or notes to his Epicurean, that infinite punishments cannot be commensurate with finite offences; but, according to pre-eminent theologians, these *infinite punishments* imply *disqualifications for any happiness whatever*, and so that position comes to nothing, for punishment is positive, and disqualification is negative. It appears, therefore, to us that the best mode which the Clergy can possibly adopt is circulation of a cheap and correct compendium of the Bible,† to which they can refer as a standard. Mr. Todd has in one point recently done this in his "Faith and Justification," and, to *rational* people, has set the question at rest for ever,

* Wheeler.

† We mean a concise elucidation of the *whole* Bible; like Servius on the *Æneid*, Steevens on *Shakspeare*, &c.; stating the actual *contemporary* meaning of the authors. The text need not be added, so that it would only form a dictionary octavo.

concerning any scriptural authority for disjunction of faith and works. Divisions of opinion may still exist; but under a standard they will decidedly denote ignorance. Let the Clergy also be the patrons and exemplars of morality, philanthropy, utility, and science. Public good will then necessitate support of them.

A few Remarks on the Expediency and Justice of Emancipating the Jews. By P. Anichini. 8vo. pp. 82.

MIND in the present day is in the habit of getting inebriated; for, clever and talented as is Mr. Anichini, we must consider the following passage in p. 43 as a tipsy effusion.

"The mildness of the new doctrines [of Christ] had begun to operate conversion even among the *Jews* at a rapid rate; when Paul, assuming a dictatorial authority, destroyed at one blow that pillar of the Mosaic and Christian law, Circumcision, which our Saviour had erected as the basis of our religion, which had been confirmed by the Third Council held at Jerusalem, and declared to be a law of the new religion. Nor was the abolition of circumcision the only infringement of the holy Magna Charta granted by our Saviour; as several other disciplines, and bye-laws, faithfully copied from the Mosaic law, and engrafted on the new religion, partook of the same fate. It was then that the *Jews* suddenly relapsed into their former distrust, and rapidly travelling from error to error, adopted the strange belief that our Saviour was not the real Messiah promised by God, because his works were destroyed, and his acts annulled by the hands of his servants, mortal like themselves." pp. 43, 44.

Physiologists know that circumcision in hot climates is a most essential preservative of health; but in temperate and cold regions, is unnecessary.*—The extract does not require confutation. The Romans and their European successors would never have submitted to circumcision; and Christianity would have lapsed into a mere Jewish sect. Into the subject of the book we shall not enter. We know the fate of the Naturalization Bill, and prejudices are posts, against which cautious people do not like run their heads.

The German Pulpit; being a Selection of Sermons by the most eminent modern Di-

* See Elliotson's *Blumenbach*.

vines of Germany. Translated by the Rev. Richard Baker, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the British residents at Hamburg. 8vo. pp. 419.

THE Sermons here translated are such as suit educated and rational people. They illustrate that best inducement to the love of God, the unutterable wisdom and benevolence of the Almighty. They paint in all the beautiful colouring of poetry and sentiment the wisdom and happiness of philosophical piety. We select a fine passage (one only among very many) from the 18th Sermon on the "Memory of our departed Friends:"

"In the ocean of life, my brethren, are frequent agitations and storms. The passage is to no one always easy and gentle, always safe and free from peril. 'Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble.' Alas! how often are we all painfully sensible of this! whence do we derive strength and courage for the conflict? Thou must seek them from on high, in the land of celestial glory. The angels of peace come from above to refresh thee. Call them down to thee with a heartfelt remembrance of thy glorified friends. Think of the difficulties which once obstructed their course. How soon were they ended, and the haven of rest disclosed to them. Beautiful fields of light spread themselves before their blissful view, on emerging beyond the dark labyrinth of life. When earth's gloomy gates closed upon them, the doors of heaven were opened to them. 'Up, weary wanderer,' they cry to thee from above, 'up, be of good cheer.' It is worth the trouble to strive for heaven, to suffer for heaven. A Father's eye numbers all tears, and those which thou weepest with irreproachable heart, thou wilt find again as unfading pearls in the wreath of victory, which is kept for every honest combatant. Thy soul now soon becomes calm in God, thou bearest afflictions more resignedly, and angels of comfort in thy sainted dead, beckon to thee from their distant eminence, when thou rememberest their earthly trials. But they must also prove angels of strength to thee, must serve as models, and summon and invigorate thee for the arduous contest. Yes, whoever knows but one dear being in heaven, whom he once called his own on earth, true love fills him with a longing desire not to be eradicated. His most fervent wish, and the aim of his life and conduct, is once again to be with them at all times, to find them again, and to possess them for ever." P. 361.

Thus it is that religion is made a comforter, and Church oratory not shunned, because reprimand only is to be found, which is greeted as a pleasure,

because it woos amiable feelings; and, if it says any thing harsh, does it affectionately, parentally, and rationally. In England there is a perpetual dissatisfaction with the laws of Reason and Providence exhibited in the pulpit. It struggles to make men what they never can be made, and this through acting upon an absurdity, namely, "that we become acceptable to the God of Nature, in tearing ourselves from the social duties, and devoting ourselves to the sterile contemplation of mystic dogmas that have no moral object." So says Madame Stael, and philosophers know that mysticism and puritanism never promoted the virtue, the wisdom, or the happiness of man,—this is to be done only by reason, morals, benevolence, and piety, which do not interpret the Bible at the cost of the laws of Providence.

The History of the Huguenots during the Sixteenth Century. By W. S. Browning, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

AS long as religion has purely a relation to morals, philanthropy, and a future state, it is a system which exemplifies real Christianity; but when it is mixed up with particular interests, its genuine character is contaminated with worldliness—it is too often a base metal gilded. They who neither have or can have an interest connected with it, speak sincerely as they think; and, because the aggregate of opinions is exhibited in parties, the political agitator, who never neglects numerical strength, supports such parties. They who have interests to advocate, naturally are alarmed; and to counteract such parties, recommend measures which are tyrannical; and all tyranny is insult, and felt as such. Persecution, therefore, commences on one side, and retaliation on the other. Each party succeeds or fails, as their secular power preponderates; for though it be generally true, that persecution favours the oppressed cause, it is a position only just where the contending parties are nearly equal in strength. For instance, Mary would have most certainly re-established Popery, if it had pleased Providence to have protracted her days; but, as our author has very truly observed, the result, through her early decease, only was such an impression upon the public mind, of sanguinary cruelty, that the

English have detested Popery ever since. Upon that subject we solemnly declare that we are not influenced by mere doctrinal differences, but by philosophical motives and political consequences. Popery is an *imperium in imperio*, an obstruction to Government, a monopoly hostile to liberty, reason, and knowledge, a feudal anomaly in modern society, a folly which draws a smile from a philosopher, and a groan from a patriot. It is a misletoe upon the oak of religion; a parasitic glutinous intruder, which eats out the vitals of the noble tree.

Our author, knowing the sheep's clothing in which this wolf now appears, has, he says, written this work for the express purpose of denuding the disguised beast of prey. He has given us, in an excellent manner, the horrid narrative of the persecution of the poor Protestants denominated Huguenots.* Taking the subject in an historical view, it appears that various political factions and personal jealousies were at the time in full action, and menaced the supremacy of the Throne. The Huguenots were supported or oppressed by the respective parties, as best suited their private views; the Crown having this secret motive, that Popery was more favourable to arbitrary than free government; for, in reality, Protestantism does and must depend upon liberty and toleration. The Reformation of Luther generated an enthusiasm which enabled Maurice and some petty princes of Germany to give a warlike character and energetic action to their subjects. This promised advantages. It emboldened them to beard their political superiors, and assume a consequence, which, under Popery, they could never have acquired. Wherever, too, a means of gaining new power is exhibited to the people, they will patronize it if they can, and nothing but military power, or corrupting effeminacy, will prevent their availing themselves of the opportunity. Civil wars thence arising, are called wars of opinion, but such a term is neither precise or profound. Opinion is only the drum or the trumpet, which assembles

and stimulates the combatants,—the real object is power or privilege, and religion is sometimes the mask of treason, often of sedition, and always of unpassive Obedience. The policy of the Papal See was that which has never been equalled, and never will be surpassed. It was Rome pre-eminent in political, as it was before in military, science. The empire of the fox superseded that of the eagle; and the utmost exertions of science has not extirpated it, and will never do so, but by means of infidelity or fanaticism. That Voltaire and his coadjutors have utterly demolished the political influence of Popery in France, is beyond doubt; but that they have not injured the fanatical Protestants of England is equally clear; and of two evils, we certainly have the least; for property in England, and amelioration of condition, is so intimately connected with civil quiet, that the children of this world and the children of light now form one and the same class of persons.

The following extracts will tend to illustrate our preceding remarks, as to the manner in which religious societies are incorporated with the parties of political malcontents, and foment civil wars:

"The Government had declared in favour of the Romish Clergy, and had shown a resolution to support the Catholic religion in every possible way; in consequence every one who was dissatisfied with the ministry, felt induced to join the ranks of its declared adversaries." i. 45.

When tyranny suffers crime to go unpunished, and makes no attempt to prevent its recurrence, it almost invariably drives the people into a conspiracy, which gives them a hope of overturning what would otherwise overwhelm them. The French Protestants were at that time reduced to that extremity. i. 67.

"It may be owing to the mild character of the King of Navarre, that the conferences at Vendôme produced no effect; he felt an aversion to creating a civil war, and was besides of so undecided a character, that by a hope of regaining his wife's estates, he could at any time be diverted from his main object. His brother the Prince of Condé was a different kind of man; ambitious, restless, and enterprising; detesting the Guises, and being allied to Montmorency and the Chatillons, he assumed an important rank in the discontented party, which was now swelled by all the Protest-

* There are various etymologies of this word. The most probable is *Eignots*, the name of a party at Geneva. The term is derived from the German, and signifies a sworn confederate, i. 23.

ants, and such Catholics as joined in the hatred of the Lorraine princes." i. 69.

"Such a connection naturally excited the suspicions of Catherine, who deemed it necessary to encourage the Calvinists, as a counterpoise. She showed herself friendly to the Protestant leaders, in order that they might be disposed to second her in case of need." i. 96.

These extracts are sufficient to show what convenient tools are religious parties for political agitators to work with.

What in England is most connected with the Huguenot history is the horrid "Bartholomew Massacre." Dr. Lingard makes it an "unpremeditated ebullition of popular fury," an absurdity which nobody accredits. Our author in a most able and satisfactory manner shows that it was a grand coup (like the slaughter of the Danes in Anglo-Saxon history), by which the Protestants would be either extirpated, intimidated into submission, or incapacitated for future effectual resistance. The details of this butchery are given by our author in horrid perfection; and a most salutary admonition it is to Protestants, for Papists (according to history) are only restrained from persecution and even blood by having their teeth and claws drawn.

Among other concessions, it has been demanded of the State that they should naturalize that "inoffensive and harmless" society the Jesuits. This is an age when people shut their eyes and open their ears; believe every thing, and see nothing. Our author speaks thus upon the subject:

"The declaration published by them [the Jesuits] in answer to the decree for their banishment, contains an observation which completely proves the danger and confusion which must attend their establishment in any country where the people have made the least advances in civilization. After arguing upon the Bull of Sixtus V. which deprived the King of his right to the Crown, and declaring that the Court had usurped the authority of the Church in stigmatising as impious and heretical, the maxims which Chatel had imbibed, the Fathers added, 'that lay-judges condemning ecclesiastics, and particularly *religieux*, the immediate subjects of the Pope, were excommunicated.' As the society can increase its numbers without any controul from the Government, the influence of such a body refusing submission to the civil magistrate, necessarily endangers the existence of the Government itself," ii. 363.

This work is excellently digested, and most instructive to those who wish to learn the political effects of religious parties.

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A Brief Explanatory Statement of the Principle and Application of a Plan for preventing Ships foundering at Sea, and thereby rendering every Ship a Life Ship.
By Ralph Watson. 8vo. pp. 70.

SOMETIME about the year 1803 or 4, the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke announced in the Courier and other newspapers, a plan for saving lives under shipwreck, which consisted in rendering the vessel inevitably buoyant. Mr. F. had the honour of an interview, by desire, with Sir Evan Nepean, then Secretary of the Admiralty, on the subject; and upon the matter being laid by him before the Board, the answer was neither damnatory nor approving. The plan chiefly consisted in a power of extricating the decks, by means of fastening them with moveable pins, cutting away the rigging, and filling the vacuities between the beams with water-proof boxes, to which were to be added empty barrels, and whatever might aid the buoyancy. Upon this principle a model was made, exhibited to Mr. F.'s friends, and forwarded to London, to a gentleman intimately acquainted with naval architecture, but who never pursued the subject, nor returned the model. It was not in the way of Mr. Fosbroke's pursuits; he had merely started the idea, from a persuasion which he retains to this day*, that there exists no physical necessity whatever for a vessel sinking at sea, under usual cargoes, unless indeed it be purposely loaded with coals, stones, iron, or hard substances, exceeding the buoyancy of its dimensions; against which consequences there may be precautions.

The reason, as stated to Mr. F. privately, by naval officers of rank, why any plan of the kind is discouraged, was, that if cork jackets or life-preservers were usual on ship-board, the men would be always deserting; nor, if disregard of wreck was introduced, would they take pains to preserve his Majesty's ships: the fear of death operating in favour of the service, in the two respects mentioned.

* We have our information from Mr. F. himself.

Be the validity of these arguments what they may, the philosophic position remains the same, viz. that ships may be made incapable of submersion without destroying useful purposes; and Mr. Watson, in this elaborate and experimental pamphlet (see p. 452 of this volume, part i.) proves the fact. He shows in pp. 28, 29, that the super specific gravity or submerging excess of weight, which occasions an eighty-gun ship to sink through a leak, amounts only to 237 tons, 11 cwt. 3 grs. and 6 lbs. whereas by means of safety tubes containing 10,000 cubic feet of atmospheric air, hermetically sealed, and placed between the beams of the deck (as in Fosbroke's plan), also between the timbers and the shelf-pieces, an additional buoyancy is created of 289 tons, 1 cwt. and 1 lb.; so that the ship will not sink, though she would be water-logged, and the men be in danger, under a heavy sea, of being washed off.* The first objection is met by Mr. Watson in the following satisfactory manner.

The Guardian frigate was wrecked 23 Dec. 1789, and remained water-logged on the ocean *fifty-nine days*; and during that period traversed *twelve hundred miles* of sea. Mr. Watson, therefore, states, that if a ship be water-logged, it does not therefore follow that she becomes unmanageable. Other objections he meets thus:

"A ship when springing a severe leak at sea, and the danger of foundering being apprehended by the crew, their first step is to run for port, which frequently not being able to accomplish, the vessel is driven on shore and wrecked; whereas in a ship fitted with safety tubes, the crew being convinced that, under any circumstances, she could not founder, would boldly keep out at sea, and thereby weather the gale in perfect safety.

"For the saving of life and property in the event of absolute wreck, the safety tubes would be of infinite value, for even were the ship torn to pieces, this very dismemberment would not only let loose a life-buoy for every man on board, but such portions of the ship as still hung together would be the safest and most buoyant rafts that could be constructed for saving the property. Again, were she wrecked without being torn to pieces, she could (a measure not to be contemplated in a ship without the safety

tubes) be easily floated into deep water, and thereby carried into port, to the preservation of the ship and cargo.

"In the event of fire also, a ship might be hauled close to the wind under a heavy press of sail, and her lee ports and scuttles opened purposely to admit her to fill, and thus overcome the flames; for when confidence shall be felt, that beyond a certain point the ship could not sink, the sinking her to that point would be boldly undertaken, and thus every danger averted." pp. 43, 44.

As to the possibility of starvation by water-logging, that is only a chance, compared with drowning—a certainty.

As to the same idea having occurred to two gentlemen, strangers to each other, we only mention actual facts, and think the coincidence favourable to the position. Mr. Watson has elaborated the plan in a most satisfactory manner. With Mr. Fosbroke it was merely a toy of amusement.

THE ANNUALS.

Forget Me Not, for 1830. By F. Shoberl. Ackermann.

Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not, for 1830. By F. Shoberl.

THE Annuals for the ensuing year have already made their appearance; and the "*Forget Me Not*," the original parent of all these beautiful periodicals, as usual takes the lead in priority of publication. Among a host of others that arose in imitation was the "*Juvenile Forget Me Not*," by Mrs. Hall, from which this year has originated the above Annual, entitled "*Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not*," under the superintendence of the same talented editor as the original publication above classified.

It would be an invidious and perhaps ungracious task to particularize the respective merits of all these Annual Publications. They all deserve, and we are happy to say, the majority of them receive, the most extensive patronage. The circulation of some of these Annuals is from ten to twenty thousand in the home market alone, to say nothing of the translations which circulate in almost every country of the old and new world; for such is the superiority of these exquisite specimens of English manufacture, that their French and German competitors, who first took the field, have been utterly beaten out of it. They constitute, in-

* This Mr. F. proposed to prevent by nettings, applied as boarding nettings now are.

deed, one of the most characteristic, as well as beautiful illustrations, of the ingenuity, intelligence, and enterprise, of our countrymen, and may be said to have created a new æra in the annals of the fine arts. Engraving on steel, which is comparatively of recent adoption, has materially contributed to the diffusion of these beautiful specimens of genius and art. For the multiplication of copies it is superior to every other plan which has been adopted. Wood engravings are generally too coarse and imperfect, to portray natural objects with sufficient fineness and delicacy; lithography is too apt to fail in its intended effect; and copper could, at the utmost, produce no more than a thousand good impressions; while the engraver on steel can strike off at least ten thousand. The consequences of this new method have been diffused with a suddenness of effect exceeding, perhaps, those of any other discovery. This has given an impulse to and a taste for the fine arts, which neither the Royal Academy nor Boydell's celebrated Shakspeare Gallery was capable of imparting. Paintings and engravings were formerly mere expensive articles of luxury, to be obtained only by the nobles and the wealthy of the land. But the reasonableness of the price, to which steel engraving has reduced the finest specimens of art, secures a sale of almost indefinite extent. Indeed, not one of the *Annuals*, but for this art of engraving on steel, could be published, except at such a price as would place it beyond the reach of any but the most opulent classes. The volume now sold for 12s. could not be sold for three or four times the amount. At the same time, these *Annuals* give regular employment, in one year alone, to more artists than were occupied during several years in printing and engraving Boydell's Shakspeare Gallery; so that here is at once a regular and permanent employment for nearly all our eminent artists, and a diffusion of the finest specimens of art almost beyond the power of calculation. This is a patronage, before which the patronage of royalty or of academies, however munificent, sinks into insignificance. The artists and publishers have now an instrument of power in their hands, which, by judicious application, may give a taste and relish for the higher excellencies of the art.

Of the new and splendid species of English literature which has been so highly promoted by the art of steel engraving, Mr. Ackermann may be truly styled the founder and original parent. His enterprising spirit first imparted a relish to the public taste, which, at least for some time to come, is not likely to subside.

With respect to the present "*Forget Me Not*," the embellishments and literary compositions are all of the same excellent standard as heretofore, the majority of them being by the same individuals. It is almost an invidious task to particularize; but the engravings with which we feel the most pleased are, — the "*Place Jeanne d'Arc*, at Rouen," designed by Prout, and engraved by Le Keux; "*Greenwich Hospital*," by Owen, and Wallis; "*the Orphan Family*," by Chisholme, and Davenport; "*Undine*," by Warren, and Retzsch; "*the Improvisatrice*," by Bone, and Romney; the "*Death of the Dove*," by Stewardson, and Finden.

There are many prose compositions of considerable interest, but all too long for extract. Among the poems introduced is one which was the first attempt of the late Lord Byron that is known to be extant. "We consider this piece (says the Editor) as being the more curious, inasmuch as it displays no dawning of that genius which soon afterwards burst forth with overpowering splendour. It was inspired by the tender passion, and appears in the shape of verses addressed to the object of his earliest, and perhaps his only real attachment, the '*MARY*' whom he has celebrated in many of his poems." These lines were written about a year before this lady's marriage, and when Lord Byron left Annesley:

TO MY DEAR MARY ANNE.

By LORD BYRON.

Adieu to sweet Mary for ever!

From her I must quickly depart.

Tho' the fates us from each other sever,

Still her image will dwell in my heart.

The flame that within my breast burns

Is unlike what in lovers' hearts glows;

The love which for Mary I feel,

Is far purer than Cupid bestows.

I wish not your peace to disturb,—

I wish not your joys to molest,—

Mistake not my passion for love,

'Tis your friendship alone I request.

Not ten thousand lovers could feel
The friendship my bosom contains,
It will ever within my heart dwell,
While the warm blood flows thro' my
veins.

May the Ruler of Heaven look down,
And my Mary from evil defend!
May she ne'er know adversity's frown,
May her happiness ne'er have an end.

Once more, my sweet Mary, adieu!
Farewell! I with anguish repeat—
For ever I'll think upon you,
While this heart in my bosom shall beat.

The "Juvenile Forget Me Not," is intended for the more youthful portion of the community; its price being only two-thirds of its predecessor. In the words of the Editor, "it is presumed that, originating with the same publisher, and placed under the same literary superintendence as the work after which it is named; it needs no stronger recommendation than what it derives from these circumstances, to parents, to guardians, and to the friends of youth of both sexes, who wish to put into the hands of the latter an elegant miscellany, adapted to their age and capacity, and containing nothing but what is conducive to moral improvement, combined with pleasing instruction and innocent amusement."

Among the engravings (nine in number), "the Prophet," "the School-mistress," "the Lacemaker," and "the Fisherman's Family," are the most pleasing: they are tastefully designed, and beautifully executed.

From the numerous pleasing compositions both in prose and verse, we extract the following:

REFLECTION IN AUTUMN.

By the late REV. W. GILLESPIE.

Now thick the yellow leaves are strew'd,
And stain the meadow's lively green;
While sad I roam through this lone wood,
And muse on the departing scene.

In hazel copse, or birchen bower,
Can scarce the blackbird hide her wing;
While fall the leaves in eddying shower,
Like hawthorn blossom in the spring.

Thus generations, like the leaves,
Are nipt by age's chilling breeze;
And earth, the common grave, receives
The sad remains of men and trees.

There all the forms of being meet;
And, when the world is wrapt in snow,
Say, is not this the winding-sheet
Which folds the dead that sleep below?

Ye forms of life! return'd to earth,
Soon death dissolves your transient frame,
But boasts the soul a nobler birth,
And soars to heaven—from whence it came.

Friendship's Offering, for 1830. Smith, Elder, and Co.

NEXT to the "Forget Me Not," in age and order of publication, is this elegant Christmas present. It is no way inferior in decoration or talent to its predecessors; and worthily fills its high place among the gay family of Annuals. Its embellishments are the same in number, and consist of portraits, views, and historic and domestic incidents. The frontispiece is an exquisite engraving by T. A. Dean, of Sweet Lyra, with locks of youth, and sacred instrument of song, from a painting by J. Wood. The countenance is expressively alive to the "concord of sweet sounds," which her delicate fingers elicit from the graceful instrument. The able pencil of J. M. W. Turner has furnished a very awful view near Mount Vesuvius, with the bay and the buildings on the beach. "Echo," by G. Arnald, A.R.A. is a pretty picture; and so is the view of Spoleto, the town attacked by Hannibal immediately after the defeat of the Romans at Thrasimenes, taken by Capt. Melville Grindlay. Wilkie has contributed one subject, "Reading the News," but it is not very striking; and Leslie, the Scottish pictorial historian, has one pensive story illustrative of some lines on the sorrows of Queen Catharine of Arragon. "Early Sorrow" represents a little boy wondering with fear and anxiety at the death of his favourite bird. It is from Westall's pencil, and has much truth and force. The next picture represents "Mary Queen of Scots presenting her son to the Commissioners of the Scottish Church." It is by J. Stephanoff, who has been more successful in his delineations of the serious heads of the Kirk, than in the beauty of the gay and criminal Queen. Kidd who has acquired much reputation as a humourist, will not gain any thing by "the Masquerade;" and Stothard does not increase his reputation by the "Spae wifc."

Besides the tale of Il Vesuviano, there are several others deserving of equal praise; the authors of which are

all well known to the public, we shall only mention their names and the titles of their pieces. William Kennedy has the "Outline of a Life;" and "Thirty Years;" "the Voyage out," by Mrs. Bowdich; and "the Cobbler over the way," by Miss Mitford.

The names of the contributors in the poetical department are amongst the brightest and the best; and talent and beauty of sentiment are often conspicuous.

The Winter's Wreath for 1830. Whittaker.

WE have already noticed with due commendation the embellishments of this beautiful volume, see p. 256.—Turning to the literary contents, we find a homely little tale by the author of "Recollections of the Peninsula," of "Blind Howard and his Grandchildren;" and a village story by Miss Mitford, about "two Sisters." The poetical pieces are very numerous; some are of a superior description, but the majority are but mediocre. We extract the following lines by a name dear to literature, and the gentleman to whom this agreeable little volume is dedicated.

PARTING, BY W. ROSCOE, ESQ.

How painful the hour that compels us to
part [the heart!
With the friends that we cherish, as gems of
But ah, more severe when that parting is told
With a voice unimpassion'd, an aspect that's
cold;
When the sigh meets no sigh from an an-
swering breast, [to be prest;
When the hand pressing warm vainly sues
For then 'tis not absence alone we deplore,
But friendship decay'd and affection no more.
From the friends that we love when we wan-
der alone, [unknown,
Our thoughts unexpress'd, and our feelings
Whilst hope strives in vain through futu-
rity's gloom, [come;
To descry one bright moment in seasons to
Yet then, if a sigh be but heav'd from the
breast, [prest,
If the hand pressing warm in requital be
Some soft recollections will still be in store,
Though in parting we feel we may never
meet more.

The Amulet, for 1830. By S. C. Hall.
Westley.

IN the graphic department of this year's Amulet, there is much excellence. The frontispiece is Pickersgill's "Minstrel of Chamouni," an in-

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teresting picture noticed in our review of the Academy's Exhibition 1828.—It is engraved by John H. Robinson. The accompanying lines, pleasing and mild, are from the pen of Mrs. Pickersgill.—The next in order is one of Martin's sublimely grand dispositions of gloom and light, masses of architecture, and crowds of figures: the subject "the Crucifixion." The "first interview between the Spaniards and Peruvians," by H. P. Briggs, is ably represented. The "Dorty Bairn" by David Wilkie, is illustrated by a fable written by the Rev. W. Wilkie, D.D. Leslie is a clever artist, full of feeling and truth, and his "Sisters of Bethany" is a good instance. The "Pedagogue" is a good illustration, by Smirke, of Shakspeare's examination of William Page by the Welch tutor. The "Gleaner," by Mr. Holmes, is a perfect gem. Collins's "Fisherman's Children" boasts no new feature. Mulready's "Anxious Wife" we recognised as an admired picture at the Academy 1828, and designated as the "interior of an English cottage."—"Preparing for the Festa," is a sweet Italian scene by Williams; and so is the "Mandoline," with Naples in the distance, by Thomas Uwins.

Among the poetical writers are, Allan Cunningham, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Hemans, Thomas Pringle, the Ettrick Shepherd, and Bernard Barton. The lay of the Martyrs is a beautiful simple ballad of the Covenant times. Mary Howitt's "Old Man's Story" is very pathetic; and the whole of the collection boasts respectability, though not much of power or force.

The prose tales and communications exhibit more talent than the poetical productions. Among the instructive papers are two by Dr. Walsh; from whose valuable paper last year we made several extracts. One of them is an enquiry into the question, "Are there more inhabited worlds than our globe?" And the other is on "the first invasion of Ireland; and an account of the Irish Herculeaneum," or the town of Bannow, destroyed by the sands of the sea.

The Bijou, an Annual of Literature and the Arts. Pickering.

THE embellishments of the Bijou are fewer in number than those of its competitors on the same scale; but, taken as a whole, they are certainly

most delightful and exquisite specimens of art. No expense seems to have been spared to render them deserving of the high patronage, which, we understand, has been extended to the two preceding volumes of this beautiful work. Among other embellishments, there are engravings from three pictures by Sir Thos. Lawrence, "two of which (says the publisher) derive their claims to attention not merely as unrivalled works of art, but from that interest which beauty and majesty inspire. On the portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot it is not necessary to speak, for it carries with it a certain passport; and though, from different feelings, the striking likeness of our august Sovereign is still more sure of a grateful reception, the publisher cannot refrain from expressing the pride he feels that the Bijou should be the first of the Annuals which has had the honour of presenting an engraving that must be welcome to every loyal heart in the British empire."—"Ada," painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and engraved by Dean, is a perfect gem in miniature; the sweetness of expression and the delicacy of graphic execution being unrivalled. The portrait of Lady Jane Grey, by the same artist, from de Heere, is of a similar character. The "African daughter"

is a lovely picture. "The Blue Bell" is finely engraved by Fox; but the face and feet of the little girl, we are sorry to observe, appear to be out of drawing. "Rosalind and Cella" would have formed a charming picture, had the artist darkened the back ground a little more. There wants the relief of light and shade; it is all light—all sameness, and the effect is partially lost.

There are many pretty compositions in both prose and verse, but they certainly fall short of that excellence which the graphic illustrations display.

The Juvenile Forget Me Not for 1830. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Westley.

A VERY pretty present for young ladies and gentlemen coming home for the holidays. Its illustrations are completely of a juvenile character, but as attractive and interesting as could well be selected. The frontispiece represents a pretty little girl affectionately embracing her younger brother.—"Hugh Littlejohn, esq." is a portrait of Master John Lockhart, grandson of Sir Walter Scott, and the boy to whom the novelist's *History of Scotland* is dedicated. The lines by Allan Cunningham are very appropriate. There are several other very pleasing prints.

FINE ARTS.

SALE OF LORD GWYDYR'S PICTURES,

May 8, and 9, 1829.

The following is a list of those paintings which sold for upwards of 100*l*.

- A romantic Landscape, with a group of figures passing a deep brook; one of whom has made a false step, and is falling backwards; a rich mass of trees behind them, and a rising ground to the right. *Claude*. 115*l*. 10*s*. Norton.
- A Cascade falling over a rocky front-ground, where a peasant with his dog is passing over a wooden bridge; above are seen a river and a woody mountainous distant range. *Reysdael*. 120*l*. 15*s*. Harmar.
- Landscape, with a cart and market figure descending upon a winding road, above which are a cabaret and figures. *J. Ostade*. 216*l*. 6*s*. Woodin.
- Virgin with infant Christ, and St. John, on panel. *G. Romano*. 336*l*. Callard.
- A pastoral courtship, with landscape background. *Schalken*. 309*l*. 15*s*. Bone.
- An Interior. *C. Dusart*. 173*l*. 5*s*. Nieu.
- A Harbour, with a fleet of ships of war at anchor, dressed to receive the Prince of Orange, who is putting off in his yacht, which is firing a signal gun. A pure and

- brilliant chef-d'œuvre of *W. Vaudervelde*. 383*l*. 5*s*. Yates.
- Perseus exhibiting the head of Medusa, and Phinius and his armed attendants turned into stone. *N. Poussin*. 105*l*. Smith.
- Exterior, a party of five Boors smoking. *D. Teniers*. 115*l*. 10*s*. Rogers.
- Portrait of a Burgomaster, with arched top. *Rembrandt*. 110*l*. 5*s*. Bone.
- Interior of a Picture Gallery. *D. Teniers*. 126*l*. Collard.
- Grooms watering Horses. *Wouvermans*. 320*l*. 5*s*. Zachary.
- Girl entering Bath. *Rembrandt*. 173*l*. 5*s*. Mr. Holwell Carr.
- A mounted peasant driving a cow to water. *Bergham*. 236*l*. 5*s*. Seguiet 'or Wells.
- Return from the Chase. *P. Wouvermans*. 714*l*. Foster.
- Corporal Acts of Mercy. *Teniers*. 378*l*. Nieu.
- Group of Cows and a Horse, landscape. *P. Potter*. 1265*l*. 5*s*. Collard.
- The Virgin, Child, and Infant St. John. *C. Dolce*. 147*l*. Bone.
- The Rape of Europa. *Claude*. 2100*l*. The King.
- A rich and romantic Landscape. *Both*. 483*l*. Baring.

St. John. *Murillo*. 105*l*. Maxwell.
 Interior view of St. Peter's at Rome, with
 figures. *Panini*. 194*l*. 5*s*. Bone.
 Repose of the Holy Family. *Reynolds*. 1995*l*.
 His Majesty.
 A grand upright Landscape with figures.
Gainsborough. 1102*l*. 10*s*. His Majesty.
 A cavalier on a white horse, halting at a
 bird-catcher's hut, by *Berghem*. 309*l*. 15*s*.
 All the Pictures produced, 14,636*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

The Swan River.—Huggins.

Of this spot, so very thickly colonizing
 at the present moment, Mr. Huggins has
 given us a very good print, engraved by
 Duncan from an accurate drawing made by
 F. R. Cawse, Surgeon in the Royal Navy,
 who was there with Captain Sterling's ex-
 ploring party. Independent of the peculiar-
 ly interesting nature of the view, it is a
 pretty picture, with a group of natives in the
 foreground, and the bivouack of Capt. Ster-

ling on the opposite side of the river. Among
 the natural curiosities in view, the gum tree,
 whence the natives obtain their long spears,
 is not the least interesting. We recommend
 this print to the notice of all families who
 have relatives at the settlement, and to those
 who intend emigrating.

The Falcon.—Huggins.

Mr. Huggins has just published an en-
 graving by Duncan, from a picture by him-
 self, a portrait of Lord *Exmouth's* beau-
 tiful frigate yacht *The Falcon* of 351 tons.
 She is represented under her three topsails
 signaling to some of the other vessels of
 the Royal Yacht Club, in a very spirited
 position. The back ground is occupied by
 a view of Cowes in the Isle of Wight, in
 which the Club House is particularly dis-
 tinguished. Lord *Belfast's* little frigate the
Emily is represented in the same picture.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Just Published, or Nearly Ready.

The Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private
 Papers of Thomas Jefferson, late Pre-
 sident of the United States. Edited by
 THOS. JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.

Recollections of Travels in the East. By
 JOHN CARNE, Esq. author of "Letters from
 the East."

MR. BRITTON'S Fourth Number of Pic-
 turesque Antiquities of the English Cities,
 containing ten engravings, by J. Le Keux,
 Roberts, Woolnoth, and Redaway, of Street
 Views in Salisbury, Winchester, Coventry,
 Norwich, &c.; also Accounts of the An-
 tiquities of Rochester, Winchester, and
 Salisbury.

Historical Account of Discoveries and
 Travels in North America; including the
 United States, Canada, the Shores of the
 Polar Sea, and the Voyages in Search of a
 North-West Passage. By HUGH MURRAY,
 Esq. F.R.S.E.

An Inquiry into the Natural Grounds of
 Right to Vendible Property, or Wealth. By
 S. READ.

Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Paul Jones;
 including an Account of his Services under
 Prince Potemkin in the celebrated Russian
 Campaign against the Turks, in the Black
 Sea, in 1788.

Studies in Natural History; exhibiting a
 popular View of the most striking and in-
 teresting Objects of the Material World. By
 WM. RUIND, Member of the Royal Medical
 and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh.

Oliver Cromwell, a Poem; in Three Books.

A Memoir of the Life, Letters, and Pul-
 pit Recollections of the late Alex. Waugh,
 D.D. By H. BELFRAGE, D.D. and JAMES
 HAY, A.M.

The Wrongs of Man Exemplified, or an
 Enquiry into the Origin, Cause, and Effect

of Superstition, Conquest, and Exaction,
 and their Effects on Man in a State of
 Society.

The Christian's Book, comprising Select
 and Original Prayers, Meditations, and Hymns,
 for Family and Private Worship.

Wilson's New Portable Stranger's Guide
 through London and its Environs, for 1830,
 with a Map.

Practical Rules for the Preservation of
 Health. By T. FORSTER, M.B. F.L.S.
 &c. Physician, of Chelmsford.

An Estimate of the Real Therapeutic
 Value of all the New Chemical and other
 Remedies introduced into Medicine within
 the last Twenty Years, derived from actual
 practice. By RICH. REECE, M.D.

Health without Physic, or Cordials for
 Youth, Manhood, and Old Age. By an OLD
 PHYSICIAN.

Scenes Comiques tirés de Moliere, Reg-
 nard, Destouches, Le Sage, D'Harleville,
 Picard, Duval, &c.

A Letter from Sidney, the Principal Town
 of Australasia. By R. GOUGER.

Sympathy; or the Mourner Advised and
 Comforted. By the Rev. JOHN BRUCE.

Family Library, No. VI. containing vol. II.
 of the History of the Jews; and No. VII.
 containing the History of Insects.

The Young Lady's Book, being a com-
 plete Manual of all those elegant pursuits
 "which grace the person or adorn the mind."

Familiar Elucidations on Composition, for
 the use of those who have neglected Gram-
 mar.

Recueil de Phrases utiles aux étrangers
 voyageant en Angleterre.

The Solar System explained on Mecha-
 nical Principles. By R. BANKS.

The Eccentric, or Memoirs of an Common
 Character.

Preparing for Publication.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, bart. late Governor of Madras.

The Private Memoirs of the Court of Louis XVIII.

Mr. FOSBROKE's Encyclopedia of Old English Manners and Customs.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Bristol Cathedral, with Twelve Engravings. The History of Hereford Cathedral will follow that of Bristol, for which the author has prepared a Series of Drawings, and collected a large mass of Historical Materials.

An Historical and Topographical Atlas of England and Wales; exhibiting its geographical features during the Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman Governments. By THOS. ALLEN, author of the Histories of York, Surrey, Sussex, &c. The Roman, Saxon, and Norman names of all the principal towns, and the camps, roads, and known villas of the Roman people will be laid down, in many instances from actual survey, and always from authenticated documents. The names of every village in England, when they occur in the Domesday Book, will also be exhibited, and designated as to their size, whether they have churches, mills, &c. It is proposed to complete the above work in twenty-three parts.

The Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, by Messrs. DOROW and KLAPROTH, containing thirty-six plates, exhibiting about 1,800 subjects.

M. RUPPEL's Travels in Arabia Petrea, Dongola, and Kordofan.

Parallel Miracles, or the Jews and the Gypsies. By SAMUEL ROBERTS. Demonstrating the latter people to be the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, denounced by the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.

The translating of the Odes of Pindar has been undertaken by a young Polish poet. The odes already translated have appeared at Urtua, the original Greek text being printed by the side of the Polish.

A Collection of Monuments and Historical Pictures of the most Illustrious Men of Denmark, under the title of Mnemosigne. By J. MOELLER. Also a History of Danish Literature, from the time of the introduction of the art of printing.

Stories of Travels in Turkey, and of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Constantinople, with a Sketch of the History and Geography of the Empire.

Sketches of the Medical Topography of the Mediterranean, comprising a Description of Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, and Malta. By Dr. HENNER.

Life on board a Man of War, being a Narrative of the Adventures of a British Sailor in his Majesty's Service, embracing a particular Account of the Battle of Navarino.

OXFORD, Oct. 8.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jones, Rector

of Exeter, resumed his office for his second year. His Latin oration consisted of an eloquent recapitulation of academical events of the past year, a year more than usually productive of interesting ones. His chief topics were, Mr. Peel's resignation of the representation of the University—a step so little expected and so universally regretted. Whether it were an error of judgment, or a measure necessarily imposed upon his generous mind by peculiar circumstances, there can be no doubt that in him the University lost a most able advocate and vigilant representative. He who entered into public life with his academic honours fresh upon him, "*et qui juvenis senes exercitissimos æquavit sapientiâ*," never, amid other numerous claims, forgot the interests of Alma Mater; and the recent Act, on which the University is now new modelling its police, bears ample testimony to his anxiety to secure the privileges of the University. A just but brief compliment having been paid to the services and merits of Mr. Peel's successor, a well-deserved eulogium was pronounced on the late Bishop Lloyd, but chiefly (as the occasion required) in reference to his loss as Regius Professor in Divinity. The venerable orator, Mr. Crowe, lately deceased, was next lamented in fine energetic language, and manly sentiments. The more cheerful subjects of congratulation, on the appointments of such men as Burton, Cramer, Pusey, and Mills, to their respective academic posts, were treated with the nicest discrimination.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Oct. 1. The introductory lecture to the Physiological Course to be delivered at the theatre of this University during the season, was delivered by Mr. Chas. Bell. Most of the Professors of the University were present, and Dr. Birkbeck, Dr. Costello, the lithotomist, and a number of other scientific gentlemen attended. The learned lecturer's address opened with an historical review of the origin and progress of universities throughout the civilized world, and dwelt upon the vast advantages which those seats of learning secured to society. He then glanced at the condition of Oxford and Cambridge, in which he spoke in terms of great liberality. The Universities of Scotland, however, came in for a great share of his eulogy. Finally, the lecturer explained the constitution of the London University, and showed how, from the nature of its government, its discipline, from its locality (being seated in the great mart of science and intellect), and other circumstances, it was almost certain of enjoying permanence and prosperity.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Sept. 21. At the sitting of the Academy Geoffrey St. Hilaire read the report of the commission on the scientific expedition to the Morea. His report enumerated corrections of various geographical errors of importance, interesting researches among ruins,

drawings of which are given; experiments on the temperature of the sea, admeasurement of mountains, &c. The report states, that the members of the expedition were every where received with hospitality, that the agriculture of the country appears to be in its infancy, and that the inhabitants are destitute of a multitude of vegetables which would thrive in their climate. The report concludes by congratulating the Academy on the vast addition to the museum which will result from this expedition; and declares that M. Bory de St. Vincent, and each of its members, is entitled to the praise of the Academy.

MUSICAL AUTOMATA.

A mechanic, brother to the celebrated

Moelzel, of Vienna, has constructed at Boston a set of musical automata, no less than 42 in number, which compose a complete orchestra, and execute several of the most difficult pieces of music in the most perfect manner; among others, the overtures to Don Juan, Giovanni, Iphigenia, and La Vestale. Those which excite the most admiration and wonder are the violin players, which execute their portion of the music precisely as if they were living performers; viz. by the motion of their fingers, &c. A company of Americans have offered the artist 300,000 dollars for this extraordinary and unrivalled piece of mechanism; but the price demanded is 500,000 dollars, and it seems probable that it will be obtained.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NECROPOLIS OF VULCI.

In the Roman states, the Necropolis of Vulci, or Vulcia, has been discovered, in which no fewer than 2,000 vases, of the best workmanship and preservation, have been found. One third of these vases are inscribed—all, however, with Greek characters, Greek personages, and by Greek artists, who are often named; such as Andocides, Sosthenes, Phitias, Æschylus, Megacles, Glaucou, and Phidippos, all of whom either *egraphē* or *epoissen* some of the paintings. These discoveries will be continued in the winter.* About 400 plates, not unlike modern plates in shape, but in red terra cotta, with black figures, have also been found.

ANCIENT TUMULUS.

At Plœmeur, in the department of Morbihan, in Brittany, a tumulus, 18 feet in height, and 300 feet in circumference at the base, has recently been opened. A vault of small stones, and closed by a cover, was found in the centre, containing the rotten remains of a large box, in the midst of which were ashes and charcoal. In the side of the mound was a Celtic axe of black stone, half broken.—A very interesting essay on the antiquities of the department of Morbihan, by M. Mahe, a Canon of the Cathedral of Vannes, was published last year.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES NEAR CARLISLE.

As the cutting down of Gallow-hill, near Carlisle, proceeds, many interesting remains of former ages are brought to light; but especially memorials of the dominion of the Romans, whose chief northern stations, as is well known, were in this district. A discovery was made lately, of a well-executed and neatly designed Roman tomb, in fine preservation, five feet four inches long, and two feet nine inches and a half wide. It contained a female figure, in alto relievo,

three feet in length, holding in her left hand a rudely sculptured flower; in her right a scarf, or some emblematical ornament, which is thrown over the shoulder. Underneath is the inscription: "D. M. Avr. avrelia vixit annos xxxxi: ml. Pivs Apolinaris coniugi carissime posuit." Probably:—Diis Manibus Aureliæ. Aurelia vixit annos 41: Memoriam loco Pius Apolinaris coniugi carissime posuit." Near the stone was also discovered a roughly executed capital of a Corinthian column, 24 inches by 10, in red free-stone; also six Roman urns, of various dimensions, (one of them full of ashes), a lachrymatory, and three jet rings; the largest three inches in diameter, and in an extraordinary perfect state.

LAYERTHORPE BRIDGE, YORK.

Sept. 24. Two ancient tomb-stones were discovered among the stones used in the foundation of the old bridge near York.—One of them is a plain flag stone, having an inscription cut round the margin, in the old English character. It commences with the usual "Hic jacet," at the head, and the name of "Thomas Sutton" is very plain. The date is conjectured to be 1440. The other is a grey stone, into which have been formerly rivetted a figure, seemingly in the attitude of prayer, and in the upper corner two shields of arms. These having been of metal, would of course be removed prior to its deposition in the bridge. It is probable that these relics may have been brought from the Church of St. Mary, which formerly stood at Layerthorpe, and which was taken down, and the parish united to that of St. Cuthbert, within the walls, in the 23th year of the reign of Elizabeth. Tradition, however, speaks of a monastery having stood here at a more remote period; therefore to which of these religious edifices these sepulchral relics have been attached, is merely conjectural. A number of coins were also found.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following are details respecting the progress of hostilities, and successes of the Russian arms in Asia. On 3d of Aug. Gen. Paskewitch attacked the Ottoman forces near the villages of Chart and Beiburt. The Turks occupied eight villages round Beiburt, and in Chart 2,000 of the most desperate of the Lases bound themselves by a vow to defend the port with their lives, and, according to the oriental custom, put on shrouds as a token of their vow. Osman Schalyr Ogly, the Pacha of Anapacolo, made prisoner in that town, and allowed to go home, had a corps of 4,000 men ten wersts beyond the village, to support the Lases. Count Paskewitch attacked Chart on the 8th of August, which was strongly fortified; numerous reinforcements came to support the enemy, but were defeated and put to flight after some severe engagements in two successive days, and the Lases of the village seeing destruction at hand, got out of the place in small parties during the night, but lost many men and three standards. Chart was occupied by day-break by the Russians, who afterwards attacked the camp of Osman. A sanguinary conflict ensued, which ended in the flight of the Turks, who were pursued into the mountains. The Russians took two cannon and a standard, and the whole camp of Osman Pacha, much baggage, with the property of several villages, the inhabitants of which had fled into the mountains; 5,000 artillery cartridges, a large quantity of powder, many cattle, and almost all the horses of the enemy's cavalry. The enemy lost 300 killed and 150 prisoners, including several officers of rank. The Russians lost on the 8th and 9th of August, six privates killed, one staff officer, three superior officers, and 60 privates wounded.

On the 14th of Sept., a treaty of peace between the two belligerent powers was signed at Adrianople; and although it presents nothing which can justify a charge that the Emperor of Russia has departed from his assurances of moderation, considering the present crippled and defenceless state of the Ottoman territories, yet it is evident that Turkey can no longer be considered an independent state, being now merely tributary to her more powerful neighbour, and subject at all times to oppression and spoliation, on the non-fulfilment of the hard conditions into which she has been compelled to enter. The treaty is divided into sixteen articles. The first three specify the surrender by the Emperor of Russia, of all the forts

and towns which his armies have taken in the course of the war—the establishment of the Pruth as the boundary between the two Empires, the free navigation of the Danube to the merchant vessels of the contracting powers, and a stipulation that the “right bank of the river shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George separates itself from that of Soulineh to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there, any more than on the islands which shall remain in the possession of the Court of Russia, where, with the exception of quarantine, it shall not be allowed to form any other establishment or fortification.” By the fourth article the frontiers between the Russians and Turks in Asia are to be “the line which, following the present limit of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of Imeritia, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akhaltzik and of Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north, of and within that line, the town of Akhaltzik, and the fort of Khallualick, at a distance of “not less than two hours.” The effect of this boundary line is to give into the hands of Russia in perpetuity all the countries to the north and east of the above line, towards Georgia, Imeritia, and the Gouriel, as well as all the coast of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouben as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusive. The fifth and sixth articles relate to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, and provide for the preservation of all the privileges and immunities granted to the two former by the convention of Akermann, and for the issuing of a firman which shall order the execution of the clauses respecting Servia in the said convention, within the period of a month after the signature of the treaty. The seventh article stipulates that Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire, as well by land as by sea, the full liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties; the strait of the Dardanelles shall be free and open to all Russian merchant vessels, and no obstruction shall be offered to the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea, to any ships of that or any other nation with which the Ottoman empire may not be in a state of declared war. By the eighth article, 1,500,000 ducats are to be paid to Russia in four instalments within eighteen months, in full of all demands for losses sustained by her merchants and

subjects since the year 1806. The ninth article stipulates for the payment of a sum of money, as an indemnity to Russia for the expences of the war; and in a supplementary article these expences are estimated at 10,000,000 of ducats, or nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling, which are to be paid by instalments of about half a million each. "Upon the payment of the first instalment Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second being paid the Russians retire beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and when the fourth and the whole sum of ten millions of ducat has been discharged, they are to quit the Turkish territory altogether." In the tenth article the Russian Plenipotentiary takes at once the place both of France and of England, and provides by his own sole act and deed for the immediate execution of the treaties respecting the independence and limits of Greece. The eleventh article of the treaty stipulates for the evacuation of the Ottoman territories by the Russian troops, from the moment when the stipulations of the treaty can be considered as fulfilled, for the administration and order of things established therein, under the influence of Russia, being maintained, and the non-interference of the Porte, until the stipulations have been fulfilled. The remaining articles merely respect exchanges of prisoners, general pardons, &c.

The 1st Oct. (new style) the Emperor of Russia issued a manifesto; which, pompously expatiates on the successes of the national arms. "The blood of our warriors (observes the manifesto) is redeemed by numerous advantages. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is henceforward free, and open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. The security of our frontiers, especially on the Asiatic side, is for ever guaranteed by the incorporation with the empire of the fortresses of Anapa, Poti, Akhaltzik, Atzkour, and Akhalkalaki. Our proceedings with the Porte are confirmed by it, and re-established in all their force. Just indemnities are secured for the expences of the war, and the individual losses experienced by our subjects."

EGYPT.

Several Institutions for scientific and military instruction have been established by the Pacha of Egypt. The one at Cazerlan, near Cairo, is the principal establishment of this nature. Achmet Effendi is at its head. It contains 600 pupils, as well Turks and Arabs as the children of European officers, from 12 to 16 years of age. They are here taught the Turkish, Arabic, and Italian languages, arithmetic, geometry, designing, and the details of service. In the course,

which continues four years, every thing has a view to a military life. At quitting the establishment the pupils undergo an examination: those who answer well are placed on the staff, or are removed to a higher school. Those who answer less satisfactorily, are sent into the army as sub-officers. The school of the staff, under Nurreddin-Bey, at Djad-Abad, is under the direction of M. Planat. It contains 70 students taken from the military school, who are taught the higher branches of mathematics, algebra, geometry, gunnery, engineering, and fortification; also the drawing of plans, the Arabic, Persian, and French languages, and the practice of military manoeuvres. The course in this school lasts three years. In the following year they are taught natural philosophy, history, geography, and the highest branches of the mathematics. Cheik-Hassan is professor of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; Ariff-Effendi, of Arabic and Turkish; M. Planat professes gunnery and civil engineering; M. Tolget, military manoeuvres; MM. Pachot and Konig teach French, and M. Finzi instructs in drawing and designing. The situations in the three offices of the staff are held by students of this school. Thus the field service is under Selim-Bey, correspondence under Osman-Bey, and the archives are under the care of Paulici and Tarbé.

The Arabs are distinguished by their great taste for the sciences, while the young Turks excel as draughtsmen. In the school of officers of Inakhile, established chiefly for young Turks and Arabs, they are instructed in the guidance and management of armies. In three schools, under the direction of Soranio, 220 pupils are instructed in music.

The school of medicine and surgery, under Dr. Clot, contains 110 Arabic students. It is established in the vast hospital of d'Abuzabel, which is capable of accommodating 1,500 patients. In this school pathology and surgery are taught by Dr. Clot; anatomy by Dr. Gaetano; chemistry, and the history of medicine, by Dr. Barthelemy; botany by Dr. Figari; medicine by Dr. Bernard; French by M. Neelli; and anatomical demonstrations by the Director, Dr. Clot. The professors have each a salary of 330 francs per month, besides 175 francs for incidental expences.

It was M. Planat, a French officer, who introduced the European discipline into the army of the Egyptian Viceroy. Since the death of the late Minister of War, Mahomet-Bey, the disciplinary system has been intrusted to a commission of instruction, composed of General Osman-Bey, Colonel Selim-Bey, Colonel Gaudin, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferisole, Lieutenant-

sign in the Coldstream Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1769. He obtained a company in the 29th foot in 1773, and, having joined that regiment on its return from America at the close of that year, had the command of the light company. Gen. Sir Wm. Howe having invented a set of manœuvres for light infantry, seven light companies, among which was that commanded by Lord Petersham, assembled for their practice at Salisbury, in the summer of 1774; and his Majesty inspected the battalion on Salisbury-plain.

In 1774 Lord Petersham was returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Thetford; but the Parliament was dissolved immediately after. In 1776, on the late Duke of Northumberland succeeding his mother as Baron Percy, Lord Petersham was elected for Westminster, which city he represented until, by his father's death, he was raised to the House of Peers April 1, 1779. In 1776 Lord Petersham exchanged his light company for the grenadier company of the 29th, which regiment embarked for Quebec in February of that year; and, on their arrival, were immediately ordered to land, which they effected, though cannonaded from the battery erected by the Americans on Point Levy. As soon as the men were refreshed, they, with the original garrison, some marines, seamen, and the English and French inhabitants, in all not 4000 men, marched out to attack the American huddled camp on the plains of Abraham; and the latter, though at first formed in line of battle, were, after a few volleys from the British, put to flight in every direction. The remainder of the 29th arrived a few days after, and did duty in Quebec till the arrival of the army from Europe, under the command of Gen. Burgoyne, when the whole was ordered up the river St. Lawrence, and was actively engaged during the remainder of the year. In November the army was ordered into winter quarters in Canada, where Lord Petersham's company was quartered at Verchere.

In the spring of 1777 Gen. Burgoyne was appointed to command a detachment of Sir Guy Carleton's army, destined to cross Lake Champlain, for the attack of Ticonderoga, and to effect a junction with the southern army. This gallant body, after encountering the greatest difficulties, and disputing every inch of ground with the Americans, infinitely superior in number, was obliged to throw down their arms by the convention of Saratoga. During this active campaign Lord Petersham acted as an

Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Burgoyne, and his services in that arduous capacity were particularly noticed by the unfortunate General. Indeed his Lordship was on the most intimate footing with all the generals and other officers, particularly Brigadier-Gen. Fraser, who died of the wounds he received in the action of the 7th of October. After the disastrous issue of the campaign, Lord Petersham was sent to England with Gen. Burgoyne's dispatches, by the way of New York.

Shortly after his Lordship's arrival in London he purchased, 16th Jan. 1778, a company in the Foot Guards. On the 22d May, 1779, (having become Earl of Harrington on the 1st of the preceding month,) his Lordship married Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fleming, of Brompton Park, co. Middlesex, Bart.

It being evident that the French meditated an attack on our West India possessions, letters of service were issued to raise a number of new regiments, one of which was given to his Lordship, who soon completed it as the 85th, and shortly after embarked with it for Jamaica, as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, his commission bearing date the 30th August, 1780. Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell was at that time Governor of the Island, and, assisted by his Lordship, modelled his little army, sent for the defence of one of the gems in the British crown, in a masterly manner. In the arrangement his Lordship was made a Brigadier-General, with the command of the flank companies of all the regiments.

The 85th was commanded by Major Phipps (now General the Earl of Mulgrave). The great mortality which prevails more or less in the West Indies, particularly in the time of war, soon reduced the gallant corps sent from England to a small number. The 85th, one of the finest ever landed on any of our tropical islands, suffered severely; and his Lordship's health, from his great military exertions, being injured, he returned to England, accompanied by Lady Harrington, who had voluntarily insisted on sharing the fortunes of her husband amidst the dangers of the sea, the perils of war, and the unhealthiness of the West Indies.

On Lord Harrington's return to England he met with a most gracious reception from his Majesty, who was pleased to nominate him, Nov. 1782, one of his Aids-de-Camp, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army.

On the death of Lieut.-Gen. Calcraft, Colonel of the 65th foot, Lord Harrington

ton was appointed, March 12, 1783, to the command of that regiment, which he immediately joined, and embarked with it for Ireland. While on Dublin duty he had the command of that garrison, and possessed, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the Earl of Rutland, then Lord-Lieutenant.

It was during this time that Gen. Sir David Dundas, then Adjutant-general of the army in Ireland, wished to bring forward the system of tactics which is now adopted in our service. The Earl of Harrington, whose knowledge of the military art was inferior to none of his standing, approved highly of it, and immediately, with the Duke of Rutland's approbation, tried it with the 65th: the progress that was made in it, and the evident utility to be derived from it in execution, steadiness, celerity, and order, was fully exemplified at the time, which induced other regiments to follow its example; so that shortly after it became general in both kingdoms. The present sword of the army was first introduced by the Earl of Harrington, adopted by the Duke of York in the Coldstream Guards (of which his Royal Highness was Colonel). In June 1792 it was, by his Majesty's orders, directed to be implicitly followed by every regiment in the service.

The 65th being ordered to America in 1785, his Lordship obtained his Majesty's permission to return to England.

In January, 1788, Lieut.-Gen. Tryon, Colonel of the 29th reg. died, the first notice of which his Lordship received by an express from Sir George Yonge, Secretary-at-War, notifying that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint him (Jan. 28, 1788,) Colonel of the 29th, as he knew it was what his Lordship much wished for. This very flattering attention of his Royal master originated from Lord Harrington having asked for the 29th some years before, on the death of its then Colonel, Lieut.-Gen. Evelyn.

A few weeks after his appointment his Lordship went down to Worcester to see his regiment, which had returned from America in the November preceding. The joyful reception he experienced from his old friends on that occasion was equally pleasing and honourable to him. During the period of Lord Harrington's command of this regiment the nation was at peace; and it continued for three years together in garrison at Windsor; a circumstance which contributed to the continuance and increase of that notice with which the noble Colonel had been honoured by the Royal family. In the summer

of 1792 a camp was formed on Bagsbotheath, consisting of the 2d, 3d, 14th, and 29th regiments of infantry, a detachment of artillery, and two regiments of light dragoons. The infantry was formed into two brigades, the first commanded by Lord Harrington, and the second by Colonel (afterwards General) Fox; both these officers had the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. the Duke of Richmond commanded the whole.

The 5th of December, 1792, his Majesty was pleased to confer an additional mark of his regard on the Earl of Harrington, by appointing him Colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, with the Gold Stick.

The 12th of Oct. 1793, his Lordship received the brevet of Major-General. During the campaigns in Flanders his Lordship applied to his Majesty, that he might be sent with his regiment to serve under his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but his Lordship's appointment of Gold Stick rendered it incompatible. Shortly after this his Majesty wishing to be made acquainted with certain proceedings on the continent, and probably to convey his own ideas respecting the operations of the army, particularly the British, sent the Earl of Harrington on a private mission to the Duke of York, with whom he remained for a short time. His Lordship received the brevet of Lieut.-Gen. Jan. 1, 1798, and was employed as 2d in command on the London Staff, his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of Gloucester being first. The Earl of Harrington was soon after appointed a Privy Counsellor. He attained the rank of General, Sept. 25, 1803.

In the spring of 1806 the Earl of Harrington was sent to the Court of Berlin immediately after Lord Harrowby, and both returned nearly at the same time *re infecta*, his Prussian Majesty having evinced a determination to adopt the politics of St. Cloud.

Soon after, in the same year, the Earl was sent to Ireland as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that part of the empire, of which his grandfather had been twice Viceroy, in 1747 and 1749.

His Lordship was appointed Constable of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Earl of Cardigan deceased, Mar. 17, 1812; and in the same year was succeeded in the chief command in Ireland by the present Earl of Hopetoun. At the coronation in 1821 the Earl of Harrington was the bearer of the Great Standard of England.

By his Countess before mentioned (who was a conspicuous lady in the Court

circles, being a great favourite with Queen Charlotte, and who died Feb. 3, 1824,) the Earl of Harrington had eight sons and three daughters, 1. the Right Hon. Charles, now Earl of Harrington, a Colonel in the army, and a Lord of the Bedchamber; his Lordship is unmarried; 2. the Hon. Lincoln-Edwin-Robert, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, C. B. and a Groom of the Bedchamber, also unmarried; 3. the Most Hon. Anna-Maria, Marchioness of Tavistock, married to the Marquis of Tavistock in 1808, and has one child, Lord Russell; 4. the Hon. Leicester-Fitzgerald-Chas., a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and a distinguished traveller; he, like his two elder brethren, is a bachelor; 5. the Hon. William Sefton-George, who died an infant; 6. the Hon. Fitzroy-Henry-Richard, also originally in the army, but now in holy orders, Rector of Calton in Yorkshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence; he married in 1808 Miss Caroline Wyndham, daughter of the Hon. Charles Wyndham, and has two surviving sons; 7. the Hon. Francis-Charles, a Major in the army; he married Miss Wilson, of Dublin, and has issue a daughter; 8. the Hon. Henry-William; 9. Lady Caroline-Anne; 10. the Most Noble Charlotte-Augusta, Duchess of Leinster, married to the present Duke of Leinster in 1818, and has had several children; and, 11. the Hon. Augustus.

Lord Harrington was 11th in lineal descent from George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. through the honourable and distinguished houses of Pole Lord Montacute, Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, Somerset Duke of Beaufort, and Fitzroy Duke of Grafton. But Lord Harrington was one of the last men who stood in need of borrowing merit from the dead. In every relation of life, public as well as private, he stood forward unexceptionable as pre-eminent. As a Lord of Parliament, a Privy Councillor, and a General Officer, he was zealous as efficient in the discharge of every important duty which he owed to his king and country; nor was he deficient in the milder virtues of the Christian, the husband, the parent, and the friend. He lived honoured with the cordial personal intimacy of his two successive sovereigns, whilst his society was eagerly sought after and highly prized by all that there was of noble, of great, of good among his equals. His charities were widely spread, liberally dispensed, and unostentatiously secret. He may truly be said to "have done good by stealth, and blush'd to find it fame." His death was a splendid instance of

euthanasia. Nine of his children surrounded his couch, and in affectionate anguish watched his last-drawn breath. He was attended to the grave by his seven sons, and a numerous tenantry to whom he had ever stood in *loco parentis*. As his memory will be embalmed, may his example be copied by his successors, and long, very long,

At Elvaston may British bounty stand,
And Justice linger ere she quit the land.

The remains of the Earl of Harrington were interred at Elvaston in Derbyshire, on Sunday, Sept. 27. The procession moved from Shardlow in this order: sixty-three tenants on horseback, then thirty-two on foot; a coach and four, with the steward and clergyman; mutes on horseback; state lid of plumes; coronet and cushion; hearse; two coaches and six, and two coaches and four, containing all the Earl's six sons, Sir John Whale, and John Curzon, Esq.

SIR W. J. JAMES, BART.

Oct. 8. At Freshford, Somersetshire, in his 72d year, Sir Walter James James, of Langley-hall in Berkshire, Bart. D.C.L.; brother-in-law to the Marquis Camden.

The family of Head, from which Sir Walter was paternally descended, has been seated for several generations at Langley-hall in Berkshire. His great-aunt Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Head, Esq. of that place, was married to John James, Esq. of Denford in the same county, who, on his death in 1772, entailed his estate on his two great nephews, William Head and the late Sir Walter, on condition of their taking the name and arms of James only. Their father was Sir Thomas Head, knighted when serving the office of High Sheriff for Berkshire in 1744; and their mother was Jane, daughter of Rowland Holt, of Redgrave-hall in Suffolk, Esq. and sister to Jane Countess of Haddington.

Walter-James, the younger son, succeeded to the estates by the death of his brother, unmarried, in 1778; and immediately assumed the name and arms of James, pursuant to an Act of Parliament. He was a Fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, and was created D. C. L. June 27, 1788.

He married April 25, 1788, Lady Jane Pratt, fourth and youngest daughter of Charles first Earl Camden; and was created a Baronet by patent, dated July 22, 1791.

By Lady Jane James, who died Sept. 1, 1825, Sir Walter had two sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters

only survived him. They were: 1. Francis, who died a Captain in the 81st regiment of foot, of the wounds he received at the siege of Badajos, April 14, 1812; 2. John, who was Secretary of Embassy at the Hague; he married June 29, 1814, his first cousin (through his mother) Lady Emily-Jane Stewart, sister to the present Marquis of Londonderry; and died at Dublin, June 4, 1818, (see some notices of him in our vol. LXXXVIII, in 647,) leaving issue by Lady Emily (who is now the wife of Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B. Secretary at War), an only son, born in 1816, and now, by his grandfather's death, Sir Walter James, Bart.; 3. Jane, married in 1803 to John Trower, Esq. of Berkeley-square, and is since deceased; 4. Mary-Anne, married in 1808, to Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Byng, K. C. B. (cousin to Lord Viscount Torrington, and) the present Commander of the Forces in Ireland; 5. Frances, married in 1823 to Horatio Davis, Esq. only son of the late Sir John Davis, Knt.; and 6. Charlotte-Elizabeth, married in 1817 to Francis-Frederick de Lerber, a member of the Sovereign Council of the Republic of Berne, and died at Geneva in 1820.

GENERAL DESPARD.

Sept. 3. At Swan-hill, Oswestry, aged 84, General John Despard.

This meritorious veteran was in 24 engagements; had two horses shot under him: was shipwrecked three times; taken prisoner once; and had the standard of his regiment shot out of his hand when he was an ensign at the age of 15 years. He entered the British service as Ensign in the 12th foot in 1760, and joined his regiment in Germany a short time before the battle of Warburgh. He served the campaign of 1761, and was present at the battle of Fellinghausen; was in 1762 appointed by purchase Lieutenant in the same regiment, and continued therein until the conclusion of the war, and the return of the British troops to England, when, being a supernumerary Lieutenant, he was reduced upon half-pay. After waiting four years in expectation of being placed upon full pay without purchase, he effected an exchange with a Lieutenant of the royal Fusileers. In March, 1773, he embarked with that regiment for Quebec, and in the following year was sent to England on the recruiting service; in March, 1775, having raised a sufficient number of recruits to complete the regiment, he embarked with them at Gravesend, and arrived at Quebec the 17th of May following. A few

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days afterwards the Fusileers were ordered to march to the frontiers of Canada, in consequence of the American rebels having surprised and taken the small detachments at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and St. John's, upon the Sorell river near Lake Champlain. The rebels having retired with the prisoners, the Fusileers took post at St. John's with a detachment of 150 men, and a proportionate number of officers, and were employed in constructing a redoubt, and strengthening the post until September, when the rebels advanced with a corps of 7000 men, and besieged that redoubt, and another constructed by a detachment of the 26th regiment. The siege continued seven weeks and four days, the three last weeks the troops on two-thirds allowance of provisions, and being reduced to three days allowance, and the ammunition nearly expended, and without hopes of relief, were under the necessity of surrendering to the rebels 1775.

In Dec. 1776, Lieut. D. was exchanged with the regiment, and joined the army under the command of Sir Wm. Howe at New York; he was appointed Capt.-Lieutenant of the Fusileers, March 25, 1777, and shortly afterwards Captain of a company. He served the campaign of 1777, in the light infantry, and was at the assault and taking of Fort Montgomery on the North River. In June, 1778, he was appointed Major to a corps raised by the Earl of Moira in America, the formation and discipline of which was solely under his direction (the Lieutenant-Colonel being employed on the Staff); he had the honour of receiving the Commander-in-Chief's thanks for the good order, appearance, and discipline of the regiment, when reviewed and inspected by him, about four months after their formation. In December, 1779, he was appointed Deputy-Adjut.-general to the army, and sailed with the fleet and army for South Carolina, and was present at the siege and surrender of Charlestown; he continued in South Carolina as Deputy-Adjut.-general to the army left there under the command of the Marquess Cornwallis, and accompanied his Lordship in all his campaigns in South and North Carolina and Virginia, until the surrender of his army at York Town, to the combined forces of France and America.

In 1782 he returned to England on parole, and joined the Fusileers as Captain and brevet Major on their return from America after the conclusion of the war. In June, 1788, he was appointed Major of the Fusileers, and in 1790, he sailed with that regiment for

Gibraltar; in 1791, he returned to England, and in July, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Fusiliers: he again joined that regiment in 1793, at Quebec. In 1794 he was ordered to England by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, to superintend the recruiting of the regiment, and the following year he joined again at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel the 21st of August, 1795; in May, 1798, was placed on the Staff of the Severn district as Brigadier; on the 18th of June, 1798, was appointed Major-General, and continued on the Staff; in June, 1799, he was removed to the command in Dorsetshire; in August, 1799, he was appointed to the Staff of Nova Scotia, and the following spring sailed for Halifax, and from thence was ordered to Cape Breton to command the troops stationed there, and to preside in the civil administration of the government; in which situation he remained upwards of seven years, and returned to England in Aug. 1807, having been relieved at his own request. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1805, to the Colonelcy of the late 5th West India reg. in 1809, and to the rank of General in 1814.

The remains of Gen. Despard were consigned to the grave, very near the place of interment of several French officers, who died when on parole at Oswestry.

LIEUT.-GEN. CONRAN.

July 17. On his road from Epping to Bury, aged 62, Lieut.-General Henry Conran, Colonel of the 98th regiment, and formerly Lt.-Governor of Jamaica.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 49th foot in 1780, to a Lieutenancy in 1782, and to a Company in 1785. He succeeded to the 52d regiment in 1790, and embarked for the East Indies. He served under Lord Cornwallis against Tippoo Saib in 1791 and 1792, and at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793. He was appointed Major by brevet in 1793, and served with that rank at the reduction of Ceylon; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 52d foot in 1799, and in 1800 embarked for the coast of France; he served at Ferrol, Gibraltar, and Cadiz. In 1804 he embarked for the West Indies with the 2d battalion of the 52d foot, now numbered the 96th. He was removed to the Royals May 7, 1807, returned to England, and embarked immediately for the West Indies, where he served for a considerable period. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1809, and of Major-General 1812.

Major-Gen. Conran had the honour

of being Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 98th regiment in March 1824, and received the brevet of Lieut.-General in 1825.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BIRD.

April 3. At Columbo, in Ceylon, Lieut.-Col. Henry Bird, of his Majesty's Ceylon regiment.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 29th foot; was promoted Lieut. in the 94th in 1794, and afterwards Captain in the 112th; and was on the half-pay from the reduction of the last-named regiment in Aug. 1795 till Feb. 1797, when he was required to serve in the Supplemental Militia, and continued therein till Jan. 1800. He was appointed Captain in the 5th foot in 1803, and brevet Major Jan. 1, 1805, in which year he served in the expedition to Hanover. In 1806 he went to South America, and was present at the storming of Buenos Ayres; in 1807 to Portugal, and was in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. In 1809 he served under Sir John Moore in Spain; in the same year in the expedition to Walcheren; and was in the actions of the 1st and 7th of August, and at the siege of Flushing. He was promoted to be brevet Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1812; Major 5th foot 1813, and 7th foot 1816; and, having been some time on the half-pay of the latter reg. was appointed Major of the 16th foot in 1822, and subsequently Lieut.-Colonel. He has left a widow and family.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Lately. Aged 48, Lieut. Colonel John Williams, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d regiment of foot.

This officer at the age of sixteen obtained an Ensigncy in the 49th reg. by purchase, 11th May, 1797, and was promoted (also by purchase) to a Lieutenancy in the following month. As a volunteer, he was appointed to the grenadier company, and embarked on the expedition to Ostend in May 1798. After a severe contest, the small British force surrendered prisoners of war to a greatly superior one of the enemy, under the French Gen. Championet. Lieut. W. remained a close captive in the citadel of Lisle and Fort Liberty, near Dunkirk, for thirteen months; for the last seven solely in charge of the grenadier company, until their exchange could be effected. In July 1799 he joined his regiment on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, and was appointed to the light infantry. He landed at the Helder in 1799, serving in Sir J. Moore's brigade,

in the army under Sir R. Abercromby. During the whole of this campaign he was frequently engaged with the enemy, particularly in the battle of the Sand Hills, near Camperdown, Oct. 2, where the command of the light company devolved upon him at the beginning of the action, by the fall of his Captain.

In 1801 he embarked with his regiment on board the Baltic fleet, forming an auxiliary force under the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, to co-operate with the navy for the defeat of the Northern coalition, and was present at the battle of Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson.

Shortly after the peace of Amiens he joined his regiment in Upper Canada, and for twelve years never relinquished the various duties of his regiment in both provinces. He was promoted 4th Aug. 1804, to a company by purchase, and retained the command of the light infantry. He was engaged in many brilliant actions, particularly the battles of Queenstown, Stony Creek, and Chrystler's Farm. In the first of these he commanded a light division, and was wounded severely in the act of charging the enemy; and for his services on that occasion he received the brevet of Major, dated Oct. 13, 1812, the day of the battle. At Stony Creek the light company, under his immediate command, led the column of attack, having previously maintained a strong position, selected by him, at Salt Fleet, where it repulsed and resisted every incursion made by the Americans, under Gen. Chandler. In the battle of Chrystler's Farm he commanded the flank companies of the 49th reg. forming the advance of the corps of observation, under Lieut.-Colonel Morrison. Major Williams attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1824.

REV. WILLIAM HURN.

Oct. 9. At Woodbridge, in his 74th year, the Rev. William Hurn.

This venerable and highly respected divine was a native of Hockham, in Norfolk, and at an early period of life was for some time an assistant in the Free Grammar School at Dedham, in Essex, then under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Grimwood. On relinquishing this situation he entered the army, in which he served for some years, during the American war, as a Lieutenant in the Western battalion of the Suffolk militia. But, being naturally of a serious and religious turn of mind, he quitted the military profession, and pursued his studies for the church, in which, after a short period of close and diligent application, he was ordained both Deacon and Priest by Dr. John

Hinchcliffe, the then Bishop of Peterborough. In 1790 he was presented by Dame Anne Henniker, and the Duchess dowager of Chandos, to the vicarage of Debenham, in Suffolk, and at the same time was honoured with the appointment of one of her Grace's Domestic Chaplains. He now commenced his ministerial labours at Debenham; and in an "Introductory Discourse," which he preached there on the Sunday after his induction, thus speaks of himself and his appointment: "The words just cited, 'Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine,' may be considered as an address to every Christian minister. I have chosen them with application to myself, and the situation in which I stand before you this day, as your minister, appointed such by the call and providence of God. In the view of this most arduous of all undertakings, I cannot but feel my own insufficiency; and who is sufficient for these things? Yet, relying on Him whose strength is made perfect in weakness, I trust to be found faithful, and through the divine help to speak those things to you, and those only, which become sound doctrine. I had rather open my mouth no more in a pulpit, than not to speak the truth as it is in Jesus. But another circumstance attends my appearance here at this time. I have just read in your hearing that form of words which comprises, in 39 Articles, the belief of the Church of England, and which every minister in the Establishment is obliged to subscribe before he can be authorised thereby to preach. To these Articles I have set my hand three several times; and have now declared publicly before you, that I give my unfeigned assent and consent to them. It must follow, then, that I believe the Articles themselves contain a form of sound words, or I should be unworthy of any confidence. Could I profess to believe, then, for the sake of temporal emolument, and to gain an easier subsistence in this frail precarious life, I should justly forfeit all claim not only to your esteem, but even to your attention. I am free, therefore, to declare, that I regard them as a just and noble summary of Christian truth, and agreeing with the pure doctrine of God's revealed Word."

Mr. Hurn was a constant resident on his vicarage, and showed by his life and conversation how well qualified he was for the proper exercise of his professional duties, which he discharged, indeed, with a degree of zeal and activity equal to their high importance. In constantly catechising and instructing the

children of the poor; in visiting the sick; in comforting the aged and afflicted; in relieving the indigent and distressed; in conducting his flock into those paths, which are scripturally termed "the paths of peace;" and in removing the follies, vices, and vanities of the age, he clearly proved himself a most attentive and indefatigable minister of the gospel, zealous in the cause of his heavenly Master, and influenced by the genuine spirit of Christianity.

In 1822, after a conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties for the long period of thirty-two years, Mr. Hurn came to the resolution of resigning his ecclesiastical preferment, and seceding from the Established Church; and, in consequence of that resolution, gave notice from the pulpit on the 6th of October, that on the Sunday following he would preach his farewell sermon. This notice excited the greatest surprise, as the most friendly understanding had ever existed between the worthy pastor and his flock. In giving this notice Mr. Hurn stated that it was a matter that he had long had on his mind; and that it was from serious and conscientious motives that he had so decided. On the day appointed the church of Debenham was crowded to excess with parishioners, and with strangers from Ipswich, Woodbridge, Framlingham, Eye, and the adjacent villages; the former most deeply affected at receiving a parting admonition from their beloved and faithful pastor, and the latter in expectation that he would assign his reasons for relinquishing his cure, and seceding from the Establishment. Two discourses, or rather a continuation of the same discourse, were delivered after the morning and evening services, with great feeling and effect from the Acts, ch. xx. v. 32, "I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." With respect to his reason for leaving them, he contented himself with observing, that the importance of the Gospel far outweighed every temporary consideration. He was thankful, that from the time he first came among them, he had always sent them to the Word of God. At his installation, or reading in as it was called, he had given his solemn consent and assent to every thing contained in the Book of Common Prayer; and, as that offence was committed publicly, he considered it his duty to make his recantation public also; but that his reasons would be *made known in due time*, and in the re-

gular way. In "A Farewell Testimony," which he published a short time after, and which was the substance of the two discourses above mentioned, he thus addressed his parishioners:

"My Brethren and Friends,—If any of you have come with the expectation of hearing any particular reasons for the extraordinary step I have taken, you will be disappointed. Let it suffice to observe, that my motives are of a conscientious nature; and that I have seen it to be my duty to take this step. This is not the time or place for further explanation. But I intend, if the Lord spare me, to give you information in that way, which every one is at liberty to adopt who is desirous to make known what he conceives will be for the benefit of others. But to set before you the faults of the Establishment whilst I am occupying one of its pulpits, has an indecorum to which I cannot reconcile my mind; and it would defeat the principal object which I have now in view. Should I attempt to feed this congregation with the husks and chaff of mere externals, or with detailing blemishes in any of the denominations of professing Christians, or with cherishing one bigoted or bitter thought this day, I should consider myself as inexcusable. No, my brethren, I have better things to set before you, and things which accompany salvation. And I bless God that, in taking leave of you, He has made me desirous above all things to be instrumental in promoting your spiritual welfare. . . . The minister who preaches on such an occasion as this, knowing how many important things must be omitted, will find a difficulty in selecting those which are most proper and needful. There is danger also, lest his sensibility, being overmuch excited, should incapacitate him for the prudent and faithful delivery of his message. I am quite aware of the difficult and afflicting circumstances in which I stand; and that I must render an account to God of my conduct under them. To this day I have often looked with some trembling; with emotions not to be described (more particularly when I have considered the people), and which have sometimes risen so high, that it has been a question, whether my natural constitution could endure the process. If we are insufficient for the ordinary calls of the ministry, how shall I meet one so extraordinary and trying in so many points of view; and close the labours of so many years in a way pleasing to God, and most profitable to the souls of the people."

"Venerating, as the writer of this me-

moir does, the excellent Liturgy of the Church of England, whatever may be its blemishes—and what human composition is without them?—yet he cannot withhold his admiration of the disinterested conduct of Mr. Hurn, who, at his period of life, made such a sacrifice for conscience sake. Every act of a man's life, if done conscientiously, is entitled to respect; be his religious or political creed what it may. Conscience is the faithful index of an honest heart; and he, who regulates himself by its decisions can never greatly err.

Several hundred pounds, it is understood, were offered to be raised by the parishioners by means of a subscription, in order to erect a place of worship in Debenham, for Mr. Hurn, if he would consent to remain amongst them; but he at once declined the offer; and repaired to Woodbridge, where he hired a chapel, and expended a considerable sum in fitting it up for the reception of his followers. Here he continued in the faithful discharge of his ministerial labours till within a few weeks of his decease.

His remains were removed to Debenham, attended by numbers of his friends and hearers, and interred in the north aisle of that church; on which occasion an appropriate exhortation was delivered by the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Smalley, to a crowded and attentive congregation.

Mr. Hurn was married, in early life, to Miss Wharrie, of Hull, who died in 1817, and by whom he had no issue. His reasons for seceding from the Established Church, which, previous to his decease, he had prepared for the press, will, it is understood, be shortly presented to the public.

Mr. Hurn is known to the literary world by the following publications: viz. "Heath-hill; a Descriptive Poem," London, 1777, 4to; "The Blessings of Peace, &c." 1784, 4to; "The Fundamental Principles of the Established Church, proved to be the Doctrine of the Scriptures, an Introductory Discourse, preached March 7, at Debenham in Suffolk, after reading the Thirty-nine Articles," Bury, 1790, 8vo; "Preparative for Death, stated from the holy Scriptures, and the Reality of Divine Consolations, preached at Debenham, Feb. 26, 1792, on occasion of the sudden but remarkably triumphant departure of William Patrick. To which are added some Lyric Verses, entitled Laughter in Death," Ipswich, 8vo; "The Divine Government a ground of rejoicing at all times; and the Tears of England, or a Word in season to the

People; two Sermons preached in substance at Debenham in Suffolk, the former on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1797, being the day set apart for a General Thanksgiving for Naval Victories obtained in the present War; and the latter on Wednesday, March 7, 1798, being the day appointed for a General Fast," Ipswich, 1798, 8vo; "A Scriptural Guide to the Knowledge of the Gospel, in the form of a Catechism," London, 1826, 12mo, 16th edition; "Hymns and Scriptural Songs, with metrical Versions from the Psalms, all original compositions, and comprising a great variety of subjects; being an attempt to form a Hymn Book on an improved plan, and to supply materials for this part of divine worship, corresponding with the sacredness of its nature, and in strict conformity to the doctrine of the Scriptures," London, 1824, 12mo, 2d edit.; "A Farewell Testimony, containing the substance of Two Discourses, preached in the parish church of Debenham, Oct. 13, 1822, after a public notice given on the preceding Lord's day to take leave of the people, and secede from the Established Church; and since formed into one continued Address, with large Additions," London, 1823, 8vo.

In the preface to this work, Mr. Hurn thus glances at the reasons for his secession: "The following work derives its origin from two discourses preached in the parish church of Debenham, with the avowed design of taking leave of the people, and seceding from the Established Church. The occasion on which these discourses were delivered, was one of those events which we call the great trials of life. They happen, in one shape or other, to all men, as they pass through a world remarkable for the wickedness of its inhabitants, and for its changeable and transitory nature. Should it be insinuated or reported by any that my views of the gospel, in any points of vital importance, are erroneous, they may be referred to what I have written and made public. If they will condescend to read the following pages, they may find my principles in them, and learn what my creed is. To the best of my knowledge I have flattered no man here; nor sought to please any man, or any body of men, at the expence of truth. It is now a long time that I have not dared to lean on any human authority for any thing I am to believe and teach concerning the religion of Jesus Christ. The testimony which I follow is the testimony of my conscience and experience; and I trust also

it will be found to accord with the Word of God..... Such also must be my present answer to my dear brethren in the Establishment, who blame me for leaving them; and to my brethren out of the Establishment, and equally dear, who complain because I do not immediately declare for one of the divisions in which they serve; I say to them all, judge nothing before the time..... I had once intended to touch very briefly in this preface, on some of the reasons which induced me to leave the Establishment; and that chiefly for the information of my poor and unlearned brethren, who are unacquainted with ecclesiastical requisitions, and the terms of ministerial conformity, and are therefore at some loss to know why I leave them. But, on mature deliberation, I have concluded that it is better to forbear, If the Lord permit, I intend to prepare my reasons for the press without delay." F.

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JOHN HORNER, Esq.

Oct. 12. In Walker-street, Edinburgh, John Horner, Esq. This venerable and highly respectable citizen was the acting partner in the well known firm of Inglis, Horner, and Company, afterwards Horner, Baxter, and Company, and latterly John Horner and Company, manufacturers, in Edinburgh. He was father of Mr. Horner the celebrated barrister and member of Parliament, who was unfortunately cut off at an early period of his brief but brilliant Parliamentary career. Mr. Horner's only remaining son is Mr. Leonard Horner, the originator of the School of Arts in Edinburgh, and who, from the great success in his gratuitous and patriotic services as secretary of that institution, together with his having taken an active part in the management of the New Edinburgh Academy, was at once fixed upon as eminently qualified to fill a similar situation—that of Warden to the London University. The duties of that situation, however, had so seriously affected the health of Mr. Leonard Horner, that he was under the necessity of returning to Edinburgh for some months to breathe his native air, and had only gone back to London a few days before the death of his revered father.

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M. GOSSEC.

Feb. 16. At Passy, having a month before completed his 96th year, François Joseph Gossec, a long celebrated French composer.

He was born June 17, 1733, at Vergennes, a village in Hainault. At the age of seven he was sent to Antwerp, where

he remained eight years as singing-boy in the cathedral. In 1751 he settled in Paris, where he engaged with M. de la Popliniere, whose orchestra he conducted under the direction of Rameau. Subsequently he was attached to the suite of the Prince de Condé, as leader of his band, for which he composed several operas. In 1770, he founded the Concert of Amateurs, where the Chevalier de St. George was first violin; in 1773, he took the management of the Concerts of Sacred Music; and, in 1784, he was appointed Superintendent, or Principal Professor, of the Royal School of Singing and Declamation, founded at the Ménus Plaisirs by M. le Baron Breteuil.

At the commencement of the French Revolution, he accepted the situation of Master of the Band of the National Guard; and many of Chenier's hymns to liberty, symphonies, &c. were composed by him, for wind instruments, and performed at all the public festivals. In 1795, when a law was passed by the National Convention for establishing a Conservatory of Music in Paris, he was chosen, conjointly with Messrs. Mehul and Cherubini, Inspector of Instruction and Professor of Composition to the institution; his chief pupil, Catel, being at the same time appointed Professor of Harmony. During the heat of the Revolution Gossec composed two operas, which were eminently successful, "The Retaking of Toulon," and "The Camp of Grandpré." For the composition of the "Marseillois Hymn," which was introduced with superb effect in the latter, Gossec has generally enjoyed the credit; but, in fact, Rouget de Lisle was the author of the air, which Gossec arranged, with accompaniments, for a full orchestral chorus. There is no doubt that Gossec was a warm and enthusiastic revolutionist. He composed the music for the Apotheoses of Voltaire and Jean Jaques Rousseau, for the funeral of Mirabeau, and for the funeral hymn in honour of the French Ministers who were assassinated at Rasstadt. Gossec was the author of "The Elementary Principles of Music," published by the Conservatory, in two vols. folio; and of numerous *soffeggi*, which are inserted in the book of instruction for singing used in that establishment. His pupils have generally obtained the great prizes at the Conservatory.

Gossec's music is light, pleasing, and spirited; occasionally evincing fire, and even grandeur in his patriotic compositions. He had never enjoyed the advantage of a regular course of instruction; he had never even been able to avail himself of a journey to Italy; yet

he was intimately conversant with the style of the Italian and also of the German masters. His productions for the theatre, the church, and the chamber, are very numerous. Respecting his celebrated "O Salutaris," the following anecdote has been related: "In the year 1780, Messrs. Lais, Cheron, and Rousseau, three French singers, were in the habit of frequently accompanying Gossec to dine with M. de la Salle, secretary of the opera, at Chenevières, a village near Paris. The curate of the parish, who was well known to them, one morning requested the three singers to perform in his church the same day, on the occasion of some festival. 'With all my heart,' said Lais, 'if Gossec will write something for us to sing.' Gossec immediately asked for music-paper, and, whilst the parties were at breakfast, wrote his 'O Salutaris,' which, two hours afterwards, was sung in the church! It was subsequently introduced in the Oratorio of Saul, but not with equal effect. It has also been printed in England.

Gossec was a member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. To a very advanced age he retained in his conversation, and occasionally in his compositions, all the spirit and vivacity of youth. At the age of 78 he composed a "Te Deum," in lieu of one which he had produced at an early period of life, but which had been lost in consequence of the manuscripts and plates having been stolen. At 81, he continued to lecture on composition at the Conservatory; and, at 90, he frequently used to spend a part of his evenings at the Theatre Feydeau.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHAMBERS.

Sept. 28. At Rugby, in his 82d year, to the inexpressible grief of his family and numerous acquaintance, Rear-Admiral William Chambers.

He was the fifth son of the late Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Studley in Warwickshire, at which place, and at Tanworth in the same county, his family have resided on their own estates ever since the reign of Edward the Third. He entered the naval service in 1758, as a Midshipman, on board the Shrewsbury 74 guns, under the auspices of Captain (afterwards Adm.) Sir Hugh Palliser, with whom he served at the reduction of Quebec in 1759, and until the conclusion of the war in 1763.

During the ensuing peace he served in the Preston of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Alan Garduer, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-chief in the Jamaica station: he subsequently joined Commodore Gambier in the Salisbury, and by that officer was made a Lieu-

tenant into the Mermaid frigate, on the coast of North America, in 1771.

At the commencement of the American war he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Active frigate, one of the squadron under Sir Peter Parker, destined to act against Charlestown, in South Carolina; which ship had the honour of leading her consorts to the attack made on Sullivan's Island, June 28, 1776. The Active on that occasion had her First Lieutenant (Pike) killed, and eight men wounded. From the Active he was removed, as First Lieutenant, into the Montreal frigate, Capt. Douglas; and in June 1778 he was nominated to the command of the flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he continued till the peace in 1783, when he was sent home with dispatches from Sir Frederick Haldimand, the military Commander-in-chief; through whose recommendations he was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander: and a statement of his meritorious conduct on many trying occasions being subsequently laid before the King, he was rewarded with a commission as Post-Captain, dated Aug. 15 in the same year. His superannuation as a Rear-Admiral took place Nov. 21, 1805.

REV. JOHN CARTER, F.S.A.

Aug. 22. At his residence in the Minster-yard, Lincoln, aged 67, the Rev. John Carter, M. A. F.S.A. Incumbent of St. Swithin's in that city, Vicar of Barlings and Upton in Lincolnshire, and of Weston in Yorkshire, and formerly Head Master of the Grammar School at Lincoln.

Mr. Carter was born in June 1762, at Brompton-upon-Swale in Yorkshire, and was educated at Catterick school in the same county. In the year 1779 he was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1783, being fourth Junior Optime of that year, M. A. 1792. He was ordained in the Temple church, London, by the then Archbishop of York, to the curacy of Thornhill in Yorkshire; at which place, in or about the year 1787, he married Ellen, only daughter of the late Walter Fawkes Vavasour, Esq. of Weston-hall in the same county, a lady of a truly excellent and amiable disposition.

Through the interest of the late Dean, Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Mr. Carter was nominated one of the Vicars of Lincoln cathedral; but that situation he soon after resigned, upon his being elected Head Master of Lincoln Grammar School, a situation he ably filled for upwards of thirty years. Those who were his pupils at that venerable institution will hold his memory in warm respect for the kindly encouragement by which he never omitted to assist their studies, and not less for the cheerful jocularities which ever and anon smoothed the rugged paths of school discipline.

He was presented to the curacy of Barlings in 1790; to the vicarage of Upton by Gainsborough in 1805, by his friend the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, Bart. of Kettlethorpe park, near Lincoln; and to the vicarage of Weston in Yorkshire, in 1804, by his brother-in-law William Vavasour, Esq.

Mr. Carter was unassuming in his manners and cheerful in his deportment; he was much esteemed for his general information on literary subjects, as well as for his conversational talent. He was in the strict sense of the word a sound classic. Some time before his death he was engaged in, and completed, a translation of Seneca's Tragedies,—an undertaking for which he was fully competent.

Mr. Carter was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1794. In the following year he communicated to the Society an account of some Roman sepulchres discovered at Lincoln, published with two plates of urns in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. pp. 107—113; in 1800 a drawing of the cross in the church-yard of Somerby, Lincolnshire (engraved *ibid.* vol. xiv. p. 276); and in 1802 a drawing of the Saxon doorway of Thorpe Salvin church, Yorkshire (engraved *ibid.* vol. xv. p. 405). Mr. Carter was also, for many years, an occasional contributor to the pages of this Miscellany.

In the pulpit Mr. Carter's discourses were listened to with much attention and interest; they were deservedly admired, not only for their elegant diction, but also for the pure scriptural doctrines that pervaded them; being equally remote from the cold and formal moral essay on the one hand, and the inflated and enthusiastic rhapsody on the other.

By his demise that most excellent charity, the Lincolnshire Clerical Fund, loses a Treasurer who managed the accounts with the utmost precision and unceasing attention.

The remains of Mr. Carter were interred in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East Gate, Lincoln, in the same vault with his late excellent wife, whom he survived fifteen years. By her he had issue two sons and two daughters, viz. 1. John-Vavasour, formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards an Ensign in the 30th foot, who died during the Peninsular war of a "coup de soleil," at Ciudad Rodrigo; 2. William-Elmsall, a solicitor in Lincoln; 3. Anne-Sutton, wife of the Rev. T. F. Beckwith, Vicar of Retford in Nottinghamshire; 4. Augusta-Elizabeth, who died in her infancy.

H. N. HEAD, Esq.

Sept. 23. At Kensington, in the prime of life, Horatio Nelson Head, Esq. of the Royal Navy, son of the late Guy Head, Esq. of Duke-street, St. James's, and godson of the immortal Nelson.

—amiable and meritorious young officer

may be considered as a martyr to his zeal for his profession. He had served in all climates, and was appointed to accompany Capt. Parry in the last polar expedition, as an Admiralty Midshipman and Draughtsman; and the plates in the official account of that voyage bear ample testimony to his diligence and skill. But the severe cold of the northern winter proved too much for his constitution, and brought on the lingering and most painful illness which has just terminated in his death.

His private character was in the highest degree estimable; he was a kind and affectionate relative, and a sincere and faithful friend.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Hawkhead, Lanc. the Rev. *Thomas Bowman*, for forty years Master of the school there, and Vicar of Hintham, Notts. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambr. where he proceeded B.A. 1784, being the 6th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1787; and was presented to Hintham by that Society in 1804.

The Rev. *Wilfred Carter*, D.D. of Popcastle, Cumberland, Chaplain to the Duke of Queensberry.

The Rev. *William Casson*, Rector of Norton-juxta-Twyeross, Vicar of Thrussington, Leic. and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1774, M.A. 1778; was presented to Thrussington in 1778 by Lady Frances Coningsby; to the chapelry of Rakedale in the same county in 1783 by the late Earl Ferrers, then Lord Viscount Tamworth; and to Norton in 1796 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 81, the Rev. *John Deake*, Rector of St. Bride's Netherwent, and of Tatha, Glamorganshire. He was presented to both those churches in 1775, to the former by T. Matthews, esq. and to the latter by Rob. Jones, esq.

Aged 60, the Rev. *James Dunn*, Rector of Preston St. Mary, Suff. and Little Melton, Norfolk, late senior Fellow of Emanuel coll. Cambridge. He there proceeded B.A. 1791, being the 4th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1794, D.B. 1801; and was presented to both his churches by that Society in 1810.

At Chelsea, the Rev. *David Felix*, Vicar of Lledrod, Cardigansh. He was of Trin. hall, Camb. B.D. 1822; and was presented to Lledrod in 1828, by the Rev. J. Drake, Prebendary of Lledrod in the collegiate church of Brecon.

Aged 89, the Rev. *Bransley Francis*, Rector of Edgefield, Norfolk, and Long Melford, Suffolk. He was of Cath. hall, Camb. B.A. 1762, M.A. 1765; was presented to Edgefield in 1764 (and had consequently been incumbent of that parish for the extraordinary period of 65 years), and to Long Melford in 1819.

At Stokenham, Devon, the Rev. *Charles Holdsworth*, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Chivelston. He was presented to those livings by the King, in 1807.

At Hartshill, Warw. the Rev. *Joseph Jee*, Fellow of Queen's coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1812, being the 13th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1815, B.D. 18....

The Rev. *Richard Kilsha*, Rector of Barkston, Lincolnshire, Perpetual Curate of Fairfield, Kent, and Chaplain to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, M.A. 1772, was presented to Fairfield in 1797 by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and to Barkston in 1801 by the Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

In his 84th year, and the sixtieth of his residence at the rectory of Ashwater, Devon, the Rev. *Thomas Melhuish*. He was son of the Rev. Thos. Melhuish, Vicar of Withe-ridge in the same county, who died in 1793; was instituted to Ashwater in 1769, and resigned it in 1811, when he presented his son, the Rev. Thomas Melhuish, the present Rector.

The Rev. *Thomas Mends*, Rector of Hol-beton, Devonshire, to which he was presented by the King in 1784.

At Convooy, co. Kildare, the Rev. *H. Cosby Morgan*, of Ferns, nephew to the Very Rev. John Bayly, Dean of Killaloe.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Roberts*, for forty years Head Master of the Free Grammar-school, Chelmsford.

The Rev. *Samuel Henry Savory*, Rector of Twyford, Vicar of Houghton-in-the-Hole, and Perpetual Curate of Barmur, Norfolk. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; was presented to Twyford in 1807 by George Thomas and others; and to Houghton in 1822 by the late Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Aged 76, the Rev. *John Williams*, M.A. for many years Master of the Free Grammar-school, Leominster, and Perpetual Curate of Eytton, Heref.

The Rev. *Thomas Williams*, Curate of Preston Candover, Hants.

Aug. 15. Aged 68, the Rev. *William Towne*, D.D. Rector of Upton Cresset, Shropshire, Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Chaplain to the City of London Lying-in-hospital. Dr. Towne was presented to Upton Cresset in 1791.

Aug. 21. At Thornton, Yorkshire, aged 84, the Rev. *Michael Mackreth*, for 41 years Head-master of the Grammar-school at that place, Vicar of Middleton and Ellerburne, and incumbent of Old Byland. He took orders in 1768, was presented to Old Byland (a donative) in 1773 by G. Wombwell, esq. to Middleton in 1782 by trustees, and to Ellerburne in 1809 by the Dean of York.

GENT. MAG. October, 1829.

Aug. 22. At Brighton, aged 42, the Rev. *Robert Roe Houston*, Vicar of Arslay, Beds. to which church he was presented in 1824 by R. Houston, esq.

Aug. 25. At St. Alban's, aged 60, the Rev. *Jeremiah Lowe*, Rector of Great Saxham, Suffolk, to which he was presented in 1795 by Robert Muir, esq.

Aug. 27. At Ashe, Hants, aged 38, the Rev. *Benjamin Lefroy*, Rector of that place. He was the third and youngest son of the Rev. Isaac-Peter-George Lefroy, formerly Rector of that place, and of Compton in Surrey, by Anne, eldest daughter of Edw. Brydges, esq. of Wootton Court in Kent, and sister to the present Sir S. Egerton Brydges, Bart. He was educated at Oxford; resided for some time at Compton as Curate to his eldest brother the Rev. George-Henry Lefroy, and on that gentleman's decease, in 1823, succeeded him in the rectory of Ashe. The deceased married Miss Austin, only child of the Rev. James Austin, of Steverton, Hants, son of Gen. Matthew Austin and the Right Hon. Lady Jane Bertie; by this lady he has left a family. His only surviving brother is Christopher-Edw. Lefroy, esq. formerly Judge at Demerara; Mr. Serjeant Lefroy, of Dublin, is his cousin.

At King's Sombourne, Hants, aged 87, the Rev. *Richard Taylor*, Vicar of King's Sombourne and Stockbridge. This truly good man was brother to Mr. Taylor, of Holywell-street, Oxford; and was a student of Magdalen college in that University, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1767. In 1775 he was presented by the King to the rectory of Liddington, Wilts, to the vicarage of which parish he presented his son, the Rev. Henry Taylor, in 1801. He was presented to the church of King's Sombourne (in which parish the town of Stockbridge is situated) by Sir Charles Mills, Bart. in 1792.

Aug. 30. At the house of his friend Lewis Hensley, esq. in Great James-street, Bedford-row, the Rev. *Hely-Hutchinson Smith*, B.A. of Baliol coll. Oxford, nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore. He was son of the late Thomas Smith, esq. by the Hon. Mary Hely-Hutchinson.

Sept. 3. At Maidstone, of pulmonary consumption, aged 28, the Rev. *Francis Grosvenor Smith*, eldest son of the late Francis Smith, M.D. of the same place. This excellent young man possessed strong natural talents, and, from early youth, had cultivated them with diligence and assiduity. He received the first part of his education under the late Dr. Knox, of Tunbridge; leaving whom, he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge; where he was so indefatigable in his application to the abstruse studies pursued at that ancient seat of learning, that his health became materially impaired. He was originally intended for his

father's profession, and, as a student at St. Thomas's hospital, had made considerable progress in the attainments necessary to qualify him for the proper discharge of its arduous duties. This design, however, he was obliged to relinquish on account of his ill health; and afterwards, in conformity with an inclination he had long felt, he devoted himself to theological studies with a view to the ministry in the Established Church. He proceeded B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827, and was ordained by the present Bishop of London (then Bishop of Chester) to the curacy of St. Philip's church, Salford, in the township of Manchester, where the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties, and his uniformly exemplary conduct, will render his memory long respected. Soon after his appointment to the curacy of St. Philip's church he married a daughter of John Argles, esq. of Maidstone, who, with a female infant, are left to bewail their irreparable loss.

Sept. 12. At his father's house, Welton, in the Isle of Wight, aged 32, the Rev. *Edmund Popple*, only son of the Rev. Miles Popple, Vicar of Brading. He was of Trinity coll. Cambr. (where his father had been Fellow), B.A. 1819 (the 19th Senior Optime of that year), M.A. 1822.

Sept. 14. At Paddington, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Theomartyr Crane*, D.D. Minister of that parish. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, M.A. 1807, D.D. 1811; was presented to the rectory of Stockton in Warwickshire in 1805 by Wm. Marsh, esq. and collated to Paddington in 1820 by Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London. He resigned Stockton in 1824.

At Fledborough, Notts, aged 76, the Rev. *John Penrose*, Rector of that place, and Vicar of Thorney in the same county. He was of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.C.L. 1778; was presented to Fledborough in 1783 by the late Earl Manvers; and to Thorney in 1803 by George Neville, esq. His son, of his own name, was of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford, M.A. 1802, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1808; he is now Vicar of Bracebridge and Langton in Lincolnshire (the latter by the presentation of his father's former patron, the late Earl Manvers).

Sept. 25. Aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Wickham*, Prebendary of Salisbury, Vicar of Yatton in Somersetshire, and North Newington, Wiltshire, and one of the Magistrates for the former county. He was of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was collated by Bishop Douglas in 1804 to the Prebend of Beaminster Secunda in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; in virtue of which he became his own patron to North Newington in 1810; and was presented to Yatton in 1809 by the Prebendary of that stall in the Church of Wells.

Sept. 27. At Foston, Leic. aged 52, the Rev. *Edward Thomas Vaughan*, Rector of

that place, and Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester; youngest brother of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Mr. Baron Vaughan, and the late Dean of Chester. He was the seventh son of the late John Vaughan, M.D. of Leicester; and was formerly Fellow of Trin. coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1796, being the 15th Senior Optime of that year, M.A. 1799. He was presented to his Leicester church in 1802 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Foston in 1812. He classed with the divines of the Evangelical school, and was the author of a Sermon preached at the Archidiaconal Visitation of Leicester, 1805; re-published in 1814 with another; and "A Sermon on the Salvation which is in Christ only," 1810; "A plain and affectionate Address to his Parishioners," 1806; "The Lesson of our Times," a sermon preached on the Thanksgiving Day, 1814; "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester," prefixed to his Works, 1815; "The Calvinistic Clergy defined, and the Doctrines of Calvin maintained, in a letter to the Rev. James Beresford, A.M. Rector of Kibworth, occasioned by his sermon preached at St. Martin's church at the Bishop's Visitation," 1818, (see our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 348.) Mr. Vaughan's remains were, on the 3d of October, conveyed for interment in his church of St. Martin's, preceded by twelve clergymen of the town and county, and attended by his widow and son (Edward), Sir Henry Halford and Miss Vaughan, Baron and Miss E. Vaughan, and others of the family. A public subscription has been opened for a monument to this much admired divine.

Sept. 28. At Eaton Bishop, Herefordsh. aged 68, the Rev. *Henry Davis*, Vicar of Peterchurch, and for many years a Magistrate of that county. He was of Merton coll. Oxford, M.A. 1789, and was presented to Peterchurch in 1801 by Guy's Hospital.

Oct. 5. At Pembroke, near Leominster, the Rev. *John Guard*, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1798; was presented by that Society to his Vicarage in 1802; and was collated to the Prebend of Slape in the Cath. church of Salisbury in 1804 by Bishop Douglas.

Oct. 7. At Hinton Blewett, co. Somerset, aged 68, the Rev. *George Johnson*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1786; and was instituted to his benefice in 1826 on his own petition.

[P. 187.] The Rev. *Orbell Ray* married Priscilla, youngest dau. of Philip Broke, esq. of Nacton, and sister to the present Capt. Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bart. and K.C.B. and Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Broke Vere, K.C.B. In Young's "General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk," is an ingenious communication by Mr. Ray on the "Preservation of Turnips."

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. In Sloane-street, aged 72, Thos. Hurlstone, esq. formerly concerned in the Morning Herald newspaper, and author of "Just in Time," a comic opera, 1792, 8vo.; "To Arms," a musical interlude, 1794, 8vo.; "Crotchet Lodge," a farce, 1795, 8vo.; "Dorinda Grafton," a novel, 1807, 3 vols. 12mo.; "Mysteries in High Life," 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.

Major Richard Greene, of the 70th foot. He was appointed Ensign 9th foot, 1801, Lieut. 16th foot 1802, Captain 70th 1806, brevet Major 1819.

Aug. 13. At Knightsbridge, Sarah Rhoda, widow of Dr. Charles Griffith, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

Aug. 27. At Regent's-park, Mary-Forbes, wife of Major Daniell Mitchell, of Ashgrove, Aberdeenshire.

Aug. 31. In Whitecross street Prison, John Clifton Andrews, aged 40, one of the prisoners. A jury returned a verdict of natural death by the visitation of God. The deceased was a Major on the half-pay list of the British army, and had served in the campaigns in the East Indies.

Sept. 19. Aged 80, J. T. Carvalho, esq. merchant, of Threadneedle-street.

Sept. 21. Aged 84, Mr. Wm. Turner, of Queen Anne-street, father of J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A.

Sept. 25. At Clapton, aged 45, Louisa-Mary, second dau. of the late Alderman le Mesurier, of London.

At his grandmother's, the Viscountess Hawarden, Sussex-place, aged 10 years, Ashley, only child of Capt. the Hon. James Ashley Maude, R.N.

In Edgeware-road, aged 52, Eliza, wife of John Boyd, esq. of the Ordnance office.

Sept. 28. At his sister's in Suffolk-place, John Wolfenden, esq. of Lagan-hill, Lisburn, Ireland.

At the Rectory-house, Devonshire-sq. Bishopsgate, aged 37, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Grey. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Adair, esq.; became in 1824 the second wife of the present Rector of Bishopsgate, and has left two twin sons, born in 1826.

Lately. Aged 56, Mr. James Carrington, of Walworth, eldest son of the late Rev. James Carrington, of Topham, Devon.

Aged 84, Mrs. Higgs, of Millbank-row, mother of Thos. Higgs, esq. deputy Coroner for Westminster.

In Caroline-pl. Mecklenburg-sq. Christian-Jane, wife of Edwin Sandys Bain, esq. Barrister.

Oct. 2. In Newman-st. aged 82, Anthony Angelo, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 72, Nath. Randall, esq.

Oct. 3. Louisa, wife of Alex. Macdonald, esq. of Great George-street.

Oct. 7. In John-st. Berkeley-sq. Isabella,

second dau. of the Rev. Sir Wm. Henry Cooper, Bart.

Oct. 9. In Kennington, aged 69, Chas. Divon Haskins, esq.

Oct. 10. In Bedford-st. aged 77, Timothy Hewlett, esq. late of His Majesty's Customs.

Oct. 11. Aged 41, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Vere Poulett, eldest sister of the Right Hon. Lady Nugent, and cousin to Earl Poulett.

Oct. 13. In Grove End-place, Regent's-park, advanced in years, William Simonds Higgs, Esq. F.S.A. formerly of Reading. Mr. Higgs was the father of thirteen children, only three of whom and a widow survive him. He had collected a very choice library, which formed a considerable part of the amusement of his latter years.

Oct. 14. At Kensington, aged 84, Mary, wife of Charles Ellis, esq.

At his aunt's, Mrs. Pemberton, Spring-garden-terrace, Houstonne John Radcliffe, esq. of Brazenose College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. John Radcliffe, Rector of Limehouse, and Vicar of Doddington, Kent.

In Grosvenor-st. aged 70, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess dowager of Radnor. Her Ladyship was the sole daughter and heiress of Anthony Lord Feversham, by his third wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. who afterwards became the third wife of William first Earl of Radnor. The marriage of their children, William the second and late Earl of Radnor and the lady now deceased, took place Jan. 24, 1777. The Countess had issue the present Earl, four other sons, and three daughters (which last all died at the age of 12 or 15), and was left a widow at the beginning of last year (see our memoir of the Earl in vol. xviii. i. 268). Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the family vault at Britford.

Oct. 15. In Half-Moon-street, aged 64, Christopher Schram, esq.

Oct. 16. In Cumberland-street, aged 47, Lt.-Col. George James Roberts, C.B. He was appointed Cornet in the 23d dragoons in 1803; Lieut. 10th dragoons 1804; Capt. 1806, Major 1811, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1813, Major 7th light dragoons 1819; and was subsequently on the half-pay of the 9th dragoons. He served in Spain and Portugal, and commanded the 10th hussars at the battle of Vittoria, for which he wore a medal.

Oct. 19. Mary, wife of Edw. Upham, esq. of Kensington, and dau. of the late Rev. John Hoblyn, of Padstow.

BERKS.—Sept. 28. Aged 71, Wm. Buswell, esq. of Abingdon.

Sept. 30. At Binfield, Eliz. Yeamans, dau. of late Thos. Eliot, esq. of Kircudbright.

CHESHIRE.—Oct. 8. At Capesthorpe Hall, aged 73, Charlotte, wife of Davies Davenport, esq. M.P. for the County. She

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In reply to an OLD SUBSCRIBER (p. 290), J. G. N. writes, that he "has reason to suppose that no measure has yet been taken to repair the breach which, by the admission of the Earldom of Roscommon, was made by the House of Peers in the patent of Lord Bloomfield. The Barony of Milford was not (as your Correspondent presumes) appropriated to that purpose; as it was one of those mentioned in the patent of the Barony of Fitzgerald and Vesey; the two others being Coleraine and Eardley. For the Earldom of Norbury the extinctions alleged were the Viscounty of Newcomen, the Barony of Whitworth, and the Viscounty of Carleton. The peerage of Barrymore, although the late Earl died as long since as 1823, appears (unlike Roscommon) never to have been considered extinct by the advisers of the Crown, the Viscounty (as stated by your Correspondent) having been claimed before the House of Peers. The extinct Irish peerages, then, which have not yet been acted upon, stand thus, in the order of their occurrence: 1826, Viscounty of Netterville (but for which also a claim has been preferred); 1827, Earldom of Ulster, and Barony of Castlecoote; 1829, Earldom of Carhampton, Earldom of Blesinton, and Viscounty of Clermont. As "the next extinction" after the revival of the Earldom of Roscommon was not, according to the terms of the Act, duly passed over by the Crown as affording "no new right," it certainly appears to be high time that the omission should be remedied, lest not only the integrity of the Barony of Bloomfield, but that of every subsequent creation, should become debateable in consequence of the neglect."

Mr. W. WANSEY says, "Since I sent you an account of the Clay moulds for Roman Coins, which are occasionally found in the parish of Wakefield (p. 32), I have had another opportunity of visiting that place, and have procured a few more, and among them one with the coin still in it. It is a Julia Donna, of the small bronze size. Obv. IVLIA AVGVSTA, head of Julia Donna. Rev. CERES PRYQIF. Ceres seated. (See Mionet, p. 189.) It is in perfect preservation. The edge of the mould is broken away in one or two places, and the shape of the coin corresponds to those vacancies which it has evidently run into while in a state of fusion, proving, without doubt, that it was cast in the mould, which it still fits exactly. I also obtained two or three coins of S. Severus and his family, and a sort of crucible, apparently made of the same sort of clay as the moulds, about as large as a moderate sized apple, which, supposing a slice cut off the

top, it resembles in shape. The lower part of it is black outside, and quite vitrified, evidently the effect of the action of fire."

If any of our Correspondents know of the existence of any sale or MS. Catalogues of the Books and MSS. of Bysshe and St. George, Clarencieux Kings of Arms, in any public or private repository, we shall be obliged by a line upon the subject. Sir Edward Bysshe died 1680, when the remains of his library, not disposed of in his life-time, were sold by John Dunmore, at the Woulpack in Ivy-lane. Sir Henry St. George died 1715, and his books were sold by Messrs. Wine and Gregory.

The Rev. T. DYER, Rector of Abbes Roding, Essex, states that, "in the chancel of Abbes Roding Church, there is a handsome ancient monument erected to the memory of Mildred Lady Luckyn, the wife of Sir William Luckyn, of Little Waltham, Essex, Bart. and the youngest daughter of Sir Gamaliel Capel of Rookwood Hall, Kent. and Dame Jane his wife, who died in the year 1633. On the other side of the wall is another monument to the memory of her father and mother, and nine of their children. A description of these monuments, and a view of the Church, appeared in Gent. Mag. for May 1797. Both of these monuments (adds Mr. Dyer) are very much dilapidated, and he therefore wishes to discover the descendants of those to whose memory they were erected, in hopes that they will contribute something towards their restoration. The Earl of Essex, descended from the abovementioned Capels, has been applied to, but his Lordship refused to contribute anything, erroneously supposing that the parish is obliged to keep up all monuments in the Church."—Mr. Dyer is informed that the lineal male representative of Sir William Luckyn is Earl Verulam, whose great-grandfather, Sir William Luckyn, first assumed the name of Grimston.

The Correspondent who favoured us with a drawing of a stone jug, having impressed upon it medallions of heads in Roman costume, is requested to communicate further with us, previously to its publication.

We are much obliged by the view of the Town of Axbridge, sent by G. B. and are only withheld from engraving it, from the Cross and many of the buildings therein represented, appearing also in the view of that town, inserted in vol. LXXV. p. 201.

The view of Hawkshead Church is not admissible.

We have received a private communication for our correspondent A. C. C., with whose address we are unacquainted.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

VISIT TO THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

SCOTLAND, from Edinburgh to Stirling, is a country excessively cultivated, but too open, and of the bleak sea-coast character. There is not so much deficiency of trees in the foreground as there was formerly; but there is a bad effect produced from the manner of planting these trees, which have grown up, like regiments of soldiers, in straight lines, stiff, priggish, half-sized, and formal. However wooded or England-like the foreground may have been made, there is always in a Scotch view a bad background, a chilly, naked mountain behind, a regular Cotswold of the first magnitude, too near and too russety to be picturesque or landscape-like. All this, the lowland country, is intersected with broad rivers, and consequently steam-boat travelling is the order of the day. They are seen plying about in great numbers, and giving much life to Scotch views. The long tails of smoke out of their huge iron cylinders, may be seen coming round the jutting promontories and corners of the rivers, long before the noble drudge comes dashing and rumbling into view.

I stepped into the Stirling steam-boat, and got up the Forth to Stirling, forty miles, for 3s. 6d., and walked on to the next village to sleep, eleven miles. We met with a half-drunken Highlander, who told us he could take G—— and myself a shorter way. He led us through a park, under magnificent trees, along a river side, at the end of which he came into a wood, shot suddenly down to the river's side, twice as wide as the Wye, and dashed unconcernedly over a dam-head of loose stones, where we were obliged to follow in the dark, with a certainty of drowning if we had slipped. On went the Highlander, a perfect master of localities, just as if he had been crossing Wilton bridge, and we luckily got off with only our shoes and stockings full of water. We had seen no-

thing hitherto worth mention, but the beautiful coasts of Fife—a glorious outline of half sea, half river character, rocks, wooded villages, and parks, and an admirable general outline.

The approach to the Highland scenery is, like that of all mountainous countries, a long reach of dreary moorland for the high ground, with intermediate bottoms of loose stones, weeds, and brooks. You find nothing but what excites ideas of desolation and unsheltered desertion, till you get into the heart, when up rise the mountains in endless groups, like mole-hills in a field. This Highland scene has two characters. It consists, first, of successive groups of mountains, arranged in circles, within which are inclosed, as in a basin, smooth broad silvery lakes; and secondly, in the narrow lines of separation between these mountains, of cataracts, that pour headlong down over the loose rocks that are washed out of the base of the hills, and tossed about like a thousand tomb-stones, upright, perpendicular, across, and in all directions, overhung with copses of hazel, pine, birch, and mountain ash. We had a fine specimen of this in "the Brachan's thundering wave," and the Pass of Glenfinlas.

Some of the Highland cottages on the road are curious. Many of them, of loose stones without mortar, black with age, and a crop of grass on the thatch, are lettered as inns, licensed to sell British and foreign spirits, whisky, and porter. Inside, a fire in the centre of the hovel, and a hole in the wall to let out the smoke, and one bed almost on the earth; children half naked, men ragged. But in one of these there was Johnson's Dictionary, and other works of note; for the march of intellect, some how or other, peeps into every hole in Scotland. A gamekeeper, a way-faring man, some middle farmers, and people of the peasantry class in the packets, surprised us with

an intelligent discourse on government and colonization, and the ancient history of Scotland.

The two crowning scenes in the western Highlands are the Trosacs and Lochlomond. We passed under Benledi, a huge mountain, till we reached the road, with Loch Verachee at our feet on one side, and the hill side clothed with wood on the other. At the head of the lake, which we were approaching, was a chain of seven wooded mountains, complete half globes, which passed straight across the lake; and over these seven juniors was a tier close at their backs, of six or seven, threetimes as high, starting up and staring like grenadiers over the shoulders of drummer-boys. To pierce this double girdle of mountains, the Trosacs, and see what was within them, we had to pass through a winding ravine of wood and crags, rising so high as to shut out all sky but what was suspended over our heads. In this magnificent hollow, the cliffs and trees thrown all about, and sloping down in irregular terraces, (with a ground, not of moss but of heath, matted as thick as box in a garden, two feet high, and loaded with crimson blossoms and green stems,) formed the most complete *Salvator Rosa*, or *Radcliffe* picture, that it is possible to imagine. Just out of the path was the solitary grass-plot where Scott describes the fall and death of James Fitz James's horse. Within this girdle we found Loch Katrine, like "one burnished sheet of molten gold," diversified with little isles, and that sweet isle, all trees and rocks, whence Ellen pushed "her light shallop to the shore," and to the left, that mighty monarch of bluish sterile surface, with a long Gaelic name, where Douglas concealed himself and some of his household. Here the Highlanders were pushing their boat into the creek, full of Cantabs and tourists, loading the cart from the Inn with luggage.

The Inns in the Highlands are excellent, having carpeted well-furnished parlours, and the visitors dining together on the *Table d'hôte* system. These, like the Welch Inns, are built by the nobility. The Inn at Loch Katrine was situated at the mouth of the Trosacs, surrounded with the wood, a flower garden in the front above the road, and the lake below. *Here I dined with a brother of "the*

Earl of M—— and D——r," a great friend of A—— M——, and a Brazennose man; he inquired for T——. There were also three Cantabs, an American, a Russian, and sundry Scotch and English. The Duchess of Portland had left the day before. The Cantabs come up here, and study at the vacation. C—— was at Loch Katrine all last summer. I and G—— started from the Trosacs on foot, on a showery evening, to cross the mountains to the Clachan of Aberfoil, Rob Roy's country, passing a cataract or two. Here and there was an Highlander talking Gaelic to himself, and eating wild raspberries. The Clachan is an ordinary vale of meadows and ploughed fields.

We started next morning to cross Benlomond, to descend to the Loch on the other side. I shall never forget this Ben (all the mountain gentry are Bens). The Highlanders told us we should find a road and a horse track. It was all very well as far as the sides of Loch Achray, a sweet lake, but when we began to ascend the mountain range, we found ourselves on a wild scowling scene of hill-tops, all moor ground, covered with heath and bog, and ten miles in a direct line to Lochlomond. We were obliged to doff shoes and stockings, and slave all this distance, lifting our knees to our chests to clear the heath, trotting from bog to bog, sometimes fording a torrent, sometimes passing through ditches of black earth; sometimes the water flowing under the grass, sometimes over peaks covered with the stumps of plants burnt by the Highlanders in distilling "mountain dew," prickly plants, and sharp stones. The whole scene, as far as we could see, was the abomination of desolation, and nothing but a cow, a moor-fowl, or the ruins of a cottage, to be seen. At last we reached Lochlomond, had a capital dinner, with delicious pancakes, made with cream and spices, and elegant accommodation, and spent the evening in walking about fifteen miles along the sides of Lochlomond, seeing the steam-boats plying about, &c.

The morning business had almost brought me to Johnson's opinion of Highland scenery, who says that "the appearance is that of matter incapable of form or usefulness, dismissed by Nature from her care, and disinherited of her favours, left in its origi-

nal elemental state, or quickened only with one sullen power of useless vegetation ;" but Lochlmond made amends in the evening. In the morning I was up at sunrise, and on board a steamer on Lochlmond, and saw the English coming up along the sides with guns, dogs, and baggage, to grouse-shooting. A gipsy-faced Highland girl told us that she had learned to crack with the English folk, from living at one of the Inns here. She kent we had a great deal of siller, because we could afford to pay 3s. for the packet ; she had only 2s. herself in the world, and was going therefore to "feer," or hire herself, to the shearers for six weeks. The packet disembarked us at Dunbarton, where the jail is in the middle of the town, as in Stirling. The prisoners looked out between the bars, and asked us to buy the prison. A man going round as a crier, was beating a drum. We here went on board another steamer. Leaving Benlomond, and passing Dunbarton castle in the middle of the river, we dropped down the Clyde to Glasgow. We had on board some ladies, who had been to Argyshire and Arran for a visit, by themselves ; a Highland gentleman or two in jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers, of scarlet plaid, of the Paul Pry make, and looking like huge salmon flies ; a fiddler to play to the crew, and regulate the dance ; newspapers ; and evangelical pamphlets, setting forth the remarkable conversions of Miss Betsy and Miss Nancy so and so, by the mediation of two pious Scotch students. The personal details were minute and curious. From Glasgow, a beastly city, we coached to Modern Athens, altogether by river and land ninety miles in one day. Thus I finished my tour in the Western Highlands.

J. FOSBROKE.

Mr. URBAN, Blandford, Nov. 8.

SHOULD you deem the following observations worthy of your notice, in reference to the present state of the Ottoman empire, permit me to call the attention of yourself and your numerous readers to a former communication on the same subject, which was honoured with a place in your last year's Magazine, and will be there found subjoined to an article dated Odessa, July 23, 1828 (copied from the Star Newspaper), the coincidence of which, with the predictions of the

Rev. Robert Fleming, a learned and pious divine of the Kirk of Scotland, in a work published A.D. 1701, under the title of "An Epistolary Discourse concerning the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," &c. I then ventured to point out, drawing from thence an inference of the successive fulfilment of Prophecy.

The work referred to had, indeed been before rendered so remarkable by the awful previous events of the French Revolution, and the tragical fate of the unfortunate Louis, which were therein considered as having been metaphorically prefigured, by the fourth of those vials of God's wrath, successively poured out by the seven angels (see Revelation, ch. xvi. ver. 8 and 9), as to give at that period an extensive circulation to a new and numerous edition published under the title of "An Apocalyptic Key." Still more remarkable was that of the subsequent invasion of the Papal dominions, designated according to the same system in the book above referred to, and that too near a century before it took place, by the 5th vial. "The fifth vial, (ver. 10, 11)," says he, "which is to be poured out on the seat of the beast, or the dominions which more immediately belong to and depend upon the Roman See, that I say this judgment will probably begin about the year 1794,* and expire about the year 1848 ; so that the duration of it, upon this supposition, will be for the space of 54 years. For I do suppose, that seeing the Pope received the title of universal Bishop † no sooner than A.D. 606, he cannot be supposed to have any vial poured out upon his seat immediately, so as to ruin his authority so signally as this vial is supposed to do, until the year 1848, which is the date of the 1260 years in prophetic account, when they are reckoned from the year 606. But yet we are not to imagine that this vial will totally destroy the papacy (though it will exceedingly weaken it),

* The date of Buonaparte's invasion of Italy.

† "Or if a bare title of this sort," adds Fleming, in another part of his work, "be not deemed sufficient to constitute the Pope Head of the Beast, we may reckon this from the year 608, when Boniface the Fourth did first publicly authorize idolatry, by dedicating the Pantheon to the worship of the Virgin Mary and all the Saints."

for we find this still in being and alive when the next vial is poured out."

Excuse me, Mr. Urban, if I may here appear to have trespassed in some degree on your patience by the above quotation, on the ground of its apparently introductory connection with what follows. We now proceed to the resumption of our main subject.

"The 6th vial," says Fleming, "will be poured out on the Mahometan Antichrist, as the former on the Papacy; and seeing the 6th trumpet,* brought the Turks from beyond the Euphrates, from crossing which river they take their rise, this 6th vial dries up their waves, and exhausts their power, to prepare the way for the kings of the East to renounce their heathenish and Mahometan errors, in order to their receiving and embracing Christianity; for I think this the import of the text."† How striking, on comparison, agreeably to my former remark, are the features of those events now passing before our eyes, with these conjectures of our author, though formed more than a century ago.

According to Fleming's prophetic reckoning, days are taken for years, as counted by the ancients, 12 months of 30 days each; three years and a half, or forty-two months equal to 1260 days; or a time, two times, and half a time.

Prophetical.

Days 360, a year or time.

720, two years or times.

180, half year or half a time.

Days 1260

Julian year.

Days, 1 365, or a time.

2 730, or times.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 183, or $\frac{1}{2}$ time.

Years $3\frac{1}{2}$ 1278 days.

The period of the beast's reign, or papal usurpation, is reckoned from

* See Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, who not only perfectly coincides with Fleming in his exposition of the 9th chapter of Revelation, as symbolical of the Saracens and Turks, but also observes, "we live under the 6th trumpet."

† Rev. xii. ver. 12, "And the 6th angel poured out his vial on the Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the East might be prepared."

606; and 18 years to be deducted from the reckoning by the Julian period, from 1866, brings the prophetic reckoning to 1848.

The learned author of the Apocalyptic Key substantiates the accuracy of his mode of reckoning by a species of corollary, deduced from various passages of Scripture, in respect to the prophetic years reckoned after this plan, each day for a year, and particularly points out its solution of the 70 weeks of Daniel in these words: "The famous prophecy of Daniel reaching down from the edict of Artaxerxes Longimanus in his 20th year (Nehemiah xi. 1 ver. to 10,) to our Saviour's suffering at Jerusalem, which was exactly 490 prophetic years, not Julian ones; the not distinguishing of which has hitherto confounded most interpreters."

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

Mr. URBAN,

AS an addition to my letter in your Magazine for April, I send the key to another character in the "Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby." It is one I should have least expected to have identified,—that of Mauricana, or Manricana, as perhaps Sir Kenelm originally wrote it.

This was a lady of consequence in the Court of Madrid; to whom Sir Kenelm Digby devoted his attentions, in consequence, as he says, of some remarks of Lord Kensington, afterwards Earl of Holland (Arcadia in the Memoirs),—that the philosophic Knight appeared indifferent to the charms of the Spanish ladies.

"To reduce you out of your error," he told his friend "I will, for a while, make truce with higher contemplations, and let down my judgment to make love to a mistress; in which I dare, beforehand, promise myself such success, that, for the future, you shall have no cause to pity any servant of the Muses for learned modesty; and, because I will leave you no colour for new exceptions, I will apply myself to the service of that great and fair lady, for whom you continually sigh, because you receive from her so small encouragement to continue that hitherto unlucky affection of yours; and am so confident of the favour that my learned patronesses* may procure me (it being their custom to insinuate themselves with secret sweetness into the most rebellious minds, and to tame the

* The Muses, of whom he had been before talking.

hardest hearts,) as I am nothing at all deterred with the consideration that she is the greatest lady in Egypt [Spain], and the richest, and of the noblest family, and in highest favour with the Queen; and hitherto an enemy to all intimations of love. But, because my conquest may be the more glorious by having a worthy rival, I will engage you to continue your suit, lest, when you see me to have got the start of you, you may give over your course, pretending the change of your affection, when, indeed, it is the barrenness of your hopes: therefore name what wager you will venture upon the success of our loves, which the most fortunate man therein shall win, and the Prince shall be our judge.' This overture, made by Theagenes with some earnestness, pleased the Earl very well, who ordered the quality of the wager should be at the loser's discretion; he being confident to have the advantage in his suit, since his passion was real, and the other's but feigned; besides that, in every respect, for the mysteries of the Court and of winning ladies' affections, wherein he had long experience with happy success, he preferred himself much before Theagenes, who was yet scarce entered into his apprenticeship there. But what cannot continual industry bring to pass? and especially with women, whose hearts, for the most part, to those that can take the true height of them, are made of gentle and yielding substance? Certainly it supplieth for all defects, even the want of love, as was evident in Theagenes's suit; whose personated affection won such a real one from Mauricana, that she lived only in him: and this she expressed in such a public manner, that the Earl, who had never seen towards himself from her other than the effects of a disdainful mistress, could not choose but acknowledge it, and, giving over his fruitless labour, yielded the loss of his wager to Theagenes; who, till then, never omitted any occasion of endearing himself into the affection of his princely lady. For whensoever she went abroad, he was the next to attend her chair; if she went to any place of devotion, he went too, but behaved himself so there as if she were the only saint that he came in pilgrimage unto; if she were a spectator to any public entertainment, as of tilting or the like, he would there make himself known for her servant by wearing the livery of her colours, and clothing his servants correspondently; and at any comedy or masque at the Court where she was present, he would teach his eyes in their dumb language to beg her favours so effectually, that many times in public conferring them upon him, she did exceed that reservedness which is practised among the ladies of those parts; so that she was not a little censured by many that knew no more of her but by the outward face of her actions. And the fame of Thea-

genes's dearthness with this so great lady, the first of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and of a vast wealth, was soon dispersed through all Morea*; where, with his friends, it wrought different effects: for it added to Stelliana's† deep sorrow, who, though she neither hoped nor desired any thing for herself, so broken was her heart, yet she felt a kind of repining that another should enjoy that place which was once her's, and that her misfortunes had made her lose; and others of his friends, whose affection was accompanied with fondness, were grieved in the midst of their joy for his good hap, doubting that the advantages which she would bring him, if he married her, would cause him to settle himself with her in that country, whereby they should lose him. But the discreetest of those that loved him, not only rejoiced at his fortune, but advised him, and daily solicited him to delay no time in effecting what they understood she much desired, which was to marry her; but, if they had known how opposite the motions of his heart were to his exterior demonstrations, and what was the ground of them, they would never have lost time about this fruitless counsel." * * *

"Among the rest that provided to attend the Prince on his return, Theagenes was one; which was no sooner known by Mauricana but she sent for him, and there used all the powerful means to divert this his intention that an entreating beauty is mistress of; sometimes endearing her own extreme affection to him, which she would raise in value by recounting the scornful disdains wherewith she had paid great Princes' loves; then by taxing him with falsehood and treachery, in inveigling away her heart to make it serve only for a trophy of his inhuman cruelty; then by representing the advantages which his match with her would bring him; but most of all she relied upon the force of her fair eyes and charming looks: but when she saw that nothing would prevail for the obtaining of the main of her desire, she sought at least to win time for the present, hoping that when the Prince was gone, she might the more easily work his heart to her desires, and therefore only sued to him to stay while the stormy season made it unsafe to pass the seas; that in that while she might, by little and little, teach her soul how to bear her future misery, and not be plunged into it unkindly all at once.

"But Theagenes, whose very bowels were then even torn in pieces between a sad constancy and tender pity, strived all he could to sweeten her passions, and to excuse the expression of his affections, which he said that he perceived she mistook, for that he never made approaches otherwise than in a courtly manner, as desiring to be called her

* England.

† Venetia Stanley.

knight, which title he would still maintain by all the real service that it might challenge from him, and should attend mindful with singular delight of the great favour she had done him; but that his affections had once been, though unfortunately, engaged elsewhere with too great force, to place them upon any other object; and that, for the present, he was obliged to attend the Prince his master, into whose service, in an honourable place, he was now received. But all that he could say availed no more to the cure of her mind, than the speeches of ignorant standers-by do, to bring health to one that lieth burning in a violent fever; so that, when he left her, she remained wedded to sorrow and despair; and not long after, seeing she could not have him whom only she thought worthy of her, she left the world, that afforded to her but a constant succession of continual torments, and consecrated the rest of her days to a worthier spouse, among other vestal virgins of noble quality."

Now for the development of this innamorata's real name, great part of which, in pursuance of Sir Kenelm's plan, pointed out in your Magazine for April, is preserved in her fictitious title. It is furnished by a passage in one of Howel's published letters to Sir Kenelm Digby, which, from its commencing with a mention of the final rupture of the Prince of Wales's projected Spanish match, must have been written about the beginning of April 1624.

"I send you herewith," he says, "a letter from the paragon of the Spanish Court, Donna Anna Maria Manrique,* the Duke of Maqueda's sister, who respects you in a high degree; she told me this was the first letter she ever writ to man in her life, except the Duke her brother. She was much solicited to write to Mr. Thomas Cary,† but she would not. I did also your message to the Marquesa d'Inojosa, who put me to sit a good while with her upon her *estrado*, which was no simple favour. You are much in both these ladies' books, and much spoken of by divers others in this Court‡."

* The name is Manrique, not Maurique. "Don Manuel Manrique" was one of the performers at the grand Masque of the Spanish Court, at Easter 1623.—Nichols's Progresses of James the First, vol. iv. p. 863.

† The younger son of Lord Carey, afterwards Earl of Moimouth, and brother to the second Earl. He was one of Charles's Grooms of the Bedchamber, and continued in that post until the unfortunate Monarch's death, very soon after which he died. From various sacrifices to the Muses, he has been frequently styled a Poet.

‡ Epistolæ Ho-elianæ, p. 238.

The Duke of Maqueda I find among the performers at the Bull-fight exhibited in Madrid at Pentecost 1623, for the entertainment of the English Prince Charles. His "entrie," says the historian of the contest, "both in respect of his qualitie, as also for the valour and aspect of his person, might well have stirr'd up envie in the Romaine Triumphes, for the Duke lookt like one of the Cæsars, or rather indeed he might more properly have been their patterne and example." On meeting the bull his antagonist, "the Duke of Maqueda made such a thrust, that the beast being batterd and sore goared with it, he revenged himselfe in such a strange fashion upon his horse, that he ranne him quite through, from one side to the other, and the Duke beheld the assault given on the one side of his horse, and the horne of the bull as it came out at the other; and the poore brute beast gave so many twitches and wrenches, enforced with paine and grieve, that the Duke was fayne to use all valour and dexteritie to prevent his owne falling; whereat we were all much afraid."§

Of this perilous pastime the Duke's sister and her deceitful English knight were doubtless both spectators.

The Marchioness d'Inojosa, the other lady who was honoured by a particular share of Sir Kenelm Digby's gallantry, was the wife of a nobleman who, at the time Howel wrote, was absent as Ambassador Extraordinary in England. J.G.N.

§ "Two Royall Entertainments," &c. reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of King James the First.

Mr. URBAN, Walthamstow, Nov. 21.

THROUGH the wide circulation which your Miscellany has given to my wants, I have had some thousands of Forms of Prayer sent to me, so that I have now every Form, either printed or MS. before mentioned; and soon expect to make my collection complete from 1544 to 1820, a period of 276 years!

Of that Form spoken of by J. F. (vol. xcvi. ii. p. 517), as wanting in the Lambeth Collections, I have a duplicate copy; as also of many other Forms, which an inspection of the Archbishop's Library has shown me are not there. These I should be happy to exchange for the Lambeth duplicates of those Forms which I have only in MS., if I know how to effectuate so desirable an exchange. J. W. NIMMOCK.

2020



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, NORTH AUDLEY STREET.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GREENWICH.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXIV.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL,
NORTH AUDLEY STREET.*Architect, J. P. Gandy-Deering.*

THE portico of this Chapel, which ranges with the houses on the eastern side of the street, is the only portion of the building open to public observation; it forms the first subject in the accompanying engraving*. The body of the Chapel is built on a piece of ground in the rear.

The ground-plan is divided into a portico, behind which is a small lobby; to this succeeds a vestibule or pronaos, which communicates with the body of the Chapel by another lobby; the body is nearly square, not divided into aisles, with a chancel at the east end flanked by vestries.

The portico is composed of two columns and two piers, the latter ornamented with antæ in pairs, the columns fluted; the order is Ionic, from the Eretheum. The whole is surmounted by an entablature composed of an architrave of three faces, a frieze and a dentil cornice of bold projection, the cymatium enriched with honeysuckles and charged with lions' heads at intervals; and crowned with a lofty blocking-course, having a pedestal at each end. The walls of the interior of the portico are marked by horizontal lines in imitation of rustic, and at the back are three entrances; the centre, of large proportions, is surmounted by a bold cornice resting on consoles; the ceiling is enriched with caissons.

The tower, which rises from the roof of the lobby, immediately behind the portico, is not inelegant in design, but it wants elevation, and in consequence of its distance from the street (owing to the depth of the portico), can scarcely be seen in a near point of view. The elevation is in two portions, first a cubical pedestal, which seems to be unnecessarily and uselessly guarded at the angles by square pedestal-formed buttresses; it is crowned by a cornice, and forms a stylobate to the second story, which is an irregular octagon in plan, the smaller sides placed against the angles of the square

plan. At each angle of the superstructure is an anta, the intervals between which are open, the larger spaces filled to about a third of their height by a breastwork, and the remainder, which is divided in breadth by a small anta, is filled in with iron work, pierced in circles; the whole is surmounted by a neat entablature, the eaves enriched with Grecian tiles, and covered with a pyramidal stone roof. On the apex is a pedestal sustaining a gilt ball and cross. The portion before described is all that has any pretension to architectural character. The front of the body of the Chapel is shewn in the engraving; above the portico, it is devoid of ornament, and the flanks are in a corresponding style; each flank is pierced with ten windows in two series, the upper arched and lofty; a string course of brickwork being introduced by way of impost cornice. These portions abut on small yards, from which are entrances to the Chapel, and the southern one communicates with a street in the rear.

THE INTERIOR.

The western entrances communicate with a narrow lobby, extending across the whole breadth; from this the pronaos is entered, which is divided by four square antæ into three aisles. The ceiling is horizontal, enriched with square sunk panels, two of which in the aisles are pierced, and admit light to the vestibule, this hypæthral light being all that it receives. At the east end are the stairs to the galleries, which are very tastefully arranged. At the extremity is another lobby, from which the body of the Chapel is entered by a triple doorway. This long porch or gallilee is very unusual in a modern Church, if not quite unique; and should ancient discipline chance to be revived, it might have its use, and a body of penitents crowd its area, instead of the fashionable belles who embellish it at the conclusion of their devotions. An evil is attendant on the protracted entrance to this chapel; the porch is too grand for the temple, the spectator expects to see a Church of unusual splendour at the end of the spacious vestibule, and he meets with nothing but disappointment. The body of the Chapel is neither very spacious, nor is it distinguished by ornament; it shows, like many modern Churches, a large unbroken area. The walls are

* The building at the right-hand side of the Chapel, in common with most of the houses in the street, shows the heavy style of Sir John Vanbrugh.

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crowned with an architrave of three faces, the upper one enriched with roses, and surmounted by a cornice of bold projection; the dentil band, being uncut, has the appearance of a small frieze. At the west end, where a recess is made above the lobby to accommodate the charity children, the architrave rests on antæ, but at the east end it is broken at the chancel, and returned by the side walls, to the extreme end; the cornice only crosses the recess, in which a gross inconsistency is apparent. The width of the chancel is too great to admit of a lintel strong enough to cover the whole, and the cornice therefore too plainly shows that it is in fact sustained by what it appears to support, a fault very common in modern works. Antæ are applied to the angles of the recess, and are also attached at intervals to the eastern wall of the Church and chancel. The necks of the caps are enriched with a frieze of honeysuckles, which is continued along the whole design at this end of the building, below the architrave.

The upper windows of the flank walls are arched; the heads are bounded by an architrave springing from a continued impost. The ceiling is horizontal. The body of the Chapel has in the centre a large parallelogram-shaped panel, surrounded by a series of square ones, all sunk. The chancel has one row of double sunk panels, containing flowers.

A gallery is erected across the west end, and continued along the side walls. The front consists of an architrave and cornice, sustained on fluted Doric columns, and surmounted by a plain attic; the whole of the mouldings being continued along the unengaged part of the eastern wall, divide the elevation into two stories.

The altar-screen occupies the centre of the chancel, and is in imitation of marble. The design is bounded at each side by piers, with caps enriched with honeysuckles and volutes, and made by small antæ into three portions; the central is occupied with a large panel of crimson velvet, having the monogram IHS in a glory in the midst, and the side divisions bear the Pater-noster and Creed; the whole is surmounted by a frieze and cornice, the former enriched with gilt honeysuckles. The entablature is crowned with a blocking course, having a pedestal at

each end, and a smaller but similar blocking course is added above the centre, in the middle of which is a pedestal, on which was at first a chalice, now removed, a specimen no doubt of contract work, and it is to be feared that the unengaged ornaments of many of the new Churches will meet with a like fate. Above this portion is an oblong window, tastefully glazed with lilac coloured glass, within a border of enriched honeysuckles. The panes are marked with stars, and in the centre is a large calvary cross, in white glass. The decalogue is inscribed on two slabs of porphyry, affixed to the east wall, at the sides of the screen. The altar is properly raised on steps. The pulpit and desk are uniform; they are situated on opposite sides of the area, and in design resemble the tower of the Chapel. The organ case is wainscot in three portions, made by antæ, the central crowned with a pediment. It stands in the western portion of the gallery, and at the sides of it, but retiring behind the line of the elevation, are galleries for the charity children.

The interior of the present design is not remarkable for originality; it belongs to a class unfortunately too numerous; the unbroken area borrowed from the meeting-house is so ill suited to the dignity of a Church, that it is to be regretted the Commissioners had not enforced the ancient division into nave and aisles, in every new Church of magnitude.

The west front and tower possess undoubted claims to originality, and are not devoid of elegance. The turret is a pleasing specimen of Grecian design. It approaches, however, like Brixton*, to the common parent of modern Grecian towers, the temple of the Winds at Athens.

This building is a chapel of ease to St. George, Hanover-square, and we observe with pleasure that the parish has bestowed a more appropriate name upon it than that very improper appellation we complained of in the case of Hanover Chapel, in the same parish†. It is calculated to hold 1610 persons, of whom 784 are accommodated with free sittings. The Royal Commissioners made the same grant to this as to the others in the parish, viz.

* Described in the present volume, pt. i. p. 577.

† Vide vol. xcv. pt. ii. p. 577.

53554. 11s. 1d. The first stone was laid on the 7th Sept. 1825, and the building was consecrated on the 25th April, 1828.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GREENWICH.

Architect, Basevi.

This elegant and pleasing edifice may be regarded as one of the best specimens of the adaptation of Grecian architecture to the purposes of a Church. The ground plan is divided into a nave in the usual form of a parallelogram, with a chancel at the east end, and a series of lobbies and a portico at the opposite extremity. The body of the Church is not disposed into nave and aisles, the entire area, with the exception of a transverse portion at the west end, separated from the rest by two piers, being open.

The superstructure is built of a clean white brick with stone dressings, and the tower and portico are also constructed of the latter material. The west front is ornamented with a tetrastyle portico of the Ionian Ionic order, raised on a flight of steps, and covered with a pediment; in the returns the epistyles are received on antæ attached to the wall of the Church, and the cornice is surmounted by a blocking course. The main building behind the portico is divided into three portions, *i. e.* a centre flanked by lobbies; in the centre portion are three lintelled entrances; the principal, which is in the middle, is crowned with an entablature in which is inserted a square slab or tablet, bearing a Calvary cross in relief. Immediately over this doorway is seen a composition of sculpture representing the two tables of the Law borne by an angel. The ceiling of the portico is unornamented; the lobbies have arched windows on the fronts, and are finished in *antis*, and in elevation with an entablature continued from the portico. At the sides of this front, and forming small wings, are low walls with false entrances, apparently leading to a cemetery, which give additional breadth and value to the façade. The doors are oak, ornamented with Calvary crosses, and inscribed "*PER CRUCEM SOLVIMUR*," and the piers are surmounted by urns. The tower rises from behind the centre of the portico, from a low attic answering in breadth to the central division of the front; it is made into two

stories, square in plan, and composed of a plinth and superstructure; the lower story is solid, ornamented with antæ in groups of three at the angles, and crowned with a simple entablature: in each face is a lintelled opening filled in with weather boards. This story is surmounted with an attic. The pedestal of the upper story is pierced with the clock dials; and the superstructure is open. At the angles are piers, each composed of an anta, and two attached columns of the irregular Corinthian order of the Tower of the Winds at Athens. An entablature surmounted by a parapet, ornamented with a series of small arches, finishes the elevation. At the angles, by way of pinnacles, are square altars with flames.

The body of the Church commences behind the portion hitherto described. The moulding continued from the attic is applied as a crowning member to the walls, except at the ends, where the wall rises to a gable, which at this end are partly concealed by the tower. Each flank contains six lofty well-proportioned windows; the first from the west with its piers is a little in advance of the rest. The piers of all stand out in relief, and are surmounted by arches turned over all the windows, in consequence the monotony created by dead walls is avoided, and the good taste of the architect is further displayed by his constructing but one series of windows. The sill of each window is ornamented with a dentil cornice sustained on trusses.

The east front in arrangement resembles the western extremity of the Church; the chancel answering to the portico. In the ends of the walls of the Church, and also in the extremity of the chancel, are blank windows; the flanks of the latter having small arched lights.

THE INTERIOR

Is decorated in a style of elegance rarely met with in modern Churches; a considerable degree of ornament is introduced, but there is nothing superfluous or gaudy.

The western, which are the sole entrances, communicate with lobbies, which are finished with appropriate plainness; but the body of the Church is calculated to impress the spectator with ideas and feelings appropriate to the sacred and august character of the edifice, and forms a splendid exception

to the generality of buildings formed on the same plan. The windows are bounded by architraves, which finish square above the arches, allowing of the introduction of a flower in the spandrels, the whole being crowned by a cornice: below the sills are festoons of flowers and fruit, in the style of the works of Gibbons. The walls of the Church are finished by an entablature, composed of an architrave of two fascias (the upper being enriched with honeysuckles), a frieze, and a cornice. In the chancel two magnificent fluted Corinthian columns, elevated on pedestals, divide the opening into three intercolumniations, the central considerably wider than the others; the angles are finished with pilasters, which are also applied at the angles of the body of the Church: upon the capitals rests the entablature. At the opposite extremity the entablature is received on two insulated antæ, corresponding with those at the eastern end; and here the entablature is broken and returned to the wall of the Church, forming a bold and deep recess, which corresponds with the chancel.

The ceiling is tastefully parcelled out into compartments, reminding the architectural critic of some of Wren's designs. A large octagon panel surrounded by a modillion cornice occupies the greater part of the ceiling, leaving room for a single range of panels around it, consisting of caissons with stars, and circular flowers at the angles. In the midst of the grand compartment is a splendid circular ornament, answering the purposes both of ventilation and embellishment. It commences with a recessed circle, richly gilt and burnished; it bears on its centre a white triangle, ensigned with the monogram IHS, and a cross highly gilt. This is surrounded with a border charged with stars, and a succeeding one pannelled, the whole inclosed in a series of elegant honeysuckles in relief. Besides this ornament there are two smaller flowers in the length of the panel.

A gallery is erected on each side, and across the west end. It is raised on square antæ with caps, composed of an architrave, charged with pellets, and surmounted by an echinus. The first range of pews is brought forward, and supported on cantilevers; the fronts form an attic charged at the sides alternately with the chalice and paten be-

tween palm branches, respectively situated over the antæ; on the western portion are the King's arms. The ceiling under the gallery is a segment arch ribbed. The pulpit and reading-desk are each square, and situate on opposite sides of the area. The forms are similar, but they are not copies of each other; on each side of the doors are enriched pedestals. The pulpit is more enriched than the reading-desk, and is ornamented with inlaying. In the western recess is the organ, tastefully ornamented. The large columns of the chancel and the several pilasters are made to imitate antique marble; the shafts of the columns are grey, the pilasters Sienna marble; the rich and elegant capitals and the bases, statuary; the pedestals of the columns, and antæ of the chancel, a delicate red marble; the entablatures, veined marble; all of which are admirably contrasted with the sober grey tint of the walls.

The chancel and the altar are the only parts undescribed. The former is divided by bronzed rails, ranging with the pedestals of the columns. The ceiling is pannelled. The altar screen is oak, made into three compartments by Corinthian columns, with gilt capitals; the intercolumniation having the usual inscriptions. Immediately above is a large painting by Richter, representing our Saviour giving sight to the blind. This painting occupies the lower part of the recess answering to the eastern window; the space over the picture, being the arched head, is highly gilt: in the centre is the monogram IHS, and a cross, on each side of which are two angels in the act of adoration, beautifully painted in imitation of statuary marble. Above the whole the following inscription: "UT IN NOMINE JESU OMNE GENU FLECTATUR COELESTIUM TERRESTRIVM ET INFERNORVM."—(Philippians, ch. ii. v. 10.) On the altar, and also on pedestals of lapis lazuli, against the side walls, are handsome lamps in the style of candelabra.

Having, I fear, trespassed on your readers' time by the minute description of this building, I shall conclude this lengthened article with but a few observations.

The view of the Church from the south-west, which forms the second subject in the engraving, conveys a faithful idea of the exterior, which is characterised by simplicity and neat-

ness, the architect having judiciously reserved his ornament for the interior. The tower, however, is far from a happy design. It must strike every observer as an imitation of the pinnacled towers of the old English style; as such, it is very deficient in massiveness; on the other hand, it has great claims to originality, and widely differs from the universal designs of the pepper-box genus: at the same time, it must in justice to the architect be said, that there are less faults in the present than in a vast majority of the new Churches. The interior approaches to perfection. The propriety of the decorations, and the chasteness and elegance of the whole arrangements, reflect the highest credit on the talents and judgment of Mr. Bassevi. Since the days of Wren, with whose Churches the architect of this is evidently familiar, a gross ignorance has been displayed by all modern architects in the decorative portion of ecclesiastical structures. If ornaments are introduced, they possess no character; they would equally suit a church, a theatre, or an exchange; in the buildings of Wren and the decorations of Gibbons, every ornament has its meaning, and is appropriate to the object of the main structure. If any exception could be taken to the present decorations, it would appear more consistent if the painting had represented the "Annunciation," or some other event in the life of the patroness of the Church; this, however, is a minor consideration, when the effect of the whole is taken into view.

The first stone of this Church was laid on the 17th of June, 1823, by her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda,* and it was consecrated on the 25th July, 1825. It is calculated to accommodate 1713 persons, of which 645 are free sittings. It was built by the parish, with the aid of private sub-

* A splendid procession of the inhabitants, with the neighbouring clergy in their convocation robes, with numerous auxiliaries of the most respectable description, proceeded from the old Church to the Park to meet her Royal Highness, who was supported by Lord Bexley and Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital. From the information of a friend who was present, I learn that the ceremony was conducted with the utmost solemnity, was witnessed by a numerous and respectable company, and concluded in the most satisfactory manner.

scriptions, and the grant of 11,000*l.* from the Royal Commissioners.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

THE following Petition from the Commons to King Edward the Fourth, in the Parliament 12 to 14 of his reign, will show the immense importance of Archery at that period to the safety of the kingdom, and will, I conceive, be considered curious by your readers.

"Prayne the Commons in this present Parlement assembled; where that of oolde tyme a laudable custume hath be had and used within this your Reame, for Lordes, Knyghtes, Squyers, Gentilmen, Yomen, and other Comyners, have used the occupation of shotyng for their myrthes and sportes with Bowes of Ewe, brought within this your Reame, the which shotyng soo had and used afore this tyme, in grete necessitees and in warres hath bee grete defense to this your Reame bothe inward and outward. And nowe it is so, that grete chariste of Bowstaves be brought within this your Reame, and such Bowstaves as be brought, be sette nowe to outrageous price, that is to say, c Bowstaves, at 6*s.* or x*s.* Marcs, and the bier [buyer] to take oon with an other, ill and goode, to the universall hurt of all your people; for where as of oolde tyme, they were wont to be sold for x*s.*, or iiii marcs an c, of the best Bowstaves, and such as were called the wrak, not goode ne able to make of but Childern' Bowes, were sold for x*s.* or xiiii*s.* iiii*d.* the c at the mooste, and then the Boweyers myght aforthe to selle a Bowe for a good Yoman, some for viiii*d.* some for x*d.*, and the best for a Yoman xix*d.*, and so solde: It is nowe, that such Bowes been at such excesse price, that is to say, some at x*s.*, some at vi*s.* viiii*d.*, and some at v*s.*, whereby the said occupation of shotyng is thus discontinued and almoste leste, and the said Yomen, in defeaute of such Bowes, nowe usen unlawfull occupations, as playyng at the Cardes, Disce playyng, and other unlawfull games forboden by your lawes, to the grete hurt, shame, and reprove of this your noble Reame, and to the grete comfort of your ennemyes outward, and to the utter desolation and fete of Archerye.

"Wherefore pleas it your Highnes the premisses blessedly and tenderly to consideir, fur the tucyon and defense of this your said Reame, and in puttyng away of vices and such idelnes of your Subgiettes of the same, to ordeigne, establishe, and enacte, by the advis of your Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx in this present Parlement assembled, and by auctorite of the same, that every Marchaunt Straunger, and every of their or any of their Factours, Attorneys, or

Servantes, that at any tyme after the fest of Seynt Michell th'Archangell next comyng, shall bryng, send, or convey, into this lond, any Marchaundise in Caryk, Galee, or Shipp, fro the Cite or Countrey of Venyse, or fro any other Cite, Toune, or Contray, fro whens any such Bowstaves afore this tyme usually have be brought, send, or conveyed into this land, at every tyme of their bryngyng, sendyng, or conveyyng of such Marchaundise into this Reame, bryng, send, or conveye into the same Reame, with the said Marchaundises, in the same Carik, Galee, or Shipp, wherein any such Merchandise shal be brought, send, or conveyed hereafter, for every Tuntyght of such Marchaundise as shall hereafter be conteyned in every Caryk, Galee, or Shipp, iii Bowstaves, uppon payn of forfeiture unto your Highnes, for lakke of bryngyng of every such Bowe staffe, *vis. viiij.* And also the said Bowstaves so to be brought, send, or conveyd, by the said Marchautes, their Factours, Attourneys, or Servantes, into this your Reame, be serched and overseen by the Maires, Shirefs, Bailiffs, or chief Governours of such Citees or Tounes within this your Roialme, where any such Caryk, Galee, or Shipp, shall happen hereafter to make his port saw; and the said Maires, Shireffs, Bailiffs, or chief Governours, to assigne ii men moost expert, to serche the said Staves, and the said ii men to be sworn by the said Mairs, Shireffs, Bailiffs, or Governours, to th'entent that they shall truly and indifferently do mark the said Staves not beyng goode ne sufficient, in such wise as in tyme past such Staves were wont to be marked, to th'entent that all your Liege people may have knowledge of them withoute defraude.

"ss. Le Roy le voiet."

Thus it appears that the King granted the Petition of his faithful Commons.

Mr. Upton, in his Notes on Spenser, II. p. 341, notices that, "our forefathers, so famous for their skill in the bow, used the yew; and that yew trees might never be wanting, they ordered one at least to be planted in every church-yard in England."

To prevent too great a consumption of yew, persons under seventeen years of age were ordered to have their bows made of wick hasel instead of yew. The wood was to be well seasoned. The best length was five feet eight inches. The bow was usually tipped with horn, to make a notch for the string, that it might not wear, and to prevent the extremities from breaking.*

Wilkins, in his *Mathemat. Ma-*

gick, p. 130—294, thus speaks of the miraculous effect of the Turkish Bow:

"Tis related of the Turkish Bow, that it can strike a piece of steel, or brass, two inches thick, and being headed only with wood, it pierces timber of 8 inches; which, tho' it may seem incredible, yet it is attested by the experience of divers unquestionable witnesses. Barclay, in his '*Icon Animorum*,' a man of sufficient credit, affirms that he was an eye-witness how one of these bows, with a little arrow, did pierce of steel three fingers thick, and yet these bows, somewhat like the long bows in use among us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack, that are used to others."

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 14.*

IT having been almost the universal practice prior to, and for more than two centuries after, the conquest, to omit the date in the various grants and transfers of property then made (except perhaps Royal ones); the only way in which at the present day we can ascertain the time when many events took place that are in a local point of view of importance, is, from the names of some of the numerous persons, stated to have been witnesses to such grants or transfers; some of whom we occasionally find to be either Bishop of the diocese, Abbot of some neighbouring monastery, or a person holding an official situation connected with the executive or civil government of the country: any information, therefore, which tends to define with greater precision the period when such individuals were elevated to those distinguished situations, will, I presume, be acceptable to many of your readers.

In the list of Priors of Wenlock, co. Salop, as given by Brown Willis and others (including the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*), no Prior of the name of Reinald occurs; yet I have now before me a charter without date, whereby "Robertus filius Aherii," in the day of the dedication of the cemetery of Eston (Aston Aer, co. Salop,) for the health of his own soul, and those of his predecessors and successors, grants to that chapel a virgate of land containing sixty acres, also all the tenths of his demesne in the same town, together with a mansion; which charter is attested by Robert Bishop of Hereford, "Reinaldus," Prior of Wenlock, Peter the Archdeacon, &c. From the names of the parties mentioned in this ancient document, it is clear that

* Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia*, p. 612.

Reinald must have been Prior between the year 1164, when Robert de Melun was promoted to the see of Hereford, and 1186, about which time his successor Robert Foliot died. Consequently his station in the list of Priors must be placed either between Humbert (written in a grant of his own in my possession, Umbertus), Prior in 1146, and Peter de Leja promoted to the see of St. David 1176; or between Peter de Leja and Joybertus, who occurs in 1198. My own opinion, founded on two other documents relating to Aston Aer, without date, but certainly written before the year 1200, is that he succeeded Peter de Leja.

I am in possession of another valuable and beautifully written document relative to this monastery. It is no other than the original charter of King Hen. III. whereby that Monarch grants to our chosen in Christ Aymo, Prior of "Wenloc," and the convent of that place, that the said prior and his successors, and their tenants, should be quit of murage, toll, pontage, and passage, throughout the whole of the kingdom. It is dated at Westminster, the 5th day of December, in the fiftieth year of his reign, i. e. 1265. This charter is, I believe, (with the exception of a grant of a market and fair confirmed by the same King in the 11th year of his reign) the earliest document that confers any privileges upon the inhabitants of that ancient town.

G. MORRIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

I THINK that curious illustrations of lost biography, history, genealogy, and ancient manners, might be furnished, if the readers of your Magazine among the Clergy would contribute such extracts from their Registers, as bear upon any of the points mentioned. I send you two items, which cursorily fell into my way, upon a business search.

Kemble family. I am not a reader of histrionics, only a spectator, and deem it a felicity to have seen Mrs. Siddons perform in all her chief characters: I am indebted to her for the most pure and divine of gratifications, intellectual luxury. I have heard it reported, that her family is Silurian, and came originally from Lidbrook, a hamlet in the two parishes of Ruerdean and English Bicknor, only separated from Herefordshire by the river

Wye. I paid no attention to the report, but find in both the Registers of Walford and Ruerdean (the latter being a parochial chapelry of Walford), the following entry:

"1718, June 23, Thomas Terret and Elizabeth KEMBLE, wid', both of the parish of Ruerdean, were married p' licent'."

Thus Walford Register. The Ruerdean Register omits the *wid'*. This is the only instance in which the name of KEMBLE occurs; but the term *widow* alludes to a first husband of that denomination. The Terrets still exist as independent yeomen, who live upon their own estate.

The Vaughans of Courtfield are a high manorial Catholic family, seated opposite to Ruerdean, *trans* the river (to speak more *Lelandico*; for we want a *trans*, to save four words, "on the other side;") and on Feb. 21, (one aspiration for F not being enough for such a consonant, most of them, poor wretches, requiring a vowel even to pronounce their names,) 1698, we have an entry, which shows that the Clergyman exercised a discretion as to the registry of aliens from the Church of England:

"1698, Feb. 21, Joane Vaughton, widow, a Roman Catholic, was buried. Registered to secure the King's duty."

I have taken the liberty to consider Vaughton as only a corruption or misnomer, through ignorance, of Vaughan, because I think that such was the fact.

It appears that in case of dissent, a signification of such dissent was expected, for in the Ruerdean Register is

"July 15, 1704, Rachel, the dr. of John Vaughan and Mary his wife, baptized (as his note expresses), he being a dissenter, and was born June the 21st."

Thus Dissenters, on claiming Church rites, sent previous protests.

Christian names were also taken from private circumstances only, e. g. in the Walford Register we have

1669. Baptizatus fuit *Miracle* filius Roberti Smith et Charitæ ux' ejus."

And again,

"Oct. 12, 1672. Octob. 12, Sepultus fuit *Miracle* Smith."

The remark concerning the registry to secure the King's duty is explained in that most useful book, Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's "*Origines Genealogicæ*."

"The next legal notice of Registers (says that author, p. 283,) arose out of a tax upon marriages, births, and burials, bachelors

and widowers, for the levying of which it was by Statute 6 and 7 William III. c. 6, enacted that every Clergyman should keep a register of all persons married, buried, christened, or born, in his parish, under the penalty of 100*l*."

This enactment being found impracticable, in the year 1695, further legislative measures were taken, appointing "distinct registers to be kept of children *born in the parish and not christened*, and all parents were within five days to give notice of the birth of a child." *Id.* p. 284.

Do any such Registers exist, as kept by parochial clergymen?

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Oct. 15.*
I SEND you the inscription on a neat though plain marble monument, which was erected during the month of August in the chancel of Hodnet Church, co. Salop, in memory of the late Bishop Heber, who for many years was the beloved Rector of that parish. It is embellished with nothing more than a side face of his Lordship. H. P.

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Reverend Father in God, REGINALD HEBER, who was born April 21, 1783; instituted to the Rectory of this parish, 1807; chosen Preacher at Lincoln's-inn, 1822; consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, 1822; and died at Trichinopoly, April 3, 1826.

"This monument is erected at the request of his maternal uncle, the Rev. G. Allanson, late Rector of this parish, in honour of one whose virtue will long be held in pious remembrance here; where the poorest of his parishioners regarded him as a friend, and where he administered to the temporal and spiritual wants of all as a father and a faithful guide; one whose preaching was simple, impressive, charitable, earnest, eloquent, fitted alike to move the affections and convince the understanding; whose life was a beautiful example of the Religion to which it was devoted, and who, in every station to which he was called, performed his humblest as well as his highest duties diligently and cheerfully, with all heart and all soul, and with all his strength."

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 6.*
KNOWING that your Magazine has a very extensive circulation among the Clergy, I lay before you the following circumstances of recent occurrence.

A young Clergyman, whose clerical accomplishments and exemplary dis-

charge of his duties were universally admitted, has been recently placed in a valuable curacy. Not long afterwards two neighbouring Clergymen, at the invitation of certain Dissenters, addressed a letter to him, stating, that they intended to hold a Bible society in his parish, and desired his union with them. The reply made was, that the Bishop of the diocese had particularly requested of his Clergy that they would not belong to religious societies, which he, the Diocesan, did not support; and also, that he the Clergyman was a subscriber to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, *which distributed Bibles*, and was not subject to the very serious charges that had been brought against the Bible Society. In rejoinder, these Clergymen wrote back "that were they to attend to what their Diocesans said, they must be strange Vicars of Bray." The meeting was held and utterly disregarded by the parochial gentry, who highly approved of their Clergyman; but the result will be, that efforts will not be wanting by gross calumnies, to render him unpopular with his lower parishioners, and thus injure his ministry.

In adjacent parishes, similar attempts have been made; and the intruders in two market towns, the Incumbents of which are dignitaries, have met with the following consequences. In one parish, recommendations have been made to the parishioners to leave their own Church (the curacy of which is filled by a most worthy, philanthropic, and diligent young man,) and resort to another, where the Clergyman was a party with the intruders. That Clergyman thought proper to give a *large number of Confirmation tickets* to the other gentleman's parishioners. Complaint was made of these unfair proceedings, and an answer returned, apologetic, but unacted upon. Attempts to kidnap the parishioners are still continued, although the officiating minister is an exemplary character.

In the other parish, which is filled by a worthy Archdeacon, the intruders began in the same way, by an invitation to *him* to support the Bible Society. As he is a subscriber to the Christian Knowledge Institution, is very much respected, and a man of ability, he assembled his parishioners, and explained his reasons. The result was, that the intruders were driven out of the field.

A CLERGYMAN.

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Ant. Mus. Brit. Vol. 1. Pl. 1. 1. 1. 1.



Mr. URBAN, *Newton, near Middlewich, Nov. 13.*

HEREWITH I send you drawings (*figs. 1 and 2*) of a small antique curiosity now in my possession. It was found about five or six years ago by a labouring man, as he was breaking up some ground for potatoes in a field adjoining the ruins of Furness Abbey, on the north-west coast of Lancashire, formerly part of the demesne lands of the abbey.

It consists of a handle like that of a knife with three blades affixed to it, and surmounted by a broad swivel loop, as seen in the larger drawing; one of which blades appears to be a picker for the teeth; another for the nails, and the third for the ear.

The handle which branches out at the bottom into a broad ring, as represented in the same drawing, is ornamented on each side with the bust of a female in bold relief resting upon a pedestal,* the foot of which has been connected with the ring before mentioned by a scroll, as seen in the drawing, but of which one only now remains.

The loop before alluded to on the top of the handle, and by which I presume it must have been worn suspended from the person of the owner, appears likewise to have been decorated with some ornament, most likely a cross or bead, as there is a small cavity upon the top of the loop, with some slight remains of solder round it, which evidently shows that something has been originally attached to it.

The back of the handle, as seen in the lesser drawing, is engraved with what appears to be a coat of arms, viz. Bendy of six Azure and Ermine. This coat is attributed by Edmondson to the families of Tonkes and Vachell.

This relic is of silver, about three inches and a half long, and, with the exceptions before stated, is in very fair preservation.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 14.*

THE fac-similes (*figs. 3 and 4*), are from two pieces of lead

* These figures were formerly called *terrens*; and, with the Ionic capital above its head, this places the date of the instrument in the sixteenth or seventeenth century.—EDIT.

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found in the ruins of Peak Castle in the county of Derby. Upwards of thirty have been found there, but these are the only duplicates as to device amongst them. That with the saltire weighs 20 grains, and that with as it were two impaled coats, weighs seventeen. They are submitted to your readers for explanation. None had been discovered in Dr. Pegge's or Major Rooke's time. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 15.*

AS Mr. Duke of Blakehurst near Arundel in Sussex, was walking over some ploughed ground on his farm during the year 1827, he accidentally kicked against the little curiosity, of which I send you a drawing (*figs. 5 and 6*). It is of brass, and evidently a hook to place in the girdle from which to suspend a pouch, or, as it would now be termed, a reticule, worn by both sexes in the latter half of the fifteenth century, and as the subject is the male attire of that period, we may suppose it to have belonged to a Sussex lady. S. R. M.

The Seal (*fig. 7*) was lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Cork; and is communicated by Mr. Lindsay of that city. The inscription is merely *PRIVE SE*—a private seal; the bird and flag is perhaps a fanciful device.

The Seal (*fig. 8*) was recently found on the sea shore at Seathorne near Patrington in Yorkshire. The connection between the squirrel and the obscure inscription *GREZCECEL* requires explanation. Perhaps the *z* is the copulative conjunction.

Of the Pulpit (*fig. 9*) we much regret having lost the description; but trust it will meet the eye of the Correspondent who furnished the drawing, or of some other person acquainted with the original, who may furnish us as well with an account of the place where it exists, as also of the armorial shields with which it is adorned.

MEMOIRS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from p. 207.)

BY the obliging communication of the late Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London,† I am enabled

† Samuel Lysons, esq.

to insert the following copy of a letter from King Henry V. to his Chapcelor, and the schedule of the King's own ships alluded to therein, together with the names of their respective masters, their annuities, and the number of men to each ship in harbour.

“By the King,

Worshipful fader in God, we send you closed within this l're a cedule/ contenyng the names of certain maistres for owr grete shippes, carrakes, barges, and balyngers, to the whiche maistres we have granted annuities, suche as is appointed upon eche of hem

in the same cedule, to take yerely of owr grante, while that us lust, at owr Eschequer of Westm' atte the termes of Michelmasse and Ester by even porcions.—Wherefore we wol and charge you that unto eche of the said maistres ye do make under our grete seel, beyng in youre warde, our l'res patentes sev'ales en due forme after th' effect and pourport of owr said grante.—Yeven under our signet atte our Castel of Tounges the xij day of Aoust.*

“Au Rev'end pere en Dieu l'Eveque de Duresme n're Chancelier d'Angleterre,”

Ships.	Masters.	Annuities.	Mariners.
La grande Nief, J'he	John William . .	£6 13 4	6
La Trinite Roiale	Steph. Thomas . .	6 13 4	6
La Holygost	Jordan Brownynge	6 13 4	6
La Carrake Le Petre	John Gerard . . .	6 13 4	6
La Carrack Le Paule	Wm. Payne	6 13 4	6
La Carrack Le Andrew	John Thornyng . .	6 13 4	6
La Carrack le Xp'ofre	— Tendrell	6 13 4	6
La Carracke le Marie	Wm. Richeman . .	6 13 4	6
La Carrack le Marie	Wm. Hethe	6 13 4	6
La Carrack le George	John Mersh	6 13 4	6
La Carrack le Agns	—	—	2
La Nief Nicholas	Wm. Robinson . .	100 0	3
La Nief la Katheryne	John Kyngeston . .	100 0	3
La Nief la Marie	Ric. Walsh	100 0	3
La Nief La Flaward	Thos. Martyn . . .	100 0	3
La Nief le Marie	Wm. Cheke	100 0	3
La Nief le Xp'ofre	Wm. Yalton	100 0	3
La Barge la Petite Trinite	John Piers	66 8	2
La Balynger le Anne	R. Hoskard	66 8	3
La Balynger le Nicholas	Rob. Shad	66 8	3
La Balynger le George	Edw. Hoper	66 8	3
La Balynger le Cracchere	Stephen Welles . .	66 8	3
La Balynger le Gabriell	Andrew Godefrey . .	66 8	3
La Balynger le litell John	John Bull	66 8	2
La Balynger le James po' le Holy-gost	Janyn Cossard . .	—	2
La Balynger le Swan po' le Trinite .	— Rowe	—	2
La Balynger le Kateryne	Janyn Dene	66 8	2

In all, 27 ships and vessels.

Some of the ships in Henry's time are said to have had a few guns, but seldom more than two, and those not mounted in a way so as to be altered occasionally in their direction.

Henry VI. was not a year old when he mounted the throne, on the demise of his father Henry V. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Protector, in the absence of the Duke of Bedford, his elder brother, who was Regent of France.

Notwithstanding the opposition made by some of the States of France to Henry's title to the Crown of that kingdom, on the decease of Charles VI.

who survived Henry V. but a few months, we read of no extraordinary armament until the year 1436, when the Duke of Burgundy having besieged Calais by land, and attempted to block up the mouth of the harbour, the Duke of Gloucester with a great army and a fleet of 500 sail, went to its relief, and soon raised the siege.

A naval armament was fitted out in 1439, to assist in the blockade of Harfleur, which surrendered in four months.

In 1442 the Commons in Parliament stated the necessity of having an armed force upon the sea, and pointed out the number of ships and men that it

* The year is omitted. It probably was at the conclusion of the war in 1430.

would be proper to employ for that purpose, viz. 8 ships with *forestages*, carrying 150 men each; and that there should be attendant upon each ship a barge carrying 80 men, and a *balynger* carrying 40 men, and that 4 *spynes* or *pinnaces* carrying 25 men each would be necessary; the whole number of men being 2260, and the estimated expences of victualling this fleet for eight months, and the mariners' wages for that time, amounted to 6090*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The Commons likewise pointed out where these ships might be obtained, viz. at Bristowe, the Nicholas of the Towre, and Katherine of Burtons. At Dartmouth, the Spanish ship that was the Lord Pun's, and Sir Philip Courteney's great ship. In the port of London, two great ships, one called Trinity, and the other Thomas. At Hull, a great ship called Taverners, the name Grace Dieu. At Newcastle, a great ship called the George. They also state where the balyngers, barges, and spynes or pinnaces, might be procured.

This authentic proceeding, entered upon the records of Parliament, contains many curious facts with respect to the English Navy at that time; which show that no Royal Navy existed at that particular juncture; but, when a fleet was wanted for the public service, ships were hired of the merchants, or wherever they could be the most easily procured.

From the foregoing circumstances, it appears that the Royal Navy had been totally neglected and gone to ruin, after the decease of Henry V.

A truce was concluded between England and France in 1444, after an almost uninterrupted war of 29 years.

The war broke out again in 1449, in which war the arms of England were very unsuccessful; for, before the end of the year 1453, only Calais and Guisnes remained in the possession of the English, of all the towns and provinces of France which they had conquered, or possessed by hereditary right.

The civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, which commenced in 1452, occasioned a division of the Naval force of the kingdom between the different parties; but no naval action of any consequence occurred during this reign.

1461. The King was deposed in March 1461, and the Duke of York

was placed on the throne by the title of Edward IV.

Edward began his reign with augmenting his fleet, which the Earl of Warwick brought home to him.

The civil wars which broke out in the last reign, continued throughout the whole of this.

1475. His Majesty embarked at Sandwich in June or July 1475, attended by one of the finest armies that had ever passed from Britain to the Continent. A truce was concluded in August, and the King returned to England in the following month.

Notwithstanding the hostile turn of the 15th century, commerce on the whole flourished, and the merchant vessels of England increased. Of this, some idea may be formed from the seizure which Edward IV. made, at one time, of 2470 tons of shipping, from one trader alone, namely, William Canning, of Bristol*.

In 1481, the King, having occasion to send a naval force against the King of Scotland, issued his mandate for arresting seamen for manning six ships of his own, and five belonging to other persons. The King's own ships were called the Grace Dieu, Mary, Antony, Great Portingale, Spanyard, and Mary Ashe, which were probably the whole, or nearly the whole, of the King's ships.

1483. The King had assembled a very numerous fleet, to enable him to carry on a war with France; but was suddenly taken ill, and died on the 9th April, 1483.

Nothing particular occurred with respect to naval affairs in the short reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. Edward was only in his thirteenth year at the demise of his father, and Richard usurped the throne the same year.

Richard was killed in the battle of Bosworth, on the 22d August, 1485, when the crown was placed on the head of the Earl of Richmond, by the title of Henry VII. Richard is supposed to have lost his crown and his life through his neglect of the Navy, as he otherwise might have prevented his rival from landing in England a fortnight before the last fatal battle, which happily put an end to the civil wars which had raged for more than

* He was highly indulged with privileges by Henry VI. because he had built a ship as large as a great Carrack.

of this investigation, and in order that some information may be possessed respecting the existence of this singular art, before it is wholly lost sight of, I design to give the result of a considerable research upon the subject, in this and a series of papers.

Our ancestors, even up to the commencement of the eighteenth century, were strong believers in the existence of witchcraft; and it is not surprising that they were so, for it is a fact that our antient law-books are full of decisions and trials upon the subject. All histories refer to the exploits of those instruments of darkness; and the testimonies of all ages, not merely of the rude and barbarous, but of the most civilized and polished, give accounts of these strange performances. We have the attestation of thousands of eye and ear witnesses, and those not of the easily deceived vulgar only, but of wise and grave discerners, and that when, as it would seem, no interest could oblige them to agree together in a common lie. Standing public records have been kept of well-attested relations. Laws in most nations have been enacted against practices in witchcraft; those among the Jews, and our own, are notorious. Cases have been determined by Judges who, as regards other legal matters, are revered, and their names handed down to us as legal oracles and sages, and to all appearance, upon the clearest and most decisive evidence; and thousands in our own nation, as well as others, have suffered death for their vile compacts.

The most sure source of evidence, however, to establish the existence of Witchcraft, is to be found in the word of God. It would seem to be utterly impossible for any one professing a belief in the inspired volume, to deny that those who are denominated witches were persons who had commerce with the infernal host, or, as the Scripture recognizes them, "consulters of familiar spirits." There have been writers however, though their number is very limited, who have laboured to explain away these most explicit and intelligible passages, particularly Scot and Webster, to whom further reference will be hereafter made. It is only necessary to produce a few of these passages, and let them speak for themselves.

In tracing the origin of witchcraft, we find a very early mention of it *made in Scripture*. Exodus xxii. 18,

"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Upon this it may be sufficient to remark, that this must evidently signify one who has dealings with a familiar spirit; for it would indeed have been a severe law to put to death a poor conjuror, or hocus pocus, for exhibiting his tricks of legerdemain. Again, Leviticus xix. 31, "Regard not them that have familiar spirits, nor seek after wizards to be defiled by them." And Deut. xviii. 10, 11, "There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer." This accumulation of names is a plain indication that the Hebrew witch was one that practised by compact with evil spirits. According to the learned Bishop Patrick, the terms witch, wizard, and familiar spirit, occurring here and in other parts of Scripture, are translated from the Hebrew word *Oboh Oboth*; and he has collected together, with considerable industry, the opinions of the earliest Jewish writers, as to their real signification. They think it probable that *Oboth*, in these places, signifies the same as the *Dæmon* or spirit of the Greeks speaking out of the belly or chest, with a hollow voice, as if it came out of a bottle. So that the woman whom Saul went to consult, is called *Baalath ob*, a mistress of such a spirit, where it is plain *Ob* signifies the spirit or *dæmon*, and she that had familiarity with such a spirit, was properly called *Baal* or *Baalath ob*, the master or mistress who had possessed it, and gave answers by it with a voice that seemed to come out of the lower parts of the belly. In Isa. xix. 3, according to Bishop Patrick, the Septuagint translates it, "They speak out of the earth, because the voice coming from the lower parts of her that was possessed, seemed to come out of the earth," which was the opinion of the learned Selden also. R. Levi Barconita saith, the manner of it was thus: (Precept 258) After certain fumes and other ceremonies, a voice seemed to come from under the arm holes, so he takes it; and so it is said in Sanhedrim, c. 7, n. 7, of the person that had the familiar spirit, which answered to the questions which were asked. For this

he quotes Sphira. But if it came from under the arm holes, still it was so low and hollow, as if it had been out of the belly or the cavities of the earth. Others imagine that such persons had the name of Oboth, because they were swollen with the spirit, as a bladder is when blown. The famous Pythia, who delivered the oracles of Apollo according to Origen, sat over a hole, and received the spirit which swelled her, and made her utter oracles. Aug. Eugabius affirms, that he himself had seen such women called *Ventriloque*, from whom, as they sat, a voice came out from their lower parts, and gave answers to inquiries. And Coelius Rhodoginus, lib. viii. *Antiq. Lect.* cap. 10, says, that he not only saw such a woman, and heard a very small voice coming out of her belly, but innumerable other people, through all Italy, among whom there were many great persons (who had her stripped naked that they might be sure there was no fraud), to whom a voice answered unto such things as they inquired. Hieron. Oleaster also, upon Isa. xxiv. 4, says, he saw such an one at Lisbon, from under whose arm-holes, and other parts of her, a small voice was heard, which readily answered to whatever was asked. And according to Whitby on Acts xvi. 16, the damsel possessed with a spirit of divination delivered her answers with a low voice, as out of her belly, and was thence styled *Ventriloque*. Hence, says he, these Diviners are by the Septuagint not only styled speakers out of the belly, Lev. xix. 31, xx. 6; Dent. xviii. 11; 1 Sam. xxviii. 3, 7, 8, 9; 1 Chron. x. 13; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 6; Isa. viii. 19; but also said to speak out of the ground, Isa. xix. 3.

The most decided proof to be met with in sacred writ, of a confederacy between those who are there denominated "Witches," and the powers of darkness, is the narrative respecting Saul and the Witch of Endor, in 1 Samuel, xxviii. 5 to 19.*

This has ever been a sad stumbling block in the way of those who have endeavoured to get rid of the idea of the existence of Witchcraft, and particularly of Scot and Webster, before alluded to. They very industriously collected all the information they

could acquire relative to the subject, and have taken great pains to refute, if possible, its reality. Scot's book was, by order of King James the First, burnt by the hangman. On the other hand, Glanville, who was a celebrated Ecclesiastic in the time of Charles the Second, and who appears from his writings to have been a pious man, in his *Philosophical Considerations of Witchcraft*, refutes their arguments with great perspicuity, and by the production of a body of evidence; and, according to a celebrated writer unfavourable to the notion of Witchcraft, has certainly the superiority over his antagonists.

Webster has endeavoured most strenuously to induce a belief that the scene between Saul and the Witch of Endor was not acted *bona fide*, and that there was some cozening in it; that in truth there was no familiar in the scene, but a cunning confederate knave suborned by the woman; and he has advanced nine subtle arguments to prove this.

Scot also, in order to induce a belief that this was the case, affirms, that she departed from Saul into her closet, where doubtless, says he, she had a familiar, some lewd crafty priest, and made Saul stand at the door like a fool, to hear the cozening answers, and that there she used the ordinary words of conjuration; and after that, Samuel appears, whom he affirms to be no other than the Witch herself, or her confederate.

Now it does not require much ingenuity to refute all this. In the first place, there is no mention made of the Witch's closet, or her returning into another room, or her confederate, or her form of conjuration; and if we may take this large and unwarrantable liberty with the interpretation of Scripture, there is scarcely a narrative in the sacred volume but may be converted into a fallacy or a piece of ridicule, or any thing our inclinations or fancies may choose. We are told in the narrative, that Saul perceived Samuel, and bowed himself; and it is very remarkable that this confederate, in the person of Samuel, truly foretold his approaching fate, and that on the morrow he and his sons should be dead. There is, moreover, a passage in the Book of Ecclesiasticus, xlvi. 20, which strongly corroborates the account in Samuel, and at all events shews it to have been the opinion of the writer of that book,

* See the account which Josephus gives of this memorable transaction, in *Lib. vi. c. 14*, "*Antiquities of the Jews*."

that it was really Saul who appeared to the Witch; for it is said, that "after his death he prophesied, and lift up his voice from the earth in prophecy."

According to Arnold's commentary upon this Book, the opinion that it was really Saul, is very ancient, and seems to have been the persuasion of the Jewish Church long before the coming of Christ. Not only the writer of this book, but the Greek translators of the Old Testament, who lived long after that time, were in the same persuasion, as appears by a note which they inserted, 1 Chron. 10-13, where it is said that the Septuagint read very expressly that Samuel the Prophet gave the answer to King Saul when he enquired of the Sorceress, which however is omitted in our version.

Justin Martyr also, who lived not long after the time of the Apostles, in his dialogue with Trypho, advances as an argument for the soul surviving in another state, that the Witch called up the soul of Samuel at the request of Saul.

The appearance of the shades of the departed seems to have been a familiar idea of the ancient tragic poets. It were needless to refer to the interviews between the heroes of Homer and Virgil, and the shades of the dead. Æschylus, in his tragedy of Persoe, calls up the shade of Darius in a manner very similar to this of Samuel, who foretels Queen Atossa all her misfortunes. Among other proofs which might be produced from Scripture, we might refer to the circumstance of evil angels having been sent among the Egyptians, Psalm lxxviii. v. 49, "and those passed through and smote the land, but the destroyers, viz. the evil angels, were not permitted to come into the Israelite's house," 12 Ex. 23. When God asked Satan whence he came, 1 Job, 7, he answered, "from going to and fro in the earth." By divine permission he raised the great wind that blew down the house upon Job's children, and smote his body all over with boils; and moreover tempted our Saviour in an external, sensible way, carrying him from place to place. The writings of the great Apostle also furnish a proof, if further evidence were wanting from Scripture, of individuals practising similar arts, through the medium of commerce with evil spirits; and they besides shew that, after a progress of 4000 years in the course of time, this diabolical art continued in existence, Acts xxi. 16,

"And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying." Paul, it is said, being grieved, turned and said to the Spirit, I command thee to come out of her, and he came out the same hour, which signifies plainly that an evil spirit, or spirit of divination, was in her; for, as it is remarked by an old Commentator, according to the Spanish proverb, "Nothing can come out of the sack that was not in the sack." That there was nothing like juggling in this matter, no doubt can be entertained by any one who really believes the sacred word of God. It is said that she brought her masters much gain by soothsaying; that the evil spirit was actually expelled from her; and that, upon such expulsion, her reputation, as an oracle or soothsayer, was at an end; for "her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone." I. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Nov. 5.

MR. BROUGHTON, in his remarks (p. 315) upon my Glossary of North Country Words, after alluding to the observation, that judges, counsel, and others, often fall into strange mistakes, from a want of acquaintance with many of the local words used by witnesses, mentions a story, which, he says, "is so current at Newcastle-upon-Tyne," that he is "rather surprised" I should have missed it. If your intelligent Correspondent, before he made this statement, had taken the trouble to refer to p. 66 of my work, he would have found that, so far from the story which he mentions having escaped my notice, it is inserted at full length, under the word CHARE.

Mr. Broughton next proceeds to remark, that "in that town of fire and smoke, the word *chare* means *street*, and *foot* is used for *bottom*." In Newcastle, undoubtedly, *chare* does mean a "narrow street, lane, or alley;" and the word is so defined in my Glossary. But it is not, I conceive, a provincialism, to use *foot* for *bottom*. The word, in that sense, has been adopted by some of our best writers. See the 4th meaning of *foot* (the end, the lower part,) in Mr. Todd's second edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT.

Mr. URBAN, *Grimsby, Oct. 2.*

THE village of Hatcliffe, in the Wapentake of Bradley Haverstowe, is situated in a rural valley, embosomed within an amphitheatre of green hills, through which a rivulet winds its silent course. In the year 1821 it contained seventeen houses and 99 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Gunaby; and it lies about seven miles to the south-west of the borough of Great Grimsby. It is small and unimportant, except in its agricultural character; but it bears the marks of a high antiquity, not only in the visible foundations of its baronial hall and vivarium, but in the more evident and unequivocal tokens which still exist in the form of gigantic tumuli; and bespeak an origin anterior to the glad tidings which promulgated the religion of Jesus. Tradition is however silent on this point, and, as I am unconscious whether any of the tumuli have been opened, I cannot pronounce an opinion on their antiquity by their contents. The Saxons had mills on the manor, and the sites chosen for these edifices were usually on the summits of mounds, which had been thrown up for other purposes by their predecessors.

Little is noticed in Domesday respecting this village, save that it was the property of Earl Alan, in common with most of the surrounding manors, and consisted of a few hundred acres of arable cultivation, and twenty acres of meadow. But, though two mills were placed on its loftiest eminences, to supply the population of the district with bread, yet we have no mention of an ecclesiastical establishment to supply them with the bread of eternal life; and there may be some doubts

whether it constituted an exclusive parish, although the parochial division was unquestionably instituted by the piety of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors*.

The present Church was probably erected in the reign of Edward I.; for it contains lancet windows, and other indications of the early English† style, but so much mutilated that no decisive judgment can be safely pronounced. It is very small, and consists merely of a nave, chancel, and tower; with little character remaining except an embattled parapet which crowns both Church and tower; but it contains a few ancient monuments, which are worthy of preservation; and which, judging from their present state, it appears highly probable that a few years will either deface or wholly destroy. In the chancel are three of these monuments, which transmit to posterity the names and bearings of the ancient lords of Hatcliffe, who were a family of consequence in this part of the county during the 15th and 16th centuries.

The first stone on the north side of the chancel, under the altar rails, is thus inscribed:

"LYON THE THYRDE SONE OF WYLLM HATECLYF, ESQVYER, DYED THE XXVI APRYL, 1552."

This William Hatcliffe was an Alderman and Mayor of Grimsby in the year 1525, and represented the borough in Parliament from that year to 1529.

The adjoining slab has this inscription:

"HERE LYETH JOHAN HATTECLYF, WHICH DYED THE XVI OF AVGVST, 1549."

The third is a broad flat stone, with the effigies of a knight and his lady, the latter lying on the *left hand*‡ of

* In early times the word *Parochia* was applied to the diocese or jurisdiction of a Bishop, and the Cathedral was the parish Church. This being found inconvenient for the purposes of general worship, on account of the immense distance of a great part of the congregation, opulent men saw the necessity of founding particular Churches on their own domains for the especial use of their tenants and retainers, which they endowed with tithes and offerings for the maintenance of the Clergy. This arrangement soon produced an authorized division of the diocese into small districts, to which the term *Parish* was applied in the seventh century, and the boundaries were precisely defined by permanent landmarks.

† In Britton's nomenclature the early English period is included between the years 1189 and 1272; but Rickman extends it to 1307.

‡ "I have observed," says a correspondent to the *Antiquarian Repertory* (vol. i. p. 156), "that on most of the engraved brass plates laid over grave stones, where they represent a man and his wife, among the ancient ones, the lady takes the right hand of her husband; but in those of more modern date, the husband lies on the right of the wife. I have some doubt whether this is universally the case; if it is, it may be accounted for from the high honours paid to the fair sex in the days of chivalry; but when these romantic notions began to go out of fashion, the husbands seized the opportunity to assert their superiority,

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her husband. The knight is clad in a complete suit of plate armour, with a sword, dagger, and collar of SSS about his neck. At his feet is a group of four children in a kneeling posture; at the lady's is another group probably, but they are scarcely visible, being covered with the altar rails. Over the knight's head is this shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4, three quatrefoils; 2 and 3, two bars. Over all a lion rampant.

The coat placed over the lady's head appears to be Barry of six, but it is almost wholly hid under the altar rails. On this monument is neither date nor inscription.

In the floor of the nave is the following fragment engraven in the Lombardic character, on a large slab, much mutilated:

Teu : ae : de : ma : aſme :A.
 Michi : Wiſſetmus : Wagerii.
Eſpous : Priez :

And there are many broken pieces of uninscribed stones, placed indiscriminately in the nave, which were doubtless originally intended as memorials of the family of Hatcliffe. I have been able only to decipher the two following:

1.tclſſ.a're p'ptier'.
2.b'ni M.CCCC.XD.

In the tower is one bell dedicated to the Virgin, and inscribed with the letters M. A. R. intermixed with masles and other ornaments.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 5.

ON the 1st of October the first number appeared of a new monthly publication, called "The London University Magazine." I beg to offer a few remarks on the introductory Essay, entitled "A young head, and what is better still, a young heart."

The new London College appears, from this title, to have already wonderfully increased the powers of the figure *ellipsis*. This epigraph, I presume, must signify, when extended to a length sufficient to make it sense, that a young head is better than an old head, and a young heart "better still" than either. That a young heart

is commonly, in its kind, a better thing than a young head, may be readily conceded; but that a young head is better than an old one is an axiom which, however unexceptionable for *novelty*, is indeed only suited for young heads; nor will it be the assumption of such youths, as, uninfluenced by the upstart pride of a new school, feel that in rendering deference to their seniors they are obeying the dictates both of nature and reason, and can patiently wait their turn to receive it, when they have learned to deserve it.

After this unassuming title, the essayist introduces some poetry by way of motto, commencing with an elegant abruptness, as if it were a quotation:

"Yet let us ponder boldly,—'tis a base
 Abandonment of reason to resign
 Our right of thought,—our last and only
 place
 Of refuge; this at least shall still be mine;
 Though from our birth, the faculty divine
 Is chain'd and tortur'd,—cabin'd, cribb'd,
 confin'd, [shine
 And bred in darkness, lest the truth should
 Too brightly on the unprepared mind,—
 The beam pours in, for time and skill will
 couch the blind."

I will not dispute the assertion that a resignation of thought would be an abandonment of reason; nor will I "cribb" or encroach upon any part of the right of these young surgeons to couch as many blind as they please, so that they do not blind those that see, and, like the tinker, make two holes instead of one.

At length we arrive at the vaunting introduction of this enlightened ponderer. "They have but badly read the signs of the times," we are portentously told, "who do not perceive that a great moral revolution has commenced in the world;" and periodical literature is adduced as a most conspicuous example of its effects. "Within the memory of man, Magazines were ill-arranged miscellanies of trashy tales, that would have disgraced even the Minerva Press; essays that a well-instructed school-boy would be ashamed to own, and verses which exhibited nothing but bad rhyme and worse reason." Here mark, in passing, how

and their wives were removed from the place of honour which the male sex for many years maintained. It should appear, however, that the lovelier sex was restored to its proper place, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, because from that period the practice became common of placing the lady at the right hand of her husband.

the soi-disant "man" of the soi-disant "University" looks down upon the even "well-instructed schoolboy;" for it appears, in p. 60, that, in imitation of the regular Universities, the London students *do* consider themselves "men." Now, if "the memory of man," above appealed to, mean the memory of a University "man," the statement respecting the Magazines is in great measure correct; but, if the experience of a man of older growth be called in testimony, then it is decidedly far otherwise. The truth is, that Magazines *were* formerly miscellanies of instructive, useful, or curious information, and it is of *latter years* that (with the exception of your own, which, as it was the first, so it is the last of its kind,) they have degenerated into those mixtures of trashy tales, unmeaning essays, and reasonless rhymes. I can take as a striking example (and without offence, as it is now defunct,) the European Magazine. This was commenced in 1782, on the model of the Gentleman's, and was for many years supplied with much valuable matter. In the latter part of its career, however, the tales and rhymes continued to encroach upon its pages, until it became little else but rhymes and tales; when, after many changes, and after having been diluted into two streams, the subsequent rejunction of which did not restore its former strength, it at last merged into the Monthly, and its name soon totally disappeared. The same has been the change of Magazines in general; though it must be allowed that in the light articles which form their principal contents, there are various degrees of merit, and many very superior to those under which the poor European was overwhelmed.

With regard to Reviews, the essayist proceeds: "the Reviews of the same period were equally deficient; a meagre analysis of the work, a character of it drawn up like some of the ordinary booksellers' puffs, and sometimes one or two general observations, constituted the substance of their articles." It may be replied, again, that the old Reviews, in accordance with their name, frequently gave *good* analyses of works, and *particular* as well as "general" observations; whilst the present more commonly are merely general essays, taking the subjects in-

deed of books, but not the books themselves, for their theses.

Of the cockney buffoonery which follows, about the "blue-and-yellow being met by the drab-colour," and the flourishing about "the Edinburgh knocking out brains like a Cherokee, and cutting to pieces with a butcher's hatchet," of "blue-and-yellow meeting with a rough customer, and drab-colour being sure of escaping at the worst with a ducking,"—of such stuff as this there is too much to notice further than by remarking that it is all very extravagant, very vulgar, and better suited for the language of a waterman's apprentice than a scholar.

Having dogmatised in the plenitude of his "memory of man," respecting Magazines and Reviews, the essayist next puts the sage question, "Who dreams of asking whether Milton and Shakspeare were Whigs or Tories?" Who, indeed? But, should a teasing Professor happen to moot this puzzling point, depend upon it, my "man," you may safely answer that Milton was as obstinate a Whig as old Homer, and Shakspeare quite as good a Tory as ever was Virgil himself. The next question, "Did they attend the church or the meeting-house," is perhaps equally absurd; but to lend it a little seriousness, the essayist may be told that it is an important point to know that Milton had no great affection for the Church, as all acquainted with his works will allow.

On the commonplaces of the remainder of the paper I will not detain you further; but will only remark that, after this uninviting prelude, the number, with a characteristic mixture of impertinence and premature confidence (for which an essay on the study of the Law is conspicuous), contains some articles useful in their way, particularly in that department in which the College has most distinguished itself—the study of anatomy. H.

SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. XVIII.

(Continued from p. 304.)

THE most celebrated geologists, alluding to the topic of our last paper, have always favoured the notion of the earth's having undergone very signal changes at the period of the de-

luge; and it must be granted that the lower we descend into its internal stratification, the more light will probably be evolved upon the subject of these changes. And here it may be said, that Dr. Woodward has not, among others, altogether without reason advocated the doctrine of central fires smothered up in vast unknown caverns of the "great abyss," although his doctrine of an igneous fluid in the shape of fire-damp, and subtle vapour, which is constantly ascending and oozing through the fissures and clefts of its solid parts to its upper surface, may be thought somewhat an ingenious refinement of imagination. On the other hand, the positions of Burnet, Woodward, Whitehurst, and their followers, are certainly favoured and supported by certain phenomena in practical geology. It has always, and with reason, been thought that the circumstance of the fossil remains of animals imbedded deep in the bowels of the earth, indicate another and a very different arrangement of things to have formerly existed. Indeed the fact seems inexplicable upon any other hypothesis, than one of the complete diluvial dissolution of the terraqueous globe, were it not recollected, on the other hand, that the waters of the primitive chaos once equally covered the face of the globe. As is remarked by the ingenious author of "*Celtic Researches*," these same depositions may date their origin from an event of many centuries higher than the æra of the Deluge.

The extraordinary and unaccountable deposits of the bones of marine animals in the heart of mountains, and at the bottom of deep mines, is nevertheless well calculated to stimulate the research of the curious. The fact has been well attested by numerous investigators in almost every age; and the researches of Dr. G. Brocchi, an active and intelligent naturalist, may be cited to prove, that not only the cetaceous tribes and remains of marine animals, but also the animals of tropical regions and of another hemisphere, have been found in European soils. The remains of great whales existing, not only in detached bones, but in entire skeletons, have been found; we have his authority for the fact, in Tuscany, in the territory of Bologna, in Piedmont, and in the neighbourhood of Feltre, a country situated about 1200 feet above

the level of the sea. Near Castell Argento, in the territory of Placentia, a skeleton was found nearly entire. The jaw-bone of a dolphin, quite petrified, was also dug up in the same soils.—Some of these bones found in the territory of Placentia and Valdarno Inferiore, had oyster-shells encrusted around them; a fact which clearly proves them to have lain long in the bed of the ocean in the same state in which they were discovered. Targioni, according to Dr. Brocchi, calculates the number of elephants' bones dug up in Valdarno Superiore, in his time alone, equal to twenty entire skeletons; in which territory it is also common to find the bones of the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the stag. "Among all the phenomena of geology," says this active investigator, "there is none more wonderful than this,—that it is not unusual to find, in these districts of Italy, the remains of great animals which now inhabit the torrid zone."

Webb, the intelligent commentator on M. Paun, exclaims, we recollect, upon a statistical survey of the western hemisphere, "That all the natives of America from Cape Horn to the northern extremity of Hudson's Bay, should be of one colour, while the natives of Africa and Asia differ in every variety of shade, according to the latitude, is a phenomenon, which defeats the pride of philosophy, and the triumphs of system." Equally puzzling to the ingenuity of naturalists, it may be exclaimed with Dr. Brocchi, "is it to those who on this subject bewilder themselves in a labyrinth of conjectures; to imagine how the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus, should be found buried together in the climate of Italy." It is indeed, therefore, it may be added, unimaginable how animals of the torrid and the frigid zones should find sepulture in the same soils, except upon an hypothesis somewhat similar to that already noticed of the utter disruption of the terraqueous globe. But it will here still strike the observer, on the other hand, that, as Davis pertinently remarks, "Moses describes the branches of the river of Eden, which had existed from the Creation, by their names and courses, as known in his own time; that certain remains of the antediluvians may have suggested to Nimrod and his associates the idea of mak-

ing bricks and erecting the Tower of Babel (as without some leading hint, we can hardly conceive that mankind were then in an apt situation to embrace so vast a design,) and that the trees or the powers of vegetation were not wholly eradicated, as is plainly indicated from the circumstance of the dove returning to Noah in the ark with an olive leaf plucked off."

These things, with some others, it must be owned, strongly neutralize any hypothesis which assumes that the bed of the old ocean now forms the continents and islands of the post-diluvian world. But there is yet a field indefinite and unexplored in extent, and rich in material, to exercise the activity of both M. Cuvier and Professor Buckland (whose second part of the "*Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*," now preparing for publication, will, it is presumed, contain a summing up, or set of corollaries deduced from the very interesting series of inquiries contained in his first part.) Thus also it may be said, on the other hand, that the theories or the researches of Burnet (notwithstanding the extravagancies of this gentleman), of Woodward, of Whiston, of Whitehurst, of La Place, of Hutton, of Cuvier, and of Buckland, have had their respective shares in discovering truth, and (like the inquiries and speculations of Des Cartes, Malebranche, Locke, Berkeley, Hartley, Priestley, Baxter, Price, Hutcheson, Kaimes, Condillæ, and a host of others, in the philosophy of the human mind,) have tended to throw an increase of light upon scientific researches. This appears plain, and the light which has followed the footsteps of some explorers, ought to stimulate the investigations of others. The Baconian system seems of late invoked to subserve the purposes of geology; and although the work of examining, after the manner of Werner and other geognosts, *all the substrata* of our globe would be clearly infinite and impracticable,—yet vague theory is no longer admitted without being built upon an experimental basis.

But we leave these subterranean regions of our globe, with their relations, on which a portion of our attention has been for some time employed; and in quitting the precincts of Geology, interesting as some of its details must be allowed to be, may observe, alluding to the position of Reid, noticed

above, that much yet remains to be explored and ascertained before a writer can with any just pretension come forward as the author of the "*Theoria Sacra Telluris*," and some others, have done. But if little has been performed, speaking comparatively, in the developing of the internal economy of our globe,—if speculation, with the generality of our theorists, has often supplied the material when experiment has been wanting, in the study of the "visible" economy of this "diurnal sphere," philosophy and experiment have been by no means idle. Activity and intelligence have, on the other hand, here for the last two centuries been unceasingly employed in exploring, detecting, and elucidating, the wonders which press upon the invigorated sight of philosophy. Worlds within worlds open to the sage, habituated to the study and acute observance of this visible economy in "air, earth, and sea," which, with its teeming myriads of inhabitants, unfold in boundless variety their stores. The student who, with restless grasp, endeavours to comprehend within the "little sphere" of his own immediate circle this wide survey of things complex in variety, and passing limit in extent, feels a humbleness and prostration, which, instead of exciting to presumptuous imaginings, rather inspires with devotion.—Hume, upon a subject of this kind, institutes a cold and somewhat impious inquiry as to how far we are warranted in calling the Architect Omnipotent who educed from nothing or from primitive *chaos* into regularity and order, this frame of things which strikes our senses. In his dissertation "upon a Particular Providence and a Future State," he makes his Epicurean philosophy insinuate the doctrine that it is illogical, and contrary to all warrant, that we ascribe to the Deity an infinite power beyond what appears to be actually defined in his works of creation. But the gist or the bearing of this argument, which indeed might pass as unexceptionable as applied to matters of human agency, becomes altogether pointless in this case, since the illimitable stretch of power, which to us indicates an all-governing mind, seems, *à posteriori*, to warrant in truth the designation of Omnipotent. The ingenious mind which with intelligence looks abroad on the scenes that may be supposed

to have furnished Hume's hypothesis, will with incomparably more readiness be tempted to exclaim, in the language of Maclaurin, the celebrated commentator on Sir Isaac Newton, that "the philosopher who overlooks the traces of an all-governing Deity, in Nature, contenting himself with the appearances of the material universe only, and the mechanical laws of motion, neglects what is most excellent, and prefers what is imperfect to what is supremely perfect, finitude to infinity, what is narrow and weak (alluding to human reason) "to what is unlimited and almighty, and what is perishing to what endures for ever."

"*Natura nihil aget frustra*," says the intelligent author of the '*Religio Medici*,' "is the only indisputable axiom in philosophy. 'There are,' he continues, "no grotesques in nature, not any thing framed to fill up empty cantons and unnecessary spaces." The experimentalist, who unceasingly watches the results of the laboratory; the naturalist, who explores Nature at home and in distant climes,—whose attenuated sight detects the subtlety of her complicated forms,—these are the individuals who will most readily subscribe to the truth of Sir Thomas Browne's position. These, above all others, will most readily subscribe to the wisdom and matchless economy of the laws and operations which sustain her works throughout all parts of Nature's dominions. Hume, or Boyle, with the multitude of disciples of this class, who, like them, favour the doctrines of the Pyrrhonists and Epicureans, may comment upon the disorder and chaos which reigns with wild confusion in the visible universe; but their cavils argue a blindness of view, and a superficiality of research. Who would not rather say in the language of the very learned Archbishop King, in his chapter "Concerning Natural Evil," "Since our planetary system is incomprehensible to us, much more will the fabric of the whole universe appear to be so; but as far as we understand the disposition of it, all is elegant and beautiful."

We do not, more than in the researches of Geology, wish to enter deep within the precincts of a discussion wherein the great questions in Natural Theology, of the fitness, congruity, and adaptation of the various parts of creation to their probable ends,

are involved. Your pages, Mr. Urban, are manifestly not the vehicle for such inquiries.

But of Hume, and a thousand of his successors and predecessors, of the sceptical philosophy, though of inferior powers, it may be complained, that on subjects which might well forgive the expanding glow of enthusiasm, a cold misanthropy, which narrows the scope and breadth of their reasoning postulates, usually pervades their arguments. A disingenuousness, likewise, may be predicated of these gentlemen, in not always admitting the full evidence which might be urged against their own hypothesis, and which tends to throw over their postulates a colouring of sophistry which begets suspicion. Hume was unquestionably a philosopher of a cool head and patient investigation in these matters; but "sceptical doubts" had so tinctured the medium through which he viewed at once, morals, metaphysics, and the doctrine of final causes, that a pervading apathy seemed to attach to his most logical arguments, and a fastidious and querulous pride of reason, sometimes, threw over his positions an aspect of impiety. This is abundantly evident in his speculations concerning "Providence and a Future State." He here labours to establish the position that we are not warranted in ascribing to Deity any attributes of which we have not had a precise experience; and remarks, "the Deity is known to us only by his productions, and is a single being in the universe, not comprehended under any species or genus from whose experienced attributes or qualities we can, by analogy, infer any attribute or quality in him."

But the ingenuous mind will still rather incline to favour the all-constraining doctrine which a wide survey of the illimitable extent, grandeur, and variety of the visible creation forces upon him; and will use the train of argument with which the same learned prelate, already cited, proceeds to enlighten his subject. "You'll say," he proceeds, in his third chapter, "that some things might have been better; but, since you do not understand the whole, you have no right to affirm thus much. We have much greater reason to presume that no one part of it could be changed for the better, without greater detriment to the rest. That is a foolish objection, therefore, of

the Epicurean Lucretius, that the world owes not its original to a Divine power and goodness, because mountains, woods, and rocks, large fens and the ocean, cover so great a share of it; that the burning heat of the torrid zone, and the eternal frost of the two frigid, take up almost two parts of it,—since the sea, rocks, winds, and mountains, are not entirely useless in their present situation; for this was requisite for the good of the whole of the universe, and the order of the mundane system."

The closer, indeed, our search, the more attenuated and subtle our inquiries into the minute and ramified arcana of animate existence; the more, perhaps (may we not say indubitably) are the marks of wisdom and contrivance developed. A universe of being lies beneath our unassisted vision, whose wonders rise, *ab infra*, upon our astonished senses, the more skilfully we perfect our artificial instruments of discovery. One of the sceptical school might, it is true, explore the book of Nature, as displayed by the microscope, without detecting from its details much that could warm him to enthusiasm, or prompt his devotion. But it is impossible for one of a more liberal and kindly temperament to examine this page of its minuter details, and be equally callous,—not to detect the irrefragable marks of consummate wisdom and of final end. Tully, amongst the ancients, seemed eminently alive to such feelings, when, in the second book of his "*De Nat. Deorum*," he examines the human structure, and its adaptation to the economy of life and nature. Boyle and Pascal each studied nature in her details, in that frame of mind that, while her thousand aspects, the innumerable and complex order of her forms, were recognized, they subserved each and all of them to feelings of elevated piety. Those ingenious naturalists, Derham and Ray, and their immediate successors (whose researches, at once, and whose pious temperament were the archetype of our countryman Paley, which last, with not more learning, though perhaps with more comprehensiveness of style and sentiment, went over the same ground,)—contemplated a deity through the immensity and exquisite arrangement of his works. And it is impossible to consider the labyrinths of the almost inconceivably minute economy which nature displays,

as unfolded, amongst others, by the learned author of "*Micrographia Illustrata*," without acknowledging that the mines of her varied treasures are unfathomable.

But it is the greater scenes of Nature which absorb the energies of the soul, with perhaps the most astounding eloquence. And here, if those who have sought to trace her in the minuter details of her economy,—who have contemplated the inconceivably subtle forms under which she arrests the notice, and elicits the wonder of the mind through the senses, are often constrained to give utterance to their astonishment,—the traveller to all the climes under heaven feels his curiosity stimulated and awed in a tenfold degree.

From the days of Hesiod, the philosophic poet of early Greece, to the intelligent and invigorated researches of these latter days, the admirable arrangement and magnificent structure of Nature has arrested every intelligent beholder.

Minute, or passing bound! in each extreme, Of like amaze and mystery to man,— was the sentiment of an admired poet; and it may be added, that in each extreme, whether with the author of "*Micrographia Illustrata*," we "inspect a mite," or with Humboldt contemplate the mighty Cordilleras, and in our gaze "comprehend the heavens," wonder is elicited, and curiosity stimulated to the highest pitch of excitement. And first in this scene, upon viewing the nocturnal heavens, what soul alive to beauty, and capable of expansion, can forbear exclaiming with the same celebrated poet,

"Devotion! daughter of Astronomy!"— What mind, unmoved by thoughts intense, and ideas deep and complicated, can view the mighty volume— "—of these bright millions of the night, Of which the least full Godhead had proclaim'd,

And thrown the gazer on his knee."

The august spectacle and its accompanying reveries, drawn from the recesses of thought, have ever excited the amaze of intelligent mankind, from the æra of Hipparchus of Bithynia, and Pythagoras the Samian, and certainly the speculations growing out of the discoveries of a Newton or a Herschell, have by no means lessened its attendant interest.

But without wandering in imagination amidst the immeasurable spaces

reality ameliorated, but because its power of doing mischief was diminished.

The author of the present compilation (for he does not profess it to be much more) is a warm advocate for the late Emancipation Bill, though, at the same time, he severely reprehends the principles and practice of the Romish Church. In his introductory remarks, he lays it down as an incontrovertible axiom, under all circumstances, that "every man possesses the invaluable right of forming his own opinion on all subjects of religious belief, uncontrolled by human authority,"—and that "the interposition of any disability, upon any individual, on account of his religious creed, is an unjust infringement upon the natural or social rights of that individual, and is, in its essence, persecution." With this general position the author comes to the conclusion that all the enactments against Popery must have been morally and politically unjust. His positions, generally speaking, are correct, but his conclusions are certainly fallacious.—It was not on account of the religious tenets of the Romish Church, that civil disabilities were imposed on its members, but, as we have constantly maintained, solely on account of its dangerous political doctrines. Here we shall take the opportunity of quoting the author's own words, as his sentiments, in the following passage, are precisely in unison with our own; though they strongly militate against his general arguments, in which he endeavours to shew that all the penal laws affecting the Catholics, were oppressive and unnecessary.

"When religious sentiments assume a political bearing, and if those very sentiments tend to excite a spirit of resistance to the ruling powers, it can scarcely be denied, that it becomes essential to the well-being of a state, to erect a strong barrier against the future efforts of those individuals who profess opinions so dangerous. It is not, therefore, intolerance to watch with a jealous eye those principles which would impair or destroy the well-being of the community; nor even to exclude from offices of trust and power those individuals, if such there are, the essential articles of whose creed would sap the foundations of civil government. In all such cases, the exclusion from civil privileges would not follow on religious grounds, but purely on political considerations."

We maintain that every penal statue

against the Papists has originated purely from "political considerations;" and that it is not "intolerance to watch with a jealous eye those principles which would impair the well-being of the [Protestant] community."

The first chapter of the volume opens with an "historical summary of the laws imposing civil disabilities on the Roman Catholics." It commences with the reign of Elizabeth, and closes with that of George the Second. In this brief review the compiler has noticed the Acts of Supremacy, Corporation and Test Acts, Toleration Act, Act of Settlement, and other penal statutes against the Catholics.

"From the Revolution to the reign of George the Second (says the writer in p. 111), the Catholics were so depressed and abject, that they did not dare to petition, and their very silence was frequently the subject of imputation, as affording evidence of a discontented and dissatisfied spirit. It was in the year 1757, upon the appointment of the Duke of Bedford to the Vice-royalty of Ireland, that a committee was for the first time formed, of which the great model, perhaps, was to be discovered in 'the confederates' of 1642; and ever since that period the affairs of the body have been more or less conducted through the medium of assemblies of a similar character. The committee of 1757 may be justly accounted the parent of the great convention, which has since brought its enormous seven millions into action. The members of the committee, formed in that year, were delegated and actually chosen by the people. They were a Parliament invested with all the authority of representation. Their first assembly was held in a tavern called 'The Globe,' in Essex-street, Dublin."

In the second chapter the writer enters upon the measures which were adopted during the reign of George the Third, for the relief of the Catholics; and briefly notices the concessions made to the Catholics in 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1803. The ensuing chapters, from p. 40 to the end, are almost exclusively devoted to the Parliamentary Proceedings connected with the Catholic question from the year 1821 to the last Session; including the history of the Catholic Association.

The volume is embellished with some tolerably good portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, Earl Grey, and Mr. O'Connell; and on the whole may be considered as a useful historical work of reference.

Rutter's *Delineations of the North Western Division of Somersetshire.*

(Continued from page 331.)

FINE ancient court and manor houses form a striking feature of this part of Somersetshire. The court house at Clevedon, (of which we shall speak hereafter,) is one of the most valuable relics of domestic architecture in England; and those at Kingston Seymour, Tickenham, and Towerhead House, with Barrow and Nailsea Courts, are interesting specimens.

Remains of the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, will be found in the Camps at Worle or Weston Hill, Cadbury Hill near Yatton, Dolebury, Woot Hill, and Denhurst Camps near Banwell, the two Camps on Leigh Down, and that of Maes Knoll, with the Barrow at Butcombe; earthworks at Bleadon; and Roman Station at Uphill, from whence a Roman road led to Sarum, the "via Sorbiodunum ad Axium" of Sir R. C. Hoare. Wansdike is also connected with this district.

Barrow Court is a fine old mansion of the Elizabethan age, which succeeded a Benedictine Nunnery there, built by one of the Fitz Hardings in the reign of Richard I. The great hall is still noticeable. It has at one end a music gallery; at the other a library. P. 17.

Brockley Hall, the seat of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, esq. contains a good collection of paintings. The park is well stocked with deer, and contains an ancient heronry, now rarely met with. A beautiful carriage drive, of more than three miles, has been formed through the grounds.

Brockley Comb is a fine romantic glen, of above a mile in length, and very narrow, each side being a steep cliff. The crags resemble ruins, and every fissure affords an asylum for vigorous vegetation. The trees are fine and lofty, and the rocks, nearly 300 feet high, tower above the branches with rude grandeur.

The watering-place of Weston-super-Mare is every year increasing its accommodations for visitors; and we think the present publication very likely to contribute to the popularity of this favoured spot. Instead of a few fishermen's huts, as formerly, it now contains about 250 respectable houses; two good hotels, and every accommo-

dation for company. In our volume for 1805, p. 1097, are two views of the old Church at Weston. Since that period, the body of the church has been rebuilt in a large and commodious manner, chiefly at the expense of the late Rev. Wadham Pigott, who gave in his life-time 1000*l.* towards this object, and at his death, in 1823, left 200*l.* the interest of which is to be given in bread to the poor.

At Knightstone gigantic bones have been discovered. Cuvier's discoveries have set the question at rest, as to the correct appropriation of such bones.

Clevedon is another village which has lately acquired importance as a bathing place, and may be considered as the rival of its neighbour Weston-super-Mare. It possesses more picturesque scenery, but Weston has the best sandy beach. P. 236.

"Clevedon Court, the seat of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. is very pleasantly situated south-east of the village, and two miles from the church. It faces Nailsea, and is built on the southern slope of the hill, which is composed of craggy rocks, intermingled with timber trees and herbage. It is a large building of various ages, exhibiting noble simplicity and correctness of design; and is considered by Buckler as one of the most valuable relics of early domestic architecture in England. The great hall was built in the reign of Edward II. and is remarkable for the breadth and boldness of its porch and large window, between which is the only other window that admits light on the south side. The interior of the hall has been modernized, excepting the space under the gallery; which, with the arches of entrance, retains the original triple doorways leading to the kitchen and its offices. On the northern side of the hall is the fire-place, with a window immediately above it. These are lined with ancient carved oak, the panes being filled with the royal arms of England, from King Egbert to George IV. On the western side of the hall, is the old carved stone doorway, leading to the apartments on that side of the mansion, through a wall of immense thickness."

Of the Priory of Woodspring a very considerable part is still standing. The church is almost entire, but converted into a farm-house; the nave is the parlour and other apartments; surrounded by offices for the use of the farm. The friars' hall or refectory, 44 feet by 20, is also tolerably entire. A fine old monastic barn still exists; as do the remains of extensive fish-ponds. Mr.

Rutter's account of Woodspring is very satisfactory. Two views of this Priory, with an account of it by Mr. Bennett, will be found in our vol. LXXVII. p. 801.

Cleeve Toot is capped by a mass of rocks which, from below, has all the appearance of an altar; and according to the theory of Mr. Bowles, as given in his "*Hermes Britannicus*," may have been dedicated to Thoth, the Celtic Mercury.* Just beneath the summit is "the King's chair," a stone stall, or throne, overhanging a precipice of near 300 feet. Below the Toot is a rude circular encampment. This has been called Roman, because a coin of Antonine has been found in it; but it should be remembered, that such coins were in circulation among the Roman-Britons. P. 68.

The Churchwardens' accounts of Banwell, anno 1521, contain some very curious items; e. g. the following in p. 141:

"1521. Rec^d of Robart Cabyll for the lying of his wyffe in the Porche, 3s. 4d.—Rec^d of Robart Blandon for the lying of his wyffe in the church, 6s. 8d.

"1522. Pd. John Wyde to helpe rede the boke of counts, 4d.—Rec^d of Ryehard Lockyng of Axbrigg for the anvell, 2s. 4d."

Hence it appears that the fee was as much again for burying in the church as in the porch;—that money was paid to a man for helping the churchwardens to read the accounts;—and that an anvil was let out to hire, that is to say, if it was not a bequest to the parish and sold accordingly; for such bequests were not unusual.

The account of Axbridge is full and satisfactory; and we may also refer to a good account of this market town,

by Mr. Bennett, in our vol. LXXV. p. 201.

In the Church of South Brent (a manor which belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury) are some old carved stalls.

"The first of these remarkable specimens of ancient taste exhibits a *fox* hung up by a goose, with two cubs yelping at the bottom of the gallowes; the next a monkey at prayers, with an owl perched on a branch over his head; and beneath this device is another monkey holding a halbert. The following seat in the series is decorated with a *fox*, robed in canonicals, with a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his hand; the superior compartment displaying a young *fox* in chains, a bag of money in his right paw, and chattering geese and cranes on each side." P. 89.

From some recollections which we have of the popular romance of Reynard the Fox, we have a suspicion that there may be found illustrations of these carvings. They have long been matters of dubious elucidation; yet from ancient illuminations we by no means think them insoluble enigmas; but that they were as intelligible in their day as are modern caricatures, for a caricature not generally intelligible is an absurdity. It must carry with it its clue.

In a cavern called Burrington Combe, were accidentally discovered in 1795 "nearly fifty skeletons, surrounded by black mould, placed regularly with their heads close upon the north side of the rock, and their feet extending towards the centre. The mouth of the cavern was evidently secreted by a mound of loose stones and earth, mixed with bones of sheep and deer."

Cheddar Cliffs presents one of the most striking scenes in Great Britain,

* M. Champollion thus speaks of a temple to this deity, seen during his late journey: "The monument of Dakkeh (see this vol. p. 261,) is doubly interesting: in a mythological view, it affords materials of infinite value, to enable us to comprehend the nature and attributes of the Divine Being, whom the Egyptians worshipped under the name of Thoth (the twice great Hermes). A series of bas reliefs had afforded me, in some degree, all the transfigurations of this god. I found him first (as he ought to be) in connexion with Har-hat, the great Hermes Trismegistus, his primordial form, and of which he, Thoth, is only the last transformation; that is to say, his incarnation on earth after Amon-Ra and Mouth, incarnate in Osiris and Isis. Thoth re-ascends to the celestial Hermes (Har-hat), the divine wisdom, the spirit of God, and passes through these forms:—1st, that of Palitnoufi (he whose heart is good); 2dly, that of Arihosnofri or Arihosnoufi (he who produces harmonic sounds); 3dly, that of Meuf (of thought or reason); under each of his names Thoth has a particular form and insignia, and the images of these various transformations of the second Hermes cover the walls of the temple of Dakkeh. I found here Thoth (the Egyptian Mercury) with the caduceus, i. e. the ordinary sceptre of gods, entwined with two serpents, and also a scorpion."

As Mr. Collinson justly describes them, "The vast opening of the rocky ribs of the Mendip Hills yawns from the summit down to the roots of the mountain, laying open to the sun a sublime and tremendous scene; exhibiting a

combination of precipices, rocks, and caverns, of terrifying descent, fantastic form, and gloomy vacuity."

The druidical circles of stones at Stanton Drew, are thus ably illustrated in this work.



At Stanton Drew is an assemblage of ponderous stones, originally three circles. The largest is an ellipsis, measuring 126 by 115 yards in diameter. Fourteen stones only are now apparent; five stand erect in their places, eight others buried just below the surface. Their original number was probably thirty, corresponding with the days of the calendar month. The largest measures nine feet in height, and twenty-two in circumference.

Another circle consists of eight stones, half erect, the others lie on the ground. This circle is thirty-two yards in diameter, the stones being very large, and of far superior workmanship. Adjoining is a confused heap of five stones, originally another circle, or an avenue to the one last described.

The third circle, less perfect, consisted of twelve stones, rude and irregular. This circle is forty yards in diameter. Ten stones are remaining, some lie prostrate, some standing, and a few buried below the surface.

Three other stones, in a triangular form, are called the Cove, about ten feet wide by eight deep, inclosed by three flat stones.

Mr. Bowles, in his "*Hermes Britannicus*," is of opinion that Stanton Drew, like Avebury, was a temple of

the Druids, dedicated to Thoth, the Celtic Teut.

The noble mansion of Philip John Miles, Esq. at Leigh Court, contains a magnificent collection of paintings, amongst which are some fine specimens of Titian, Rubens, Claude, and Poussin. P. 264.

Under the several parishes Mr. Rutter has given full descriptions of the different Bone Caverns, with vertical sections of each. The discoveries at Uphill and at Hutton were effected by the Rev. David Williams, of Bleadon. But perhaps the most interesting discovery was that at Banwell, which consists of two caverns. The smaller one was accidentally met with; a subscription was set on by the Bp. of Bath and Wells (proprietor of the ground), and Dr. Randolph, and their exertions were most zealously aided by Mr. William Beard, a respectable farmer near the spot, by whose attention the bones were secured, as they came to view, and preserved for future examination. The good Bishop has built an ornamental cottage on the spot for the accommodation of himself and the numerous visitors. Mr. Beard (dignified by the Bishop with the title of *Professor*) acts as cicerone;—and his good-humoured countenance embel-

lishes the present work. Besides the caverns at Banwell, Uphill, and Hutton, several others are noticed. Sandford Caves appear to be nearly unfathomable; but at present little of these caves is known.

We heartily hope that the patronage Mr. Rutter may meet with in this well compiled volume, may encourage him to proceed with zeal in the other topographical works in which he is engaged, which are, a "History of the Town of Shaftesbury;" and a "History of the County of Dorset," abridged from Hutchins, and to be comprised in three octavo volumes.

The Picture of Australia, exhibiting New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and all the Settlements from the first at Sydney to the last at Swan River. Demy 8vo. pp. 370.

FORTY years ago, when Captain Morris of jolly celebrity wrote his song, beginning with

"Have you heard of Captain Cook, our late worthy commander, [Solander, And of Sir Joseph Banks, and of Doctor Who sail'd round the world with pleasure and with ease too,
To find out a place for the King to send his thieves to?"

public opinion concerning the new settlement was much divided. Felons thought that it was not a Hell, but a Paradise, for their angel selves, however fallen. Governor Philip, from his professional obsequiousness to Government, made a statement so flattering, that Capt. Tench of the Marines (a friend of ours, and most excellent cool-headed man,) contradicted the Governor in all substantials. Conflicting accounts continued to appear, and were rebutted by opposing representations. The truth is, that every man is not qualified for a Robinson Crusoe; and that, benevolent as is Providence, in moulding our minds and habits to circumstances, refinement will generate feelings which bring with them the never-ceasing cholic of disappointment. "Greenness of admiration" (a happy phrase of our author's) with regard to woods and forests, is not felt by those who are to work hard, first with the axe, and then with the plough, without perhaps a team of horses or oxen. Settlers expect to find London in a desert. Notwithstanding, Government persevered, and the result

has been that people are now far more willing, and take far more pains to go to Van Dieman's Land and the Swan River, than to Heaven.

Governments, like families, are distressed with too many children; and situations of such a kind cause certain nervous sensations and gestures, which happiness requires should terminate in schemes to get rid of the inciting causes.

Independently of commercial and other obvious purposes, Government had the following reasons for establishing a central depôt in the antarctic regions. It is a connecting link between three of the quarters of the world:

"Its communication with Asia, with Africa, and with America, being more easy than that of the average of any of those divisions of the world with the other two. Over every other quarter of the world it has this further advantage, that it can be circumnavigated with ease, and, comparatively speaking, at all seasons. This is not the case with any of the four quarters. Both the old continents are unapproachable on their northern shores; and from the Mediterranean, which forms the boundary of Europe, Asia, and Africa, a vessel must circumnavigate the entire quarter to reach the nearest opposite sea. The passage by the south of America is one of great hardship and danger; and even where that continent is the narrowest, it is a voyage of many thousand miles before the opposite shore can be reached. But Australia may be sailed round with the same facility as Great Britain; and considering the extent, the dangers are not greater. The passage to Asia is direct and short; that to Africa and America is equally direct; and even to Europe the passage may be made in less time, than from the east of Asia, or the west of America. If, therefore, the resources of Australia were properly called forth by a numerous and industrious population, the commercial advantages that it might derive from other lands, and bestow upon them in return, might be greater than can at present be even imagined." P. 5.

The chief evil of the country in general appears to be summer drought and scarcity of rivers. It is also very marshy in places; and we have a desponding account of the habitable capabilities of the interior. It abounds, however, with coals, iron, timber, grazing lands, and esculent vegetables. It is also presumed that the sugar-cane, cotton, and tea trees, may be reared with probable success.

The book before us contains the fullest and most satisfactory informa-

tion concerning the natural history, meteorology, products, statistics, and every other desirable point of knowledge. It seems to be very impartial in its accounts, and contains such a multiplicity of curious, instructive, and interesting matters, that we know no geographical work of superior character. For such ample details we have not room.

As the Swan River is now the favourite settlement, and as thither now repair unfortunates of this country who cannot live at home, unthrifty young men who have nearly broken their parents' hearts, misanthropes, alarmists, romantics, speculators, projectors, and never-satisfieds, we shall take our extract from p. 325, where is to be found an account of the superior advantages of that situation :

"First, The evident superiority of the soil.

"Secondly, The facility with which a settler can bring his farm into a state of immediate culture, in consequence of the open state of the country, which allows not a greater average than two trees to an acre.

"Thirdly, The general abundance of springs, producing water of the best quality; and the consequent permanent humidity of the soil; two advantages not existing on the eastern coast. And,

"Fourthly, The advantages of water carriage to his door, and the non-existence of impediments to land carriage.

"These, it must be admitted, are most promising qualities, though the absence of timber is not very reconcilable with superiority of the soil,—as in all uncultivated countries, the want of timber indicates some defect either in the climate or the soil. The scanty soil upon the hills; the salt-marshes on the plain toward the sea: the great accumulation of alluvion on the banks of the river, and the marks of flooding, though there is any thing but high land (the hills thirty-three miles inland being only about fifteen hundred feet high, and an extensive flat behind, carrying the water beyond these hills the other way),—all these circumstances require either to be contradicted in practice, or explained away in theory, before the region of the Swan River shall acquire a permanent title to the name of 'Southern or Australian *Hesperia*,' which some describers have in the greenness of their admiration bestowed upon it.

"It is further a favourable circumstance, that settlers from England are now much better acquainted with the nature of those heavy rains which occur in the southern hemisphere, than they were when New South Wales was first colonized; and experience both at the Hawkesbury and in

Southern Africa may teach the settlers near Cape Leenwin to keep their habitations, and also their produce at a proper distance, from the streams. With that prevention, if the heavy rains shall be found to fall only after the produce has been ripened and secured, there can be little doubt that the land will be productive, and by all accounts there is plenty of it. 'We found,' says Captain Stirling, 'the country rich and romantic, gained the summit of the first range of mountains, and had a bird's eye view of an immense plain, which extended as far as the eye could reach to the northward, southward, and eastward. After ten days absence we returned to the ship; we encountered no difficulty that was not easily surmountable; we were provided with abundance of fresh provisions by our guns, and met with no obstructions from the natives.'

"In one important respect the colony at the Swan River has the advantage over every other British colony.

"In all the others, the labourers who, composing the great majority of the population, must impress their own character to a considerable extent upon the whole of it, are a degraded or vitiated caste; or rather they are both, as the one of these can hardly be separated from the other. Indeed, it would not be easy to determine whether the negroes of the West Indies, or the convicts of Australia, have the most unwholesome influence upon the state of society. It is, therefore, much in favour of the colony at the Swan River, that it is to be free from both." P. 328.

The Book of the Boudoir. By Lady Morgan.
2 vols. 8vo.

THE Ariel of Shakspeare, though a male, is in real character an exquisite portrait of female loveliness. Such is the "Wild Irish Girl," a girl of the Poems of Ossian; and deeply do we regret, that in her more adult years, she plays her part on the theatre of life, as what is called in coarse dialect, "a breeches figure," or a rope dancer in politics and gallicisms. We shall be easily understood. Lady Morgan had the opportunity of correcting the folly of the age which manufactures girls into mere actresses, and thus disqualifies them for the wives of men of moderate incomes; because she might have inculcated the stay-at-home virtues in the Irish girl when become a matron, instead of which she has clothed her with all the masculine and unsexed qualities of a French woman, debating, and Voltairizing.

Lady Morgan's bad taste has drawn upon her the whips of the Reviewing

Furies, but we would rather be school-masters, who only flog for reform's sake. What can be more absurd than her attempts to Gallicise and Hybernise the English? Englishmen live at home, and, of course, depend upon the virtues for their happiness; Frenchmen live abroad, and of course also rely upon their amusements. A puritanical Englishman tortures himself by deeming the world a grave, in which, however, he contrives to enjoy his glass. The Frenchman dances through life, as if it was a ball. Philosophers side with neither party; but they admit that Englishmen ought not to be Gallicised, because domestic life (the happiest form) implies duties disregarded by the French; and one only travels from home as a bee, the other as a butterfly. The Hybernisms of Lady Morgan are equally erroneous. She excludes from consideration the overwhelming population of Ireland, and thinks that Britannia is the mother of this ignorant and destitute family.—The Catholic Emancipation orators are only paper fire-balloons; but they aid Lady Morgan's show of fire-works, and, as if England was another Algiers, she thinks that such a mere display of combustibles will answer the effect of an awful bombardment. Because immense and far distant America could easily throw off dependance, she thinks that Ireland could do the same, whereas such a measure is not only irrational and ruinous, but in point of fact physically impossible.

With a proper precaution against the absurd principles advocated by Lady Morgan, in politics and Gallicisms, this interesting book may be read with instruction, and occasionally with delight. It abounds with amusing anecdotes of the great, bon mots in fine taste, and elegant humour, and evinces in places a depth of reflection worthy the most profound sages. Montaigne would not have been disgraced by the following remarks:

"How often does indiscretion pass for ingratitude! Yet the indiscreet are never ungrateful, for they are uncalculating; and ingratitude coming from insensibility, cannot act upon impulse." ii. 123.

"It is good to be merry and wise. It is difficult to be wise, and not to be merry." ii. 126.

"Genius is a flying fish of moral life, sporting in the sunshine, and shrinking under the cloud. Even Philosophy itself takes

its colour from the constitution. Optimism is the mere creation of a 'pleased alacrity and cheer of mind,' and the epicurean is but another word for a man who digests well; while the cynic is only to be argued with by calomel. This may appear all very fanciful; but it has a practical corollary of undoubted certainty; and that is, when you feel misanthropy and disgust creeping on you, instead of penning a diatribe against the nature of things, take a long walk: air and exercise, —a flying-fish excursion into the sunshine, are worth a whole army of syllogisms for harmonizing the pulses of thought." ii. 129.

"The science of cookery is the science of civilization; and considering the effect which the material raw or cooked has upon the digestion, and the digestion on the brain, it is a science of quite as much importance as any other in the great scale of utility and consideration." ii. 132.

"Why are women so much more pertinacious than men? *Voyons un peu!* a woman is like a mastiff; once she seizes on an idea, she never lets go till she has fairly worried out her end. She has no physical strength; no force of reason comparable with man's, but she has a stronger volition. The toughness of her will is a set off against the fragility of her means; and she substitutes perseverance for power. Man yields after a struggle to her concentrated weakness, because he hates whatever interferes with his enjoyment.—Man is essentially an epicurean; and woman from necessity a stoic." ii. 218.

From these specimens, it may be seen that there is much valuable thinking to be found in this book; and that it is one which it would be a misfortune not to read, because it has that bearing (out of politics and Gallicisms) upon the world and the times, which confers illumination and good sense.

The Ecclesiastical Division of the Diocese of Bristol, methodically digested and arranged, containing Lists of the Dignitaries, and Officers of the Cathedral, the Parish Churches, or Benefices, and the Patrons and Incumbents, within the Diocese. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the value of the said Churches or Benefices (at various periods), collected from the public Records, ancient MSS. and other authentic Documents. And a Chronological Series of the Bishops' Sees, erected in England and Wales, from 597 to 1826. By Edward Boswell, Author of the "Civil Division of the County of Dorset." 8vo. Nichols and Son.

MR. BOSWELL, in an Introduction, has traced the rise and progress of Christianity in this country, and parti-

cularly in the West Saxon kingdom, of which Dorset formed a part.

From the establishment of Christianity in the kingdom of the West Saxons, anno Dom. 634, by St. Birinus, to 1542, (when the county of Dorset was removed from the See of Salisbury, and a new Bishopric was created at Bristol, of which Dorsetshire formed nearly the whole,) a period of 900 years, it appears that Dorsetshire was under the jurisdiction of five Bishops, who sat at Dorchester, co. Dorset, and at Winchester, twenty-five at Sherborne, co. Dorset, six at Old Sarum, and thirty-one at New Sarum; in all 67. Of all these Bishops accounts are here given.

We then come to the body of the Work, which is to give a Digest of the Ecclesiastical History of the modern Diocese of Bristol. But its contents are in a great measure unfolded in the ample title-page.

The List of the Bishops of Bristol is preceded by an account of the powers and privileges of that high Dignitary; and the same of the various offices of Dean, Parson, Rector, Vicar, &c. It also gives particulars of Ecclesiastical Taxes, Office Fees, and much desirable information of a general nature, and not peculiar to the diocese of Bristol.

The List of the Benefices embraces a great mass of information, arranged in tables, such as the earliest dates of institution, the population, the number of persons the church will hold, the glebe houses, the yearly value in 1534, 1650, and 1826; the tenths, the procurations, and other minute particulars.

This is followed by an account of livings augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty; lists of benefices, patrons, and incumbents; and the year when the parish registers begin.

The first article in the Appendix is an able digest of that important record, the Ecclesiastical Valor of Pope Nicholas IV. anno 1291, so far as relates to the County of Dorset. It is arranged alphabetically, according to the modern names of places, for easy reference, and the ancient names placed in juxtaposition, and has been collated with a more ancient MS. in the Cottonian collection. The labours of the Record Commission are thus materially aided, so far as Dorsetshire is concerned, as many of the names in

the original Valor are now obsolete, and others can hardly be guessed at. This could only be done by one who possessed the necessary local information, and Mr. Boswell has performed a good service to the historian and antiquary, who may have occasion to consult these valuable authorities.

It is, we believe, not generally known, that all the taxes, as well to the King as to the Pope, were regulated by the taxation of Pope Nicolas, until the Survey 26 Henry VIII.; and even now the Statutes of Colleges, founded before the Reformation, are interpreted by this criterion, according to which their benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction on the statute 21 Henry VIII. (1539) concerning pluralities.

The Ecclesiastical Valor of Henry VIII. (1535) for the County of Dorset, arranged alphabetically, then follows; and is succeeded by the Parliamentary Survey 1650. This Survey is highly curious. The late Chief Justice Lord Ellenborough said, "The Parliamentary Survey stands very high in estimation for accuracy. It has happened to me to know several instances in which the extreme and minute accuracy of the Commissioners who drew it up, has exceeded any thing which could have been expected."

The work concludes with a chronological account of all the Bishops' Sees erected in England and Wales in succession, from the arrival of St. Augustine in 597 to 1824. This table is chiefly taken from the Saxon Chronicle, Bede, Ingulphus, and dates of ancient charters. It shows that not more than 42 Sees have been erected, that 27 now remain, and that Christianity became the religion of all the Anglo-Saxon States in the course of 83 or 84 years.

This generally interesting article contains a few concise particulars of each See, and the number of Bishops who have sat therein.

The public are highly indebted to the industrious compiler for the labour he has bestowed on his work, during a period of many years, at such moments as he could spare from the avocations of his laborious legal profession; and the credit may safely be assigned to him, of having omitted or neglected nothing which industry and experience could supply. We sincerely wish a similar work could be publish-

ed of every other diocese in the kingdom.

The Venetian Bracelet; the Lost Pleiad; a History of the Lyre, and other Poems. By L. E. L. Author of the *Improvisatrice*, the *Troutadour*, and the *Golden Violet*. pp. 307. Longman and Co.

THAT the authoress of this volume is a lady of splendid endowments, and that she possesses the rich dowry of genius in no ordinary degree, are facts which we never doubted, and never could have questioned. How far these endowments have been rightly directed, and to what useful purpose this genius has been applied, are other considerations upon which there will be many opinions.

That she has been greatly injured by injudicious praise,—that her reputation has in fact suffered more from unqualified eulogy, than from temperate criticism,—we entertain not a shadow of doubt. On her real pretensions to fame we shall still take the liberty of deciding for ourselves, assuring her that they are not the less her friends, who would tell her that for the rare talents she possesses, she must one day give an account, and that a genius capable of adorning and ennobling the highest subjects, is worse than unprofitably employed on trifling and unworthy themes. Now we would seriously ask this gifted lady, whether she does not look beyond amusing for an idle hour, the readers of that class to which her volume is directed, and into whose hands it is likely to fall,—the young and the intellectual of her own sex? On such we think her poetry will have a decidedly injurious effect; it will enervate what requires to be strengthened; it will tend to make serious occupations of idle pursuits, to lead admirers away from duties into the regions of imagination and romance; not less disturbing the health of their bodies than of their minds. The love she depicts is not that which Providence in its wisdom and goodness has bestowed for the blessing of his creatures. The sum and substance of her imaginings are strong affections wasted on the unworthy and the base,—deserted or unrequited love followed by a morbid abandonment of all the duties of life,—the cold suicidal selfishness of an absorbing passion, wearing itself away in melancholy and moonshine; the

“very stuff,” in short, that dreams are made of, which has not and cannot have a real existence, but which may have a dangerous effect on the imaginative and the weak. Her pictures of life are distorted; as examples, therefore, they are powerless for good; nor is it a contradiction to this assertion, if we say that they may still seduce the vain and the romantic into folly, perhaps into guilt. What we require of this poetess is, that she will not forget that there is such a volume as the Bible, nor continue to write as though “the weary and heavy laden” had no solace and no remedy but the tomb. If all she has uttered be true, then has consolation been offered in vain, from the highest source, and the “broken hearts,” of which it is her pleasure to write, may well find a refuge in “early graves.” But we must not be seduced by personal attractions to give that sympathy which is alone due to suffering virtue, to the sentimentalities of the love-lorn, to that boarding-school morality which sacrifices “all for love,” and exhausts itself in unavailing repinings over the ruin of its romantic aspirations.

L. E. L. (for we suppose we must preserve her *initiality*) vindicates her favourite theme from such prosy gainsayers as ourselves; but unfortunately the principles she lays down are but rarely followed; her practice is ever at variance with her code. It appears too that she has been charged with the “gloomy vanity” of drawing from self, and her answer to this charge is a little extraordinary:

“Considering (she says) that I sometimes portrayed love unrequited, then betrayed, and again destroyed by death, may I hint the conclusions are not quite logically drawn, as assuredly the same mind cannot have suffered such varied modes of misery.”

Now we think it hardly possible for any one who has perused the various effusions of this young lady, breathing the same tone, uttering the same plaintive nightingale note, not to have imagined that she was singing with her breast against a thorn; or, in other words, that she best could paint the sorrows of love who appeared to feel them most; for the rest, she could no more be suspected of the various modes of misery she has described, than of possessing the great personal but unreal beauty with which her heroines are invested.

So much for the moral tendency of this lady's writings. And here we would close all remarks which may appear to savour of harshness.

It is impossible to read a page in the volume before us that does not bear the stamp of originality and of high poetical talents. We will endeavour to make some atonement for our former unkind sincerity, by a few "elegant extracts."

The first tale in the volume is a story of disappointed love, avenging itself in murder and suicide. We will confine our observations and our praise strictly to the poetry; as such the following is a specimen of our author's best manner:

"She heard the history of his English bride:
A patient nurse at her pale mother's side
Leoni saw her first; that mother's hand
(A stranger she and wanderer in the land)
Gave the sweet orphan to his care,—and
here

Was all to soften, all that could endear.
Together wept they o'er the funeral stone,
His the sole heart she had to lean upon.
Now months had pass'd away, and he was
come

To bring his beautiful, his dear one home.
Her beauty was like morning's, breathing,
bright, [with light,
Eyes glittering first with tears, and then
And blue, too glad to be the violet's blue,
But that which hangs upon it, lucid dew,
Its first clear moment, ere the Sun has burst
The azure radiance which it kindled first;
A cheek of thousand blushes; golden hair,
As if the summer sunshine made it fair;
A voice of music, and such touching smile,
&c. &c."

The "Lost Pleiad" is a fanciful tale founded on the mythological tradition, that the seventh Pleiad, and the youngest of the daughters of Atlas, lost her place in Heaven, by an earthly attachment. Excepting some obscurities in the narrative, and some carelessness in the versification, this poem abounds in passages of great beauty.

The History of the Lyre is full of fine poetry and of false philosophy; the tone of feeling is morbid and misanthropical, but the language is rich even to exuberance, and there are touches of exquisite pathos. The following allusion to a pre-existent state treats an old idea in a beautiful manner:

"Methinks we must have known some former state [heart
More glorious than our present, and the
GENT: MAG. November, 1829.

Is haunted with dim memories, shadows left
By past magnificence; and hence we pine
With vain aspirings, hopes that fill the eyes
With bitter tears for their own vanity.
Remembrance makes the poet: 'tis the past
Lingering within him, with a keener sense
Than is upon the thoughts of common men
Of what has been, that fills the actual
world

With unreal likenesses of lovely shapes,
That were and are not; and the fairer they,
The more their contrast with existing things,
The more his power, the greater is his grief.
—Are we then fallen from some noble star,
Whose consciousness is as an unknown curse,
And we feel capable of happiness
Only to know it is not of our sphere?"

The "Ancestress" is a dramatic sketch, of considerable power. It is of German origin, and belongs to the supernatural. Did our limits permit, we could extract many lines of sweet poetry, and many elevated thoughts expressed in lofty language.

Of the poems that form the remaining portion of the volume, we will only say that they are graceful compositions, indicating most probably the various feelings of the writer, in which we are sorry to see the gloomy preponderate.

In conclusion, we would heartily and sincerely recommend this interesting writer to turn a little more to the "sunny side" of life, and to believe that the Divine Author of our being has scattered with a lavish hand blessings and pleasures, of which the intellectual may have, if they will, a keener relish and a more exquisite enjoyment. We are firmly persuaded that the poetry which elevates and ennobles, lives the longest; and that her aspirations for an immortal name in her "land's language," will be realized only by themes which give ardour to virtue, and dignity to truth.

ANNUAL VISITORS.

AT the approaching festive season, how numerous are the sources of enjoyment! It is the season in which the darker shades of human life are dissipated by the benign influence of universal cheerfulness, in which the social feelings of the heart are exercised with peculiar effect. Christmas in England affords, indeed, an annual feast for the mind as well as for the body. A general disposition for happiness pervades every rank in society,

"Oh say not thou art all alone,
Upon this wide cold-hearted earth;
Sigh not o'er joys for ever flown—
The vacant chair—the silent hearth;
Why should the world's unholy mirth
Upon thy quiet dreams intrude,
To scare those shapes of heav'nly birth,
That people oft thy solitude!"

Leaving the delightful Souvenir to speak further for itself, and thus to prove its title to patronage even beyond its former success, we hasten to glance at the beauties of

The Gem.

THIS work has now entered upon its second year, and it is gratifying to learn, from the Preface, that it has already proved so successful as to satisfy every expectation of the proprietor. The present volume is highly deserving of patronage. It has excellent embellishments, the subjects being judiciously selected and well engraved. "Rose Malcolm," by Rolls, from Cooper; "Saturday Night," by Mitchell, from Wilkie; "The Infant Bacchus brought by Mercury to the Nymphs," by Edwards, from Howard; "The ruins of Frionto," by Smith, from Martin; "The Halt on the March," by Greatbach, from Edmonston; and "Tyre," by Lacy, from a picture of Creswick; these are, perhaps, the best in the volume, and they are sufficient to recommend it to public favor.

The literary articles in the Gem are not inferior to the pictorial department. Some of the contributions are of a superior character, and will not yield to those in the more splendid pages of its contemporaries. Among these is a powerfully-drawn picture of love, jealousy, crime, and remorse, in the tale of Walter Errick, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

The Iris.

THIS is an elegant volume, making its first appearance as a literary and religious offering; and the name of the editor (the Rev. Thomas Dale, A. M.) would probably recommend it to public attention, even if it had no particular claim on other grounds; but it is entitled to a fair share of the extensive patronage now bestowed on the prosperous Annuals for its own intrinsic merit. It has taken a course completely distinct from any of its prede-

cessors; all the beautiful plates (consisting of eleven, besides the vignette-title) being engraven from pictures by the old masters on Scripture subjects only, and the greater portion of the literary contributors are of a religious character. As might be expected, under the superintendence of Mr. Dale, the articles are of a superior description. He has himself contributed several beautiful little pieces under the head of "Illustrations of Scripture," and an exquisite Poem, "The Daughter of Jairus." Some of the favourite writers of the day appear in the pages of the Iris; and it is pleasing to observe that Mr. S. C. Hall, the editor of the only other Annual that professes to be religious (the Amulet) has in this new publication a delightful piece of poetry under the title of, "Wonders and Murmurs." Not to particularise the illustrations of this new candidate for public favour, all which, however, are finely executed, it is but justice to remark, that the frontispiece, "The Madonna and Child," by Graves, from Murillo, is a beautiful production; and that the vignette, a half-length figure of Christ, by Humphrys, from Carlo Dolce, is one of the most perfect gems of art. The bending position of the head, with the hands raised to the bosom, the expression of humility and dignity in the face of the Saviour, and the beauty of the flowing hair, are sweetly combined in this exquisite vignette.

The Landscape Annual.

PERHAPS the best proof that could be adduced of the entire success of "The Keepsake," would be the simple fact, that the same proprietor has been encouraged to present the public with another work in the same splendid style, and at the same price. The adventure bids fair to re-pay the spirited projectors; for if report speak correctly, several thousands have already been sold; and the demand still continues. "The Landscape Annual" is assuredly entitled to extensive patronage. It contains no less than twenty-six views in those countries of exhaustless interest, Switzerland and Italy, finely engraved by various artists of eminence, under the direction of Mr. Charles Heath, from drawings by S. Prout, Esq. painter in water colours to His Majesty. The subjects are all

taken from scenes rendered attractive by historical or local circumstances; and all the literary descriptions are from the pen of Mr. Thomas Roscoe, a name peculiarly calculated to excite interest in the mind of the reader, more especially in connection with the treasures of Italian literature. Mr. Roscoe has executed his pleasing task with his accustomed felicity; and his present work will do no discredit to the name of his venerable and accomplished father. "*The Landscape Annual*" is worthy of a place in the library of the gentleman and the man of taste.

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The Golden Lyre.

THIS brilliant little volume has made a second appearance; and if ingenuity united with splendid effect be sufficient to recommend it, it will have many admirers. It is especially adapted to fascinate female eyes, being on embossed paper; and the whole of its fanciful contents printed in letters of gold! It is certainly a gem for the attraction of the curious. We speak of it as a glittering jewel intended for external ornament rather than as a production of any literary merit.

"*The Young Lady's Book; a Manual of elegant recreations, exercises, and pursuits,*" presents a somewhat unexpected appearance. Instead of following the shape of its precursor, the *Boy's Own Book*, it has assumed the form, gait, and moreover the costume, of an elder sister. On a drawing-room table its external features betoken an *Annual*; and its contents are evidently for "young ladies" of an older age than those members of the boisterous sex to whom the former volume proved so acceptable. The truth, we suppose, is, that the amusements of both sexes in childhood are so far the same, that the ground was found to be nearly pre-occupied; and the subjects of this volume are therefore the elegant accomplishments of maturer years, which are divided into chapters upon the Florist, Mineralogy, Conchology, Entomology, the Aviary, the Toilet, Embroidery, the Escrutoire, Painting, Music, Dancing, Archery, and Riding. Last comes the Ornamental Artist, containing directions for making various fancy articles, modelling in clay and paper, &c. &c. which assimilates more to the contents of the *Boy's Book*, and will prove a great treasure to many an ingenious girl anxious to furnish her quota to a fancy sale.

In splendour of embellishments the volume rivals the *Annuals*; and as they consist

The several annual visitors having been thus introduced to the notice of the reader, it may not be amiss to add that Report (the wholesale dealer in both public and private affairs) is engaged in high commendation of two new productions now in progress. "*The Gift of Love,*" and "*The Birth-day Gift.*" These, says the ever-busy intelligencer, are to be published in the spring; and are to contain beautiful engravings, with literary productions of unquestionable merit, rendering the gift in every way worthy of acceptance to either sex, and in every stage of life. The design appears calculated to produce the desired effect; for how many are the occasions for the "*Gift of Love,*" and the celebration of the "*Birth-day.*" The titles of these forthcoming volumes are extremely well-chosen; and if the price be adapted for general circulation, there can be little doubt of their proving highly successful. The projectors have done well in choosing a period for publication distinct from the appearance of the *Christmas Annuals*, as they thus avoid any clashing of interests, and claim a fair field for their own exclusive exertions to obtain public favor.

of the *chef-d'œuvres* of plate engraving, so does this display the most exquisite productions in wood-cutting. The cuts illustrative of the descriptions are almost without number, and the pretty vignettes numerous in all directions, whilst about seven, as frontispieces to the chapters, assume the importance of plates. With every wish to encourage the very meritorious exertions of the artists in their endeavours after perfection, we still think they succeed best where they attempt least to imitate plate engraving. In some instances this has made their engraving confused, whilst in others, where it has been avoided, a better effect has been produced with less labour. We would notice with approbation the cut of Archery as an instance of the latter description. On the whole, we think this a most suitable present for a miss in her teens, and wish it the same success as has attended the *Boy's Own Book*, of which the fourth edition is now announced. Its clothing is crimson silk; and the lining, a very perfect imitation of flowered lace, forms a very captivating as well as novel ornament.

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The Historical Miscellany, by W. C. TAYLOR, A. M. of Trinity college, Dublin, is an instructive volume for the youthful student.

intended as a Supplement to Pincock's Grecian, Roman, and English Histories. The first half of the volume is occupied with the primæval and classical periods; in which the author has particularly directed his attention to those branches of history on which school books are frequently deficient, although directly illustrative of the general course of study. Among these topics may be instanced the histories of the Persians and Carthaginians, the antagonists and rivals of Greece and Rome. In the modern division especial attention is paid to the feudal system and the crusades, and afterwards to the English empire in India, and British commerce in general; then follows a series of British biography, and, in conclusion, a view of the British Constitution. Prefixed to the volume is a "union map," exhibiting on one sheet the ancient divisions of the world in red, and the modern in black—an ingenious and very useful plan.

LOTHIAN'S *Pocket Bible Atlas* consists of eight very neat and clearly engraved maps, of a size not too large to bind in the smallest editions of the Sacred Volume, and representing, 1. the Settlements of Noah's descendants throughout the world; 2. Journeings of the Israelites; 3 and 4. Cansan, with the allotment of the tribes; 5. the Holy Land, and Travels of our Lord; 6. the Travels of the Apostles, and Churches in Asia; 7. the Country East of the Holy Land; and, 8. Jerusalem.

Mr. W. PINCOCK, author of the able and popular series of Catechisms known by his name, has published, *A comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, into the merits of which we have not leisure to inquire further than to say that, if he has not produced a very complete work, it cannot be for want of labour. Our only fear is that, from the quantity of matter it contains, it may be too voluminous for the tender capacities for whose use it is intended. We perceive by the notes the author has attentively perused the works of Lindley Murray and others.—Although a very minor matter, we cannot pass without praise the frontispiece and vignette title, the designs of which are very pretty, and engraved on steel with exceeding delicacy.

The Grammatical and Pronouncing Spelling Book, by INGRAM COBBIN, A. M. is said to be written "on a new plan, designed to communicate the rudiments of grammatical knowledge, and to prevent and correct bad pronunciation, while it promotes an acquaintance with orthography." The "novelty" of this plan is merely an application

of that of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary,—one we do not think suitable for a primer, because, if a child sees in one line "*work*—*wurk*," &c. he is likely to learn pronunciation at the expense of orthography, and it is an equal chance whether he remember the wrong or the right mode of spelling, if indeed he does not retain merely a confused uncertainty between both. Mr. Cobbin's neat wood-cuts would decide the judgment of the juvenile critic in his favour, though these matters are really now almost an universal attraction.

The Son and the Ward; or, Selfishness corrected, a tale, by MARIANNE PARROTT, is well adapted to those for whose instruction and amusement it was written. The style is easy and natural, and the tendency good, holding out a warning to the young to shun bad associates, whilst every encouragement is given to foster the latent germs of virtue.

Summer Wanderings in the Neighbourhood of Maidstone, Kent, by Mr. D. ALLPORT, contains picturesque descriptions of Allington, Aylesford, Boughton, Boxley, Cosingham, Kits Coty House, Leeds, Maidstone, Otham, Paddlesworth, Snodland, &c. many of which have appeared in our vol. xcviii. part ii.

Mr. ALLEN'S *Panorama of London*, now publishing in numbers, is a very gratifying treat to those who are acquainted with the edifices engraved and described, and to residents in the country who are desirous of knowing places of which they are in the habits of hearing or reading. The pocket size and cheapness of the book is another no inconsiderable recommendation. We need not add, that the letter-press is copious and well-digested, and the plates of satisfactory execution.

The Picturesque Views of the Colleges, Halls, and other Public Buildings, of Cambridge, (seven parts), by Messrs. STOKER, are exceedingly elegant and tasteful. We most warmly and most justly recommend them to general patronage; for it is to our Universities that we must look for the finest patterns of architecture in every age and style.

The Selection of Comic Scenes, from Moliere, Regnard, Destouches, Le Sage, Collin d'Harleville, Casimir Delavigne, Picard, Duval, &c. is published with such retrenchments as to render the work proper for youth, and forms a very amusing exercise for those who wish to improve themselves in the French language.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH DRAMA.

M. de Vigny's Translation of "Othello."

France has hitherto had but a faint notion of Shakspeare; his works have been criticised with severity, and the veneration of the English for their "immortal bard" has been the subject of repeated sneers. Several of his pieces, it is true, have been used as "old materials," for the construction of dramas according to the French taste; but, excepting the few representations given by the English performers, there has been no other opportunity for the Parisians to estimate his writings, than the perusal of what is seldom, if ever, strictly followed on the English stage; and, in the perusal of Shakspeare, the multitude were necessarily forced to avail themselves of the uncertain medium of a translation. How well the old translators acquitted themselves, may be guessed from the circumstance of one of them giving *La dernière chemise de l'amour*, for "Love's last shift."

M. de Vigny, by his translation of *Othello*, has enabled the French actors to follow the performance of our best tragedians; and thus, by the assistance of well-studied gesticulation, explain the presumed ideas of the author. But, in so doing, he has exposed himself to the clamours of prejudice; to the severe remarks, and cutting epigrams of the enthusiastic admirers of Racine and Corneille; and to the overwhelming accusations invariably arrayed against an innovator. We hope, however, that he will ultimately be applauded for the service he has now rendered the Parisian public; and if it be demanded, in what respect he renders them a service, let the deserted benches of the Theatre Française declare how much their standard dramas has fallen in public estimation. Nature should be represented on the stage *veluti in speculo*; and, if by sacrificing the classical unities a more faithful imitation can be given, it will be necessary, sooner or later, to discontinue them as essential.

The French literati are at present divided into two parties; the *Classiques* and the *Romantiques*. The latter maintain the necessity of a change, while the former are not only unyielding upon the unities, but profess the most decided aversion to the "barbarous usages" of the English drama. They would have a catastrophe announced, rather than represented; and they dislike the continual shifting of the scenes: indeed it frequently happens, that the plays are performed without a single change. In modern pieces, the scene sometimes varies with each act, but even that is considered an innovation. The opposition to a translation from Shakspeare, would, therefore, be very violent; but the public will not

dislike the piece, merely on account of the decorations being more varied, or because, in *Othello*, the scene changes from Venice to Cyprus; and when the acrimony of the *classiques* has spent its force, there is little doubt, not only that this tragedy will be very popular, but also that other English plays will be prepared for French representation.

M. de Vigny having endeavoured to follow the play as performed on the London boards, it is not necessary to give an account of the piece. In several instances, he has found it difficult to avoid a rather free paraphrase; but, on the whole, it is as close a translation as is consistent with the rules of French rhythm, which require a hemistich in every line, and the alternation of couplets ending with *male* and *female* syllables. *Poeta nascitur* does not apply to the French school; for a long and tedious training is requisite, to become familiar with the intricacies of their Parnassus.

The French journalists, with only one or two exceptions, have engaged heart and hand, in criticising this piece: it is principally in their columns, that the *ira classica* displays itself; for the audience do not appear to partake of their zeal, contenting themselves with occasionally expressing their displeasure at such of the scenes as they consider derogatory to *l'auditoire le plus policé, et le plus spirituel du monde!* In an account of the first representation, the *Journal de Paris* says, "Notwithstanding the multiplicity of events, which lengthen beyond measure the representation of the Moor of Venice, this production of a wild genius, (whose sublimity is proclaimed by all the nations of Europe,) has not failed on the theatre where shine, and where, doubtless, will ever shine, Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire. Like the talents of the English *Æschylus*, the success of the piece has offered *énormes inégalités*." On the second representation, the public opposition was confined to the close of the last act, when the disapproving voices were covered with the plaudits of an overwhelming majority.

As the subject has been often represented at the Theatre Français and the Italian Opera, the present opposition is to be found and explained in national prejudice alone. Voltaire had condemned Shakspeare, and it, therefore, became patriotic in a Parisian journalist to censure Count Alfred de Vigny. The *Corsaire* is foremost in the attack; and the writer's feelings may be estimated from the following expression: "If a new species of tragedy must be introduced, although it may differ from Racine, it certainly will not resemble Shakspeare."

When Ducis composed his "*Othello*," he rejected Shakspeare as a model. He has preserved no name of the original piece, but

that of the Moor; and has displayed no judgment in those he has substituted, or he would not have given a gothic name (Odalbert) to a Venetian senator. The interest of the piece turns on Hedelmone's promise to marry; and, contrary to all reason and probability, Othello's jealousy is excited before the marriage is consummated. The following is an outline of the piece. Odalbert is enraged that his daughter, Hedelmone, should have fixed her affections on Othello. Instead of using his paternal authority to prevent the marriage, he threatens, in the presence of his daughter, to commit suicide, if she will not sign a paper, binding herself to renounce Othello, and marry the person that he may name. Odalbert having offended the senate, is obliged to fly, and Hedelmone entreats Loredan, the Doge's son, to assist her father, giving him her jewels to obtain a supply of money for his use. Loredan was the lover of her father's choice, and after the marriage of Othello and Hedelmone, a feeble imitation of Iago, called Pezare, instils jealousy in the bosom of the Moor. The production of the letter before-mentioned, and the discovery of Hedelmone's jewels on the person of Loredan, complete his desperation, and he stabs her with his poniard. An explanation of Pezare's treachery arrives too late; and when Odalbert, unconscious of what has happened, consents to his daughter's marriage with Othello, the unhappy Moor destroys himself. Ducis completed his task at the close of 1792; it was then considered too terrific for representation: the Parisians, who were witnesses of the horrors of the revolution, could not endure the simulated murder of a female on the stage.

In adapting Othello for the Italian Opera, it was necessary to abridge it considerably, but Iago's name and character is preserved. Desdemona's marriage is as yet a secret, to which Iago is a party; he being resolved to injure Othello, shows him a letter, with a lock of Desdemona's hair, which he had intercepted. It was intended for the Moor, then at Cyprus, but Iago persuades him that it was for Roderigo, her lover. The catastrophe is the same as in the tragedy of Ducis. The plaintive song, at the end of fourth act, which is only alluded to by De Vigny, is preserved by Ducis, and naturally finds a place in the Italian Opera, in which the histrionic as well as vocal talents of Madame Pasta gave great effect to the air *Asis' al piè d'un salice*.

Respecting the performance at the Theatre Française, it is not stating too much to say, that Joanny and Perrier have deeply studied, and well comprehended, the parts of Othello and Iago. Madlle. Mars would naturally succeed in Desdemona; but it is rather unfortunate for her, that the part had been already played in Paris, by Madame Pasta and Miss Smithson. Without presenting any

striking feature, her performance was still far from a failure.

A foreigner cannot pretend to pronounce upon the merits of French phraseology and versification. Several passages have been noticed as faulty by the Paris Journals; among others, Othello's remark on hearing the alarm; "silence that dreadful bell!" which is rendered, *faites taire à l'instant cette cloche insensée*; transferring to the bell the feelings of those who had rung it. At the second representation that line was altered to *cette EMEUTE insensée*. Other parts have experienced similar criticisms, particularly the "wedding sheets," which are rendered *habit de noce*, and the song of the "willow," which is called *une chanson de saule*. Had the translator confined himself to prose, those errors would have been less excusable, because more easily avoided; but then he would have had to encounter a much more violent opposition from the *classiques*.

After all, in spite of the cry that Shakespeare is outraged on the present occasion, there is great reason to expect that M. de Vigny will be encouraged to translate another of our standard dramas. W. S. B.

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Just Published, or nearly Ready for
Publication.

The Vocabulary of East Anglia; an Attempt to record the Vulgar Tongue of the Twin-sister Counties, Suffolk and Norfolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the Thirteenth Century, and still exists; with proof of its antiquity from etymology and authority. By the late Rev ROBERT FORBY, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk.

A New Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, by MR. J. GORTIN, Editor of the General Biographical Dictionary.

The History and Progress of the Reformation in Spain, during the Sixteenth Century, by Dr. M'CRIE.

An Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in North America. By HUGH MURRAY, Esq.

A History of the Court of Chancery, its Abuses and Reforms. By Mr. W. LONG WELLESLEY.

The Life of Dr. Edmund Calamy, including a period of sixty years, from the reign of Charles II. to George II.

A Memoir of the Peninsular War. Tales of an Indian Chief. By J. A. JONES, Esq.

Ringstead Abbey; or, the Stranger's Grave, with other Tales. By the Author of "The Ring," &c.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. GEORGE CROLY.

Tales of the Classics.

The Memoirs of Bolivar, including the secret history of the Revolution.

The Adventures of an Irish Gentleman.
A Novel, entitled Basil Barrington and his Friends.

Mr. GRATTAN's Historical Novel, called the Heiress of Bruges.

Sir EDMUND TEMPLE's Account of his Travels in South America.

Stories of a Bride. By the author of "The Mummy."

Random Records. By GEORGE COLMAN, the Younger.

Antigone of Sophocles. By Dr. BRASSE.

A Poem, entitled, the Reproof of Brutus. By the author of "The Revolt of the Bees."

The Englishman's Almanack, or Daily Calendar of General Information for the United Kingdom, for 1830; on an entirely new plan, comprehending a great variety of illustrative details, and many directions of universal importance.

The Tradesman's and Mechanic's Almanack, for 1830; containing an abundance of such information as will be useful and interesting to persons employed in Trade and Mechanical Arts.

The Lady's Almanack and Annual Miscellany for 1830.

Panorama of the Thames, from London to Richmond, exhibiting every object on both Banks of the River.

The Catholic Annual, and Circle of the Seasons; with very abundant matter on the subject of popular Natural History and Botany, supplied by THOMAS FORSTER, Esq. M.D. F.L.S.

Medicina Simplex, or Rule of Diet, with Rules for the Observance of Fasting and Abstinence; being a Complete Invalid's Vade Mecum, with Domestic Prescriptions, &c. By Dr. FORSTER, Physician, Chelmsford.

The British Naturalist.

Economy of the Hands and Feet. By an old Army Surgeon.

Preparing for Publication.

The First Volume of the Life of Bishop Ken. By the Rev. W. LISLE BOWLES, Canon of Salisbury.

The Diary and Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby, the Antiquary of Leeds, under the superintendence of the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A., the author of "The History of Hallamshire," and of a similar work on the Deanery of Doncaster.

A Work, entitled Parallel Miracles, or the Jews and the Gypsies. By SAMUEL ROBERTS.

The Poetry of the Magyars, with an account of Literature and Language of Hungary and Transylvania, and biographical Notices of their distinguished Poets; also Bohemian Anthology, with an introductory History of the Literature of Bohemia. By Dr. BOWRING.

GENT. MAG. November, 1829.

The Travels of M. Callé to Timbuctoo. Hours of Devotion, for the promotion of true Christianity and Family Worship. Translated from the original German.

Patroni Ecclesiarum; or a List, alphabetically arranged, of all the Patrons of Dignities, Rectories, Vicarages, Perpetual Curacies, and Chapelries of the United Church of England and Ireland. With Indexes.

A Translation into French, of the Letters, nearly Two Hundred in number, of Marcus Aurelius and Fronto, discovered some years ago, by M. MAI, in Palimpsest manuscripts, is about to be published in Paris.

Mr. VALPY has issued a Prospectus for publishing a Family Classical Library, or English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics, in Monthly Volumes; with a biographical Sketch of each Author, and Notes.

The Lives of the Italian Poets. By the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M.A.

Remains of the late Rev. ALEXANDER FISHER, Minister of the United Associate Congregation, Dumfermline; with a brief Memoir of his Life.

Satan; a Poem. By the author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity."

The Treasury of Knowledge. By S. MAUNDER.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829. By C. St. GEORGE.

1829, a Poem. By EDWARD W. COKE, Author of "The Opening of the Sixth Seal."

An Historical and Picturesque Description of the Course of the Rhone, from its origin until it reaches the Sea.

A New Edition of Lectures on English Poetry, with Tales and Poems; being the Literary Remains of the late HENRY NELLE.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens displayed, for the year 1830.

A New Edition of the late Rev. LEIGH RICHMOND's Annals of the Poor.

New Editions of the Rev. H. BLUNT's Lectures on the History of Jacob and Peter.

Mr. WARBURTON, M.P. is preparing a Life of Dr. Wollaston.

Time's Telescope for 1830, will be edited by other hands than those who published the first Sixteen Volumes of that amusing Miscellany.

Miss KENDRICK's Conversations on Miniature Painting.

Part XXII. of SKELTON's Illustrations of Arms and Armour.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 19. The first meeting of the members for the present session was held at Somerset-house, Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. President, in the chair. A paper was read

he should best meet the justice of the case by making no order on the motion. This decision leaves the parties to pay their own costs.

ORGANIC REMAINS.

At Chockier, in the province of Liege, a discovery very interesting to geology has been just made. About a month ago the director of a lime-burning establishment found some bones in a fissure of chalk stone, situated upwards of 150 fells below the level of the Meuse (Maese). He communicated this discovery to Doctor Schmerling, who instituted a search, and collected a great number of organic remains. Messrs. Gaeda and Levy, Professors of the University, have been to visit this place, and in a short time they themselves found bones, and several teeth, amongst which there were teeth of bears, of hyenas, lions, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, horses, &c.

INSANITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter, in the shape of a pamphlet, has been addressed by Sir Andrew Halliday to Lord Robert Seymour, with a report of the number of lunatics and idiots in England and Wales. It contains a series of returns, which Sir Andrew says are authentic and tolerably accurate, and which not only show that insanity, in all its forms, prevails to a most alarming extent in England; but that the number of the afflicted have become more than tripled during the last twenty years. The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows:—lunatics, 6,806; idiots, 5,741—total, 12,547. Allowing for defective returns, he thinks the number may be taken at 14,000. The average is about one to every thousand of the population. In Wales the numbers are—lunatics, 183; idiots, 763—total, 896. He thinks the number may be taken at 1000; but, taking only the ascertained lunatics, the proportion is one to every 800 of the population. The number of insane persons in Scotland in 1821, was 3,652, being about one to every 574 of the population. In twelve agricultural counties of England, the proportion of the insane to the total population is about one to 820, and the lunatics are to the idiots as five to seven. In twelve manufacturing and mining counties, the proportion of insane to the whole is one to 1,200, and there are considerably more lunatics than idiots.

PROBATES OF WILLS.

During the last session of Parliament, a return was ordered, in consequence of the motion of Mr. Protheroe, of the different courts and other authorities in the country empowered to grant probates of wills. From an examination of the report, and a practical knowledge of the system, it is evident that

the objects are far from being accomplished. In most cases wills are very insecure. In many cases there is considerable difficulty in getting at them, and in all cases the object is only to be attained at great expense. At the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, indeed, all wills are easily obtained through the medium of 1s. and an alphabetical index for the year; although, as far as regards the poorer inquirer, to whom the facilities ought to be greater, the hand in which they are transcribed must be nearly as illegible as Greek or Hebrew; and then another 1s. is required, in order that he may be made to understand it. A slight survey of the different courts in the kingdom will serve to convince any one of their insecurity and their inconvenience. In the see of Bath and Wells, one court keeps its records in a room "at the outer entrance of the palace;" another "in a room belonging to and adjoining to the house of a late deputy registrar;" a third in a room "at Taunton;" and a fourth in a room "over the cloisters." In Bristol some wills are in the Cathedral, some at Blandford, and others at Wimborne. In Chichester we find them not only in a private dwelling-house in that city, but at Lewes and at Battel. In St. David's they are to be met with at Haverfordwest and Brecon. In Ely at no less than five different courts. In Exeter the scope for inquiry ranges from Exeter to Totness, from Totness to Bodmin, from Bodmin to Barnstaple, and from Barnstaple to Penzance. To have a better idea of this disjointed system, take the following case:—A person writes to Exeter for the will of a man who has died within the limits of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; a letter comes back, informing him that he must write to the registrar at Bodmin. The registrar at Bodmin writes that the will is not there, by reason of the Bishop's inhibition (a periodical suspension of the lesser powers), and he then re-writes to Exeter. All this is frivolous, vexatious, and absurd. To proceed: in Gloucester they are kept in an insecure building, and the Dean and Chapter have not (as the return testifies) yet been brought to allow a more secure place to be provided! In Lichfield we are sent sometimes to Bridgenorth, at others to Shrewsbury and Ellesmere, and even to the Peak of Derbyshire. York is eminently fertile in the abuses of peculiar and manorial courts—but it is useless to swell the list. One diocese telleth another, and the evil will be best explained by referring to the report. One hypothetical instance more will suffice. A person wishing to obtain the will of a man who died at Thame, in Oxfordshire, naturally writes to Oxford; from Oxford he is referred to Lincoln, and from Lincoln to Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, that place being a peculiar in the denery of Lincoln!

The keeping of wills over porches and

cloisters in cathedrals is bad, because they are exposed to damp, and are therefore insecure. The keeping them in private dwellings is bad, because they may be lost or destroyed, and are therefore insecure. Many wills of no very ancient date have, through the insecurity of their situation, become totally illegible, or been reduced to a mass of powder, and many, mentioned in the indexes, are not to be found. The registry of wills in the different dioceses is generally intended as a facility for the poorer classes; and in order to proportion the expenses accordingly, they are called upon to pay 5s. 6d. for a search, which the wealthier citizen can make at Doctors' Commons for 1s. This is unjust, as far as regards the poorer inquirer—injurious as far as regards the interests of all whose property may depend upon the issue of a search—and vexatious to the antiquary, who may find all his labours lost in a cloud of pulverized parchment, which simultaneously blinds his eyes and stifles his inquiries. The remedies which may be suggested, are—first, that all wills, now to be found in the different dioceses, whether kept by the bishop or the steward of a manor, should be transcribed with proper alphabetical indexes, and forwarded to the registry office in London, or to some other room chosen for the purpose, and to be open to public inspection on the same terms as those now in the Prerogative Court; secondly, that an alphabetical index be likewise kept at the different registry offices in the counties, or at the Episcopal registry office in each diocese, and that care be taken to put the wills themselves into a proper place of security, either in the office or in the vestry; and lastly, that from henceforth, transcripts of all wills be sent annually to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. As a question of expense, when we are engaged in building palaces, bridges, arches, and post-offices, it would be perfectly contemptible to oppose such a proposition; and, as a question of difficulty, should it be deemed impracticable (not that it is admitted by any means) to obtain transcripts of every will throughout the kingdom, at all events indexes might be

made out and lodged in the Prerogative Court. The longer we wait the worse will the evil become, and in point of mere utility the transcribing of the testamentary evidence in the different dioceses, on which the fate of much property may depend, would be far greater than the printing the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, and the many other public records which Parliament has proceeded in a most praiseworthy manner to rescue from destruction. The evil of these petty jurisdictions is palpable, and the remedy plain.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Nov. 16. The Marquis of Lansdown was elected Lord Rector; under protest, however, from the Professor of Divinity, on the ground that he was neither a Scotchman nor a Presbyterian. The *Glasgow Chronicle* observes, that more force would be due to this latter objection, were it not that three professors of the Episcopal communion have been tacitly allowed to take their seats on the bench from which he spoke, and that the person who has so long filled the office of chancellor belongs to the same persuasion. The other candidates were Lord President Hope and Lord Moncrieff, and of the four nations, three declared for the Marquis of Lansdown.

LORD LIVERPOOL'S LIBRARY.

The library of the late Earl of Liverpool has been sold by Mr. Christie. It consisted of an assemblage of history, English antiquities, law, divinity, general science, voyages and travels, some French and Italian literature, and a fair sprinkling of Greek and Latin classics and lexicons. The library of a Prime Minister, as was the case in the sale of Mr. Canning's, naturally occasions excitement and competition, consequently many of the lots brought prodigiously high prices. Such, however, of the books as contained marginal notes, in the *autograph* of the deceased nobleman, were retained in the family. A curious collection of engraved portraits of physicians was purchased by Mr. Smith, the printseller, for 20 guineas.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 19. The opening meeting for the present year took place on Thursday the 19th of November, when no less than eight certificates of candidates for the honour of admission into the society were read, and numerous presents of books, &c. were laid on the table.

A dissertation by Mr. Gage, the Director, was then read, on the subject of the Round Towers of Churches, chiefly to be

found in the district formerly belonging to the East Angles and East Saxons. These towers, Mr. Gage says, some have, without any ostensible foundation, supposed to be Danish; he has made a careful comparison, derived from actual survey of several Round Towers, for the greater part in the county of Suffolk, and he concludes that they are of Norman construction. Mr. Gage's communication was illustrated, in very good taste, by numerous faithful sketches of round towers visited by him in the course of his

survey, from the pencil of Mr. J. C. Buckler. The sketches being merely outlines, afford at one glance the simplest and clearest comparative view of the subject.

The Society's rooms have been repainted, which gives them a very cheerful appearance; and when the late Rev. T. Kerrich's ancient portraits decorate the walls, the vacuum occasioned by the removal of the curious paintings relative to Henry VIII. which were so long suspended in the meeting room, will be in some degree supplied.

Nov. 26. H. Hallam, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Reginald Bray, Esq. grandson of William Bray, Esq. the late Treasurer of the Society; the Rev. T. S. Hughes, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and well known for his publications on Greece; and Ralph Watson, Esq. of York Place, were elected Fellows.

Signor Juan Bautista Barthé, member of the Academy of History at Lisbon, communicated, through Lord Aberdeen, fac-similes of some important Roman inscriptions.

The Rev. H. J. Todd, F. S. A. presented a drawing, with a brief description, of a highly ornamented, Saxon doorway at Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire.

Some remarks on the Coins of the Kings of Mercia, by Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. were read; as afterwards was a letter from Mr. Bray, the venerable historian of Surrey,* introducing an account, by Allen Sibthorpe, Esq. steward to Earl Onslow, of a discovery made on his lordship's estate at Worplesden, in that county. The spot is Broad-street Common, about two miles and a half from Guildford, where on the 30th of July some labourers lighted upon a pavement, which, upon its being cleared, proved sixty-two feet in length. The patterns were simple, and soon destroyed; but the Earl has had the tessere removed to Clandon, for an ornamental building. No similar remains have been found within eight miles; but it may be remarked that the name *Broad street* has a Roman sound. Mr. Sibthorpe intends to resume his researches in the Spring.

CHAMPOLLION'S EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

The Thirteenth Letter of M. Champollion, is dated Thebes, May 26. He observes, that the geographical details do not permit them to look any where but in the valley of Biban-el-Molouk for the site of the tombs of the ancient kings. Even the name of this valley, which some would de-

rive entirely from the Arabic, by translating it, "by the gates of the kings," but which is at once a corruption and a translation of the ancient Egyptian name *Bib-an-Ouroou* (the hypogeums of the kings), as M. Silvestre de Sacy has very justly said, would remove all doubt on the subject. It was the royal necropolis; and a spot had been chosen perfectly adapted to this melancholy purpose.

On entering the most retired part of this valley by a narrow opening, evidently produced by art, and showing still some slight remains of Egyptian sculpture, we soon saw, at the foot of the mountains or on the declivities, square doors, most of them choked up, and to which you must go close in order to see the decorations. These doors, which are all alike, are the entrances to the tombs of the kings. Every tomb has its own; for formerly no one had any connexion with another; they were all isolated; it was the seekers for treasures, both ancient and modern, who made some communication between them.

Champollion was eager, on his arrival at Biban-el-Molouk, to ascertain that these tombs, to the number of sixteen, were really those of kings, all belonging to the Theban dynasties. He found first the tombs of six of the kings of the eighteenth, and that of the oldest of all, Amenophis Memnon, who was buried apart in the insulated valley of the west. Then come the tombs of Rhamesses Meiamoun and those of six other Pharaohs, successors of Meiamoun, and belonging to the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties.

No order, either of succession or of dynasty, has been observed in the choice of the site of these several royal tombs; every monarch has had his own excavated where he expected to find a vein of stone suitable for his sepulchre and the vastness of the projected excavation. It is difficult to refrain from feeling a degree of surprise when, after having passed through a rather plain door, we enter into large galleries or corridors, covered with sculptures perfectly well executed, still retaining, in a great degree, the splendour of the brightest colours, and leading successively to halls supported by pillars, still more richly decorated, till we reach at length the principal apartment, that which the Egyptians call the Golden Hall, more vast than all the others, and in the middle of which was the mummy of the king, in an enormous sarcophagus of granite.

Champollion enters into a very minute description of the tomb of Pharaoh Rhamesses. The architrave of the entrance-door is adorned with a bas-relief, (the same on all the first doors of the royal tombs,) which is no other than the peface, or rather the summary, of all the decorations of the Pharaonic tombs. It is a yellow disk, in the middle of which is the Sun, with a ram's

* Mr. Bray mentioned the interesting circumstance of his having now passed his ninety-third year: and that, though with impaired sight, he retains the same pleasure in hearing, at least, of antiquarian researches, as in former times he shared with Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Mr. Gough, Mr. Topham, and their contemporaries.

head, that is to say, the setting sun entering into the lower hemisphere, and adored by the king on his knees. On the right of the disk, namely, on the east, is the goddess Nephthys, and to the left (west) the goddess Isis, occupying the two extremities of the career of the god in the upper hemisphere. At the side of the Sun, and in the disk, is sculptured a great scarabeus, which here, as elsewhere, is the symbol of regeneration, or of successive revivifications. The king is kneeling upon the heavenly mountain, on which the feet of the two goddesses also rest. The general meaning of this composition refers to the deceased king: during his life, like the sun in his career from east to west, the king should be the vivifier and enlightener of Egypt, and the source of all the natural and moral blessings necessary to its inhabitants. The deceased Pharaoh was therefore naturally compared to the sun, setting and descending towards the dark lower hemisphere, which he must traverse to rise again in the east, and restore light and life to the upper world, which we inhabit; in the same manner as the deceased king was to revive, either to continue his transmigrations, or to inhabit the celestial world, and be absorbed in the bosom of Ammon, the universal father.

These general representations are succeeded by the development of the details. The walls of the corridors and halls (almost always the walls next the east) are covered with a long series of pictures, representing the course of the sun in the upper hemisphere (the image of the king during his life); and on the opposite walls is represented the course of the sun in the lower hemisphere (the image of the king after his death). The numerous pictures of the god above the horizon, and in the luminous hemisphere, are divided into twelve series, each announced by a rich sculptured door, which is guarded by an enormous serpent. These are the doors or gates of the twelve hours of the day; and all these reptiles have significant names, such as Tek-ho, serpent with the splendid face; Satempel bal, serpent whose eye emits flames; Tapenthos, horn of the world, &c. &c. At the site of these terrible guardians we always find the inscription, "He dwells above this great gate, and opens it to the god Sun."

According to letters received at Marseilles, from M. Champollion, to the 4th of July, the researches in the tombs of the kings at Thebes were completed, and the results of five months' labour were of great interest. Among them is a Table of the Rising of the Constellations of every hour of the months of the year, with the influence of each constellation. This monument is both astrological and astronomical, and of the most remote Egyptian antiquity.

DISCOVERY AT YORK.

As workmen were making alterations in the house lately occupied by Mr. Alderman Hearn, in High Ousegate, they found an implement of polished bone, in form somewhat resembling a spear or arrow-head, about three inches in length; and also two other polished bones, about eight inches long, made into the form of a skate, and turned up at the end. At the thicker end of these bones is a hole perforated, and the end is formed as if to receive a cord or wire to attach it to some other apparatus. In digging for the foundation of the new houses erected in Davygate, on the ancient site of Davy Hall, several pins were found which were made of polished bone, together with other implements.

POMPEII.

During the excavations of Pompeii, a new house has been discovered, adjoining to that known by the name of Castor and Pollux. It has the usual Tuscan atrium, surrounded with several little chambers, in which were found fourteen large and small silver spoons; vases of various forms; a large and uncommon steelyard, with the weight in the figure of a Mercury; elegant candelabra; a singular statue in marble, which seems to represent Hercules, with a dog reposing in his arms: vials of glass, and vases of terra cotta, &c. The exedra, or drawing-room, lies opposite the entrance. At the back of the exedra is a little garden, in the middle of which is an elegant marble table and a little statue of Apollo, from whose pectrum a fountain flowed. The apartment for the triclinium and the dancers is open towards the garden; a mosaic pavement, the most considerable that has hitherto been found in Pompeii, adorns the floor.

SELECT POETRY.

THE SHORTEST DAY.

Lines written some years ago, on the shortest day, by Sir LUMLEY SHEFFINGTON, Bart. at Benham, in Berkshire, the seat of the late Margravine of Anspach.

FORTUNE's children, splendid train!

Heave the sigh that's breath'd in vain,
When, amidst Affection's duty,
Flashing Wit, commanding Beauty,

Sages, with corrective strife,
Mark the brevity of life.

Now, when Pleasure brings her store,
Hiating still ten thousand more;
When content and joy abound;
When the Muses reign around;
When Eliza* charms the scene,
Animated, yet serene;

* The Margravine of Anspach.

Hours of the longest day
Well had crown'd the votive lay.

But, alas! December's noon
Late begins and closes soon.
O, let Summer's ling'ring light
Lengthen scenes so nobly bright!—
Vain the wish! with so much bliss,
Every day's as short as this.

*Lines by the late W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.
upon a Board fixed against a remarkable
old Yew-tree at Himley, the seat of the Earl
of Dudley (see p. 471).*

THIS stately yew, which has for ages stood
The gloomy monarch of its native wood,
Perhaps some Norman baron planted here,
Who lived by rapine, and who rul'd by fear.
The tree a symbol of its master's mind,
Emblem of death, and fatal to mankind!
Beneath its boughs no verdant plants are
seen,

Its baneful branches poison ev'ry green.
And thus the feudal tyrant's hated reign
Oppress'd the village, and laid waste the plain.

To these dire scenes a happier age
succeeds,

No despot threatens, and no vassal bleeds.
At Himley now the poor man finds relief,
Forgets his poverty, and checks his grief;
Raises his languid eyes and drooping head,
To bless the lib'ral hand that gives him bread;
While in the mansion mirth and song attend,
To cheer the stranger, and delight the friend!

But still the yew, though hastening to
decay,

Retains the venom of its pristine day;
Its branches still their gloomy nature shew,
And frown upon the cheerful scene below.

A FATHER'S FEELINGS.

A Father's feelings who can tell!

When his first child is born,

With what emotions of delight

He hails the birth-day morn!

Then busy Fancy spreads around

Her fresh and fragrant flowers,

And all the joys of filial love

Charm his domestic hours.

O with what joyous smiles he sees

The growing infant charms,

Whene'er the dear one round his neck

Entwines its little arms!

When Innocence looks up to him

He feels the pow'rful claim,

And rapturous delight is his

When first it speaks his name!

A father's feelings who can tell!

Ah! who can tell his care!

Though blooming roses strew his path,

Who knows what thorns are there!

With anxious eyes he watches o'er

The treasure by his side,

Conscious that Heav'n appointed him

A father and a guide.

If the dear child pursue the way

Of dutious love and truth,

And listen to instruction's voice

In childhood and in youth,—

Then does the father's heart o'erflow

With gratitude to Heav'n,—

Blessing the day—the happy day—

A child to him was giv'n!

But if parental care be vain,

To guard and guide the child—

If Youth sweet Virtue's peaceful path

Desert, by Vice beguil'd—

Oh! if against paternal guide

The thankless child rebel—

If anxious love be thus repaid—

A father's feelings who can tell!

W. HERSEL.

SONNETS ON RURAL SCENERY.

By the Author of "THE GARLAND," &c.

'TIS sweet to quit the city's noisy crowd,
Where the mind's worst diseases oft are
rife;

'Tis sweet to quit the wild and jarring strife
Of base-born passions, holding even proud
And lordly souls in thrall. Yet not where
loud

Roars the lone Alpine stream would I my life
Consume, like the sad anchorite whose knife
Tells, by its daily notch, the half-avowed,
Half-hidden flight of Time. Oh! thus to
live,

Lonely and idly, is, methinks, to give
But little in return for all the fair
And liberal hand of Nature hath outspread
For our enjoyment; the clear wave, the air
Refreshing, and the blue sky over head.

THESE are the gifts of Nature, and though
few
Know their full value, they are free to all;—
There's not a flow'et, gemm'd with morning
dew,

Which, whether fated by the scythe to fall,
Or in the woodlands gathered by the snail
And careless hand of infancy, breathes not
An unforgotten charm around the spot
In after-years when prouder pleasures pall
Upon the sated senses. Dim and dark
Rises the lonely ruin as it rose
In by-gone days, yet still one latent spark,
Re-kindling Memory's watch-fire, o'er it
throws

Rich tints of beauty 'en to youth unknown—
Splendours of gifted glory not its own.

H. B.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. de Courvoisier, the new keeper of the seals, has published in the *Moniteur* a laborious report to the King, on the administration of justice for the year 1828. The first part, composed of 90 tables, relates to the operations of the Courts of Assize. These courts decided within the year on 6,396 cases, including 7,396 accused, being an increase of 467 above those of 1827. The proportion which persons accused bear to the whole population was, in 1827 as 1 to 4,593, and in 1828 as 1 to 4,307. Among the 7,396 persons brought to the bar of the Courts of Assize, 5,970 were men, and 1,426 were women, being in the proportion of 19 to 100. Among these, 4,166 could neither read nor write; 1,858 could write and read but imperfectly; 780 had the first elements of knowledge in perfection, and 118 had received an education in colleges, or otherwise superior to that supplied by primary schools. Of the 7,396 prisoners, 2,845 were acquitted, and 4,551 were convicted. Of the latter 114 were condemned to death, 268 to hard labour for life, 1,142 to hard labour of different degrees of length, 1,228 to solitary imprisonment, and the rest to different kinds of correctional penalties. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is as 39 to 61. In the number of persons convicted and condemned, 5,833 appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentence. Among the 114 condemned to capital punishment, 17 were persons who had already been sentenced to penalties less severe. The Chambers of First Instance discharged before trial 16,409 persons who had been arrested, or against whom information had been lodged. The police cases, or charges decided within the year, amounted to 95,589, including 132,169 persons. This is an excess of 9,152 over those of the preceding year. Among the facts of which justice was called upon to verify and state the causes, were 4,855 accidental deaths, 1,754 suicides, and 86 duels, of which 29 were fatal. These tables contain numerous other facts and details, into which we cannot find room to enter. We shall only state, that the jury list, which includes, besides the electors, who are all admissible to be jurymen, public functionaries, half-pay officers, and persons belonging to the learned professions, amount to 115,721. As there is no trial by jury except in criminal cases, this list is large enough. The number of electors whose names are inserted on it amounts to 88,108.

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ITALY.

A lodge of Carbonari was discovered some time ago, and twenty-six individuals arrested. Don Joseph Picelli de Maddalona, ecclesiastic by profession, has been convicted of being grand master and founder of the lodge of Carbonari, and condemned to capital punishment; 13 others were sentenced to the galleys. Several of the accused have been liberated, but placed under the superintendence of the police, whilst several others were exiled from the Pontifical States.

The Inquisition of Rome has furnished the world with a new example of the atrocity of that institution. A priest, who was accused of Carbonarism, was taken up by the Inquisition and condemned to perish by hunger. The fact came to the knowledge of the Pope, who caused the victim to be liberated, not, however, till he had suffered the most horrible agonies, and had actually begun to devour his own flesh.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Grand Seigneur has ratified the treaty with Russia (given in p. 358), a measure which was rendered indispensable by the circumstances in which he was placed, however unpalatable to his feelings. The last accounts from Constantinople state, that the Commander in Chief of the new troops, Halil Pacha, with other Turkish Councillors, and it is added, some of the suit of the English and other European Ministers, were about to proceed to Petersburg, in order to obtain a modification of the articles respecting the pecuniary indemnity of the expenses of the war, and an earlier evacuation of the Turkish territories, than was stipulated in the treaty of Adrianople.

By the separate article relating to the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, the sovereignty of the Porte becomes purely nominal, with the exception of the annual tribute, which is to be paid under certain limitations. No fortified point upon the left bank of the Danube is to be retained by the Turks; and the Turkish cities on the left bank of the Danube are to be restored to Wallachia, and incorporated with the principality. The Porte relinquishes all its former claims for contributions or forced service, in consideration of a pecuniary indemnity to be hereafter determined. The inhabitants are to enjoy unlimited freedom of trade, and in consequence of the burdens borne hitherto by the Principalities for the use of the Porte, they are to be exempted from payment of their yearly tribute for the space of two

years, to be reckoned from the day of the total evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian troops. One of the chief objects assigned by Russia for the invasion of Turkey has thus been effectually secured.

The treaty of Adrianople has excited the greatest fermentation among the Turks, and several Pachas have resolved to refuse obedience to the Porte, and to form themselves into independent governments. Omer Pacha, who commands in Negropont, has declared his intention to die with the brave men under his command, sooner than evacuate to give possession to the Greeks. An exclusive confederation is forming in Roumelia. Mustapha Pacha was encamped, with 30,000 Albanians, in the plains between Philippoli and Adrianople.

GREECE.

The choice of a sovereign for Greece is one of the subjects of the important conferences which are now proceeding between the Representatives of the Greek Powers, who were parties to the treaty of the 6th of July. The peace between Russia and the Porte had produced no relaxation in the military operations of the Greeks.

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.—A general meeting of East Indians took place at Calcutta, on the 20th of April last, at which a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying that they might be relieved from various disabilities and grievances under which they labour. The petition, among other things, sets forth that the subjects of the British Crown living in the East Indies are in many cases destitute of any civil law to which they can refer as a standard to regulate their conduct in the various relations of society; so that, by the rigid interpretation which successive Judges of the supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William have given to the phrase "British subjects," in the various Acts of Parliament relating to India, they are excluded from coming under the denomination, and are consequently prevented from enjoying the benefits of the laws of England; and, by their profession of the Christian religion, they are equally debarred from the adoption of the Hindoo or Mahomedan civil law. The petition proceeds to mention many other disabilities with respect to marriage and the criminal law, and concludes by praying for the removal of them, so that they may no longer be considered and treated as a proscribed class.

The Rev. Mr. Woolfe, the converted Jew who married Lady Georgiana Walspole, on his arrival in Palestine, having commenced preaching the Gospel, some

of the Jews represented to the Pacha that they had received letters from their brethren at Amsterdam, that the pious missionary was come amongst them for the purpose of converting the Jews and Mussulmans to Christianity; upon which his Highness caused him to be arrested, and the bastinado to be inflicted after the eastern fashion. A letter received from Woolfe gives the following statement of some of his proceedings: "We went to Damietta, and thence up the river of Egypt, the Nile, to Cairo, where I baptized one of our brethren, the Jews; and then my wife set out with me through the desert of Arabia, for Jerusalem. The wicked spirit, who tortured every evening one of the Bedouins, so that the wretched man uttered awful shrieks and lamentations, was silenced by my telling him, 'In the name of Jesus be silent!'"

AMERICA.

The Spanish expedition sent against Mexico has succeeded in effecting a landing at Tampico; but according to recent accounts it was expected to surrender, as the Mexican army, under Santa Anna, was in considerable force in that neighbourhood, and was making preparations for the bombardment of the place. The resident merchants at Tampico, by permission of Santa Anna, had embarked their goods in vessels, and conveyed them up the river to Panuco. By letters from Vera Cruz, however, it would appear that the force under the command of General Barradas has been increased by desertion from the Mexican troops, through the want of pay and provisions; that he had between 4,000 and 5,000 effective men under his command; and that he had repaired the fortifications of Tampico to such an extent as to make it a matter of great doubt whether Santa Anna would succeed in taking the place.

According to the advices from Central America, that portion of the transatlantic world continued a prey to civil discord. The province of Nicaragua was still the theatre of civil war—city against city—and almost brother against brother. The cities of Leon and Menagua were arrayed against Granada and Nicaragua without any ostensible cause. The state of affairs in Guatemala was equally bad. The St. Salvadorians had violated the capitulations which guaranteed to every man security of person and property, and had made prisoners of 115 men of the first rank, and sacrificed their property, amounting to about 3,000,000 dollars. The St. Salvadorians had issued a proclamation convoking a new Congress, for the purpose of re-organizing a federal government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Oct. 26. Four prisoners were tried at Cork for the conspiracy to murder Admiral Evans, Mr. Low, and Mr. Creagh (see p. 360), but the trial terminated without conviction; the Jury being unable to come to a decision. The execution of the other convicts has been respited.

Oct. 28. At the Council held at Dublin Castle, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant presided, a proclamation was agreed on, by which a reward of 2000*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the murderers of the Rev. John Going, Rector of Moyalty, Tipperary. The reverend gentleman was on his way home from Thurles, and had reached within forty yards of his house when the assassin fired. The supposed cause of this outrage is, that Mr. Going became obnoxious to the peasantry in his vicinity, on account of his pressing the payment of tithes. Mr. Going was brother of the unfortunate Major Going, who was shot near Limerick in 1822.

The magistrates of Roscommon and Sligo have offered 780*l.* reward, in addition to 200*l.* from government, for the discovery of the ruffians engaged in an attack on the Rev. Mr. Shaw and his family; and a numerous meeting of magistrates also assembled at Boyle, to adopt such measures as they deemed most effectual for the suppression of these outrages. Viscount Lorton presided. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that the revival of the Insurrection Act was absolutely necessary to render life and property secure, and restore that tranquillity which heretofore existed. A meeting of magistrates for a similar purpose has been held in the Court-house of Sligo.

Nov. 5. At a special commission held in Dublin, Thomas Magrath and Michael Mellon were convicted of having, with several others, been guilty of the murder of Thomas Hanlon, sawyer, in the day time, in the city of Dublin. Mr. O'Connell defended the prisoners, who were ordered to be executed on the 7th, and their bodies to be dissected. They were convicted principally on the evidence of an approver; and fourteen other persons, charged as being accomplices, are to be tried immediately.

The Bishop of Ferns has addressed a second letter to the Earl of Mountcashel in reply to that from his Lordship in defence of the Cork meeting. Admitting that "imperfections" exist in the church, which it cannot be hoped will ever be entirely removed, the Bishop still contends that the holding of a "lay synod" is not a proceeding likely to remedy them. With regard to his Lordship's explanation, that there was little in his speech intended exclusively for the Irish church, the Rev. Prelate re-

joins, that it is evident "from the tone of the disaffected papers, that the Church of Ireland will be attacked in the first instance."

Dr. Doyle has published a pastoral address to the inhabitants of Maryborough, in the Queen's county, on the subject of secret societies, and the administration of unlawful oaths. The address evinces throughout an earnest desire to assist the Government in tranquillizing Ireland. Dr. Doyle points out the wickedness and illegality of these associations; and enforces obedience to the law as a general rule.

Nov. 10. A case has been just decided in the Court of Common Pleas against the Archbishop of Dublin, in an action of *quare impedit*, in which Sir Richard Steele, Bart. was plaintiff, and the Archbishop and his appointee, Mr. Coddington, were defendants. It was a question of the right of presentation to the vicarage of Killelaw, in the county of Kildare, to which the Archbishops of Dublin had been long in the habit of presenting. After a protracted suit, it was finally determined in favour of the plaintiff.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Mausoleum designed by the late Duchess of Rutland at Blackberry Hill, near *Belvoir*, has received into its capacious vaults not only her Grace's remains, but those of the three Dukes of Rutland, the renowned Marquis of Granby, and various members of their families. The coffin of her Grace occupied a white marble sarcophagus, placed within the centre of the elaborate Anglo-Norman arch at the eastern end of the building. On its side are sculptured the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. At the back appears a whole-length statue of her Grace, in the act of rising from the tomb. A group of angels hovers above, and one places on her brows a heavenly crown. The design is lighted from an unseen source; and the windows being filled with yellow and violet glass, throw a magical effect upon the whole. Mr. Wyatt has superintended the work.

The rectory of *Odiham*, and rectorial tithes of 6,000 acres thereto belonging, late the property of N. Nichols, esq. deceased, were consigned to the hammer on the 3d inst, and were purchased by the Rev. John Orde, rector of Winslade, for 15,000*l.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Old Queen's Head, at Islington, has been lately razed to the ground; and the building materials, which for more than two

MARRIAGES.

June 6. At Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Henry Smith, 1st Light Cavalry, E. I. C. to Eliz. dau. of the Hon. Sir Peter Grant, Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

July 9. At Madras, Fraser Lewis, esq. barrister-at-law, to Fanny-Cleveland, second dau. of G. P. Tyler, esq. E. I. C. niece to Adm. Sir Chas. Tyler, K. C. B. and Sir W. Wynne, Bart.

Sept. 29. At Caton, Lane. the Rev. Joseph Turner, of Overton vicarage, Frodsham, to Ellen, dau. of Sam. Gregson, esq. of Lancaster.—**30.** At Douglas, Isle of Man, A. W. Hillary, esq. only son of Sir Wm. Hillary, Bart. to Susan Curwen, eldest dau. of J. Christian, esq. of Imerigg Hall, Cumberland.

Oct. 5. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Wm. Burchell, esq. of Red Lion-sq. to Sophia-Agnes, eldest dau. of George Kilgour, esq. of Woburn-place.—**20.** At Cowfold, Rob. Aldridge, esq. of St. Leonard's Forest, Horsham, to Caroline-Anne Beauclerk, eld. dau. of C. G. Beauclerk, esq. of St. Leonard's Lodge, and granddaugh. to the late Duchess of Leinster.—**22.** At Fulham, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Ward, C. B. second son of the Hon. Robert Ward, of Bangor, in Ireland, to Catharine-Frances, eld. dau. of John Pensam, esq. of Fulham.—G. H. Rogers-Harrison, esq. of Devonshire-street, to Helen, youngest dau. of G. Willsher, of Finchingfield, Essex.—At Talacre, Flintsh. Chas. Stanley, esq. son of the late Sir Wm. Stanley, of Hooton, Bart. to Barbara, eld. dau. of Sir Edw. Mostyn, Bart.—**23.** At Penally, near Tenby, the Rev. Tho. Salwey, Vicar of Oswestry, to Frances-Maria, second daugh. of the late Henry Gibbons, esq.—**26.** At Dawlish, the Rev. Wm.-Multon Blencowe, to Maynard-Anna, eld. dau. of Col. Rochfort, M. P. for Westmeath.—At Ganton, near Scarborough, Robt. Alexander, esq. barrister-at-law, to Matilda, eld. dau. of Sir T. Legard, Bart. of Ganton Hall.—**27.** At Hackney, Capt. J. M. Spearman, to Harriot, dau. of Algernon Frampton, M. D.—At Prestbury, John Davenport, esq. jun. of Westwood Hall, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Geo. Colman, esq. of Haghabry Priory, Lincolnsh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. David Baillie, esq. of Audley-square, to Miss Stewart, only dau. of Lady Stewart, and niece to the Countess of Aberdeen.—In the Isle of Wight, George Broadrick, esq. of Hamphall Stubbs, co. York, to Jane, dau. of the late Sir Rich. Fletcher, Bart.—**28.** Rev. Chas. Barnwell, of Mileham Hall, Norfolk, to Sophia, dau. of the late George Wyndham, esq. of Cromer Hall.—The Rev. W. Clive, Vicar of Welchpool, to Marianne, fourth dau. of G. Toller, esq. of Betley Hall, Staffordsh.

Lately. Robert Lee, esq. to Mrs. Bow-

dich, widow of the late Thos.-Edw. Bowdich, the celebrated African traveller.

Nov. 2. At Cheltenham, Capt. Molyneux, 37th Reg. second son of Lieut.-Gen. Molyneux, to Mary-Eliz. widow of Capt. Bowen, 77th Reg.—**8.** At Kippax, S. Crompton, esq. M. P. of Wood-end, to Isabella-Sophia, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart, and niece of Earl Cathcart.—At Cheekley, C. W. Martin, esq. nephew to the Duke of Atholl, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. B. Charlewood, of Oakhill, Staffordshire.—At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Wm. Harding Read, esq. Consul-general for the Azores Islands, to Louisa-Mitchell Read.—At Chester, the Rev. Robert V. Law, third son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Sidney-Dorothea, dau. of the late Col. Davison.—J. W. Fane, esq. M. P. of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, to Ellen-Cath. third dau. of the Hon. Thos. Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield.—At St. Pancras New Church, Wm. Le Mesurier, esq. Capt. 22d Reg. to Jane, eld. dau. of the late James Jackson, co. Mayo.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. H. R. Maude, LL.B. of Arkendale, co. York, to Jane, dau. of T. Meux, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.—**4.** At Crophorne, Worcestershire, the Rev. H. Pruett, Rector of Child's Wickham, Gloucestershire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. A. Pruett, of Farnhill.—**8.** At Crumlington, Northumberland, Major Scott, 17th Lancers, to Alicia-Eliza, eldest daugh. of the late Rev. H. Forster Mills, Chancellor of York.—**10.** At New Fishborne, Capt. H. C. Coffin, R. N. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late W. Curry, esq. of Southampton.—At Clanville, E. R. Prother, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Prother, C. B. to Emily, dau. of the late Tho. Strickland, esq. of Kendal.—At the Earl of Rosslyn's, St. James's-sq. Bethell Walrond, esq. M. P. of Mont-rath, Devonshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Janet St. Clair, only daugh. of the Earl of Rosslyn.—At Whepstead, Suffolk, the Rev. John Lillistone, Rector of Barsham, to Adelaide, dau. of the Rev. Tho. Image, Rector of Whepstead.—**11.** At the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, Stoke Gifford, Major-Gen. Orde, to Lady Eliz. O'Brien, widow of Lord Edw. O'Brien.—**12.** At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major Bruce, to Isabella, third daugh. of Col. Bassett, and niece of the late Sir Richard Basset.—At St. Pancras Church, R. Bowcher Clarke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emily-Maxwell, dau. of the late John Spooner, of Upper Gower-st.—**14.** At Christchurch, Maryle-bone, J. C. Cowell, esq. to F. A. Hester, dau. of the Rev. Rich. Brickenden, and niece of the Earl of Cavan.

OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS WHICHEOTE, BART.

Aug. 23. At Glaiston-hall, co. Rutland, aged 42, Sir Thomas Whicheote, sixth Baronet; brother-in-law to the Earl of Harborough, and cousin to Lord Viscount Galway.

Sir Thomas was born Aug. 10, 1787, the eldest son of Sir Thomas the fifth Baronet, by Diana, third daughter of Edmund Turnor, of Panton in Lincolnshire, Esq. He succeeded to the title so lately as the 28th of Sept. last year, on the death of his father (of whom a memoir was then given in our vol. *xcviii.* ii. 373).

The deceased married April 9, 1812, Lady Sophia Sherard, third daughter of Philip fifth and late Earl of Harborough; and had issue by her Ladyship, a daughter born in 1815, and a son in 1817. The latter (unless he has an elder brother) has succeeded to the title.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR M. NIGHTINGALL.

Sept. 19. At Gloucester, aged 61, Lieut.-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B. Colonel of the 49th regiment, and M.P. for the borough of Eye.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 52d regiment April 4, 1787; joined the additional company at Chatham barracks, and embarked in December that year for India. He arrived at Madras in July 1788, and joined the regiment; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Nov. 12, 1789; served with the army under Sir W. Medows, in the grenadier company, and was present at the assault and capture of Dindegul, in August 1790. Immediately after this he was appointed Brigade-Major to the King's troops in India, and posted to the 1st brigade of the army; in which situation he was present at the siege and capture of Poligautcherry, and continued to serve with the first brigade of the army under Lord Cornwallis the whole of the Mysore war, during which period he was present at the siege and assault of Bangalore, in March 1791, and also the storming the strong hill forts of Saverndroog and Outradoog, the general action near Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, the same year; and in the general attack on Tipoo's position, under the walls of Seringapatam, which led to the submission of the enemy.

In August 1793, he was present at the siege and capture of Pondicherry, in the same situation and in the same brigade.

His knowledge of the French language occasioned his being selected as Town-Major after the capture of Pondicherry, but that situation he merely held as long as his services were absolutely required, preferring the appointment of Brigade-Major to his Majesty's troops in India, as more honourable, though infinitely less lucrative. In August following he was compelled to leave India from very severe indisposition, and obtained leave of absence to return to England for the recovery of his health. He arrived at home in January 1795; and having been previously, in Sept. 1794, promoted (by purchase) to a company in the 125th regiment, was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Marquis Cornwallis, then commanding the Eastern District. A few months after, however, having obtained by purchase the Majority of the 121st regiment, he was appointed Brigade Major-General to the district, Feb. 28, 1795; and on the 9th of September following, was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Colonel, by purchase, in the 115th regiment.

Not wishing, however, to remain on home service, Lt.-Col. Nightingall volunteered to go to the West Indies, with the expedition then fitting out under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was accordingly placed in command of the 92d regiment; but that corps being soon after reduced, was removed to the 38th regiment, which he joined in October 1795, and commanded during all its service in the West Indies, and at the capture of Trinidad in 1797. The Lt.-Colonel also attended Sir Ralph Abercromby, as an extra Aid-de-Camp, during the expedition against Porto Rico, it not being practicable to employ the regiment on that service; after which he was appointed Deputy Inspector-general of foreign corps; but, in consequence of very severe illness, was compelled to resign that office in August 1797, and to return to England, where he arrived in October.

In December following, Lt.-Colonel Nightingall was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to the forces in St. Domingo, and soon after proceeded thither with Gen. Maitland. He was employed on various service during his residence in that colony, and was selected to negotiate with Monsr. Herier, the Adjutant-general of Toussaint l'Ouverture, the evacuation of Port au Prince. In

July he was sent to England in charge of dispatches, and the remainder of the Island being soon after evacuated, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was afterwards placed in the command of the 4th battalion of light infantry, under Major-Gen. Moore.

Early in 1799 he was again employed on a particular service with General T. Maitland, and sailed with him in the *Camilla* man-of-war, to America, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, and returning to England in July, after having accomplished the objects of his mission, was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-general to the army assembling on Barham Downs, which he joined at Canterbury, three days after his arrival in London.

He sailed for the Helder early in September, and arrived at the Head Quarters of the army on the 17th of September; was present in the general actions of the 19th of September and the 2d of October, but was obliged to leave the army soon after from ill health, and return to England in November.

In January 1800, Lt.-Col. Nightingall was employed again under Gen. T. Maitland in Quiberon Bay, and on the Coast of France, as Deputy Adjutant-general, and returned to England with dispatches in July following. In June 1801 he was appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-general in the Eastern District, and remained at Colchester until October following, when Preliminaries of Peace being signed between England and France, the Lt.-Colonel accompanied the Marquess Cornwallis (the Envoy-extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary) to Paris, and to the Congress at Amiens, as private secretary; and returning to England in March following, obtained six months' leave of absence. In July 1802 he was appointed Quarter-Master-general in the East Indies, and sailed for Bengal early in April 1803; arrived there in August, and immediately joined the army in the field on the north-west frontier, under Lord Lake; was present in an action under the walls of Agra on the 10th of October, and at the siege and capture of that fortress on the 17th of that month; he was also present at the decisive victory gained by Lord Lake at Lasswaree, on the 1st of November, and continued with the army until the signature of peace with Scindia, when the Lt.-Colonel returned to Calcutta.

He was promoted to be Colonel, by brevet, Sept. 25, 1803. In 1805, was appointed Military Secretary to the Marquess Cornwallis, then Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, and after

his decease, remained in India as Quartermaster-general until February 1807; when he returned to England, and, arriving in September, resigned his Staff appointment.

In February 1808, Colonel Nightingall was appointed a Brigadier-General to the Forces serving under Major-Gen. Brent Spencer, and joined the army then detained at Falmouth. He was present with that Force at Cadiz, and on the coast of Spain and Portugal, until it joined Sir Arthur Wellesley at Figueras in August. He was engaged in the battle of Roleia on the 17th, and in that of Vimiera on the 21st of that month, in command of the 29th and 82d regiments, forming the 3d brigade, and received the thanks of Sir Arthur Wellesley on both occasions. In October following he returned to England, and received the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament, communicated through Sir Arthur Wellesley.

In December following, the Brigadier-General was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief at New South Wales; but a long and painful illness, contracted in consequence of the service in Portugal, compelled him to relinquish that appointment, and as soon as his health was sufficiently re-established, he was appointed to the Staff of the Kent District, and remained in command at Hythe and Dover during 1809 and part of 1810, when, being sufficiently recovered to encounter the fatigue of foreign service, he was once more appointed on the Staff of Spain and Portugal, as a Major-General, having obtained that rank, by brevet, the 25th of July, 1810. About this period his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer a gold medal on the Major-General for his services in Portugal, and in the actions of Roleia and Vimiera. Early in January 1811 he joined the Headquarters of the army at Cartaxo, and was appointed to a brigade in the 1st division, consisting of the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, the 2d battalion of the 42d, and the 79th. On the 6th of March following, when the French army retired from Santarem, the Major-General was entrusted with the command of the right column, and engaged in a close pursuit of the corps commanded by Gen. Regnier. He entered Espinal just as the rear of the enemy had quitted it, and, favoured by the success of the main body at Condexa, formed a junction with it on the following day. His brigade then resumed its position in the 1st division under Sir Brent Spencer, and was engaged with the rear of the enemy at Foz D'Arouce on the 15th of March. Soon after this, after

passing Satugal, Sir Brent Spencer being second in command, and frequently employed with other divisions, the command of the 1st division devolved on the Major-General, as next senior officer; and he so continued during the remainder of his services on the Peninsula, and particularly in the action of Fuentes d'Onor on the 5th of May, 1816, where he was wounded at the head of the division at the close of that affair.

In July following, having been appointed to the Staff in Bengal, he left the army in the neighbourhood of Elvas, and embarking at Lisbon, arrived at Portsmouth, and thence sailed for Bengal, where he arrived in November, and was first appointed to the command of a field division of the army, near the frontier; but, before he had joined at the station of Mizert, he received from Lord Minto, then Governor-general, the chief command in Java and its dependencies, with a seat in council, at which Island he arrived in October 1813. In April 1814, a force was assembled to act against the Rajah of Bali in the island of Boeling, and the Rajah of Boni on that of Celebes, consisting of the 59th and 78th regiments and 1000 Sepoys. The expedition arrived at the former place on the 17th of May; when, possession having been taken of the Rajah's place of residence, he immediately offered every reparation for the insults he had offered to the British flag, restored the property captured, and gave hostages for his good conduct in future. Part of the force was then sent back to Java, and the Commander of the Forces proceeded on the 20th of May, with the 59th regiment, flank companies of the 78th regiment, and 300 Sepoys, to Macassar, where he arrived with only two transports on the 2d of June, the rest of the convoy having been dispersed; as soon, however, as he could collect five hundred of the 59th and the flank companies of the 78th regiment, with a few Sepoys, the Major-General determined on attacking the Rajah of Boni, who had assembled a force of 3000 men in a fortified position close to the fort, which he daily threatened to attack; and as all attempts at negotiation had completely failed, and the overtures of the Rajah appeared to be made solely to gain time, the Major-General resolved to attack him in his fortified town. The column of attack was formed before daylight on the 7th of June, under the command of Lt.-Col. McCloud, of the 59th regiment; and in less than an hour the British were in complete possession of the palace of the Rajah, who escaped

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with great difficulty in disguise. The loss of the British was trifling in this sharp but brilliant affair, and amounted only to twenty rank and file, no officer being killed or wounded. The power of Arong Polacca, the Rajah of Boni, was completely overturned. After settling the country and establishing the British supremacy on Celebes, the Major-General re-embarked on the 30th of June, and returned to Java, where he continued in command until Nov. 19, 1815, when, having been previously appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, he embarked for India, and arrived at that Presidency on the 6th of February, 1816. He rose to the brevet of Lieut.-General June 4, 1814; and on the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 5, 1815, was nominated a Knight Commander of that Order. On the 20th of March, 1815, he was appointed Colonel of the late 6th West India regiment. Sir Miles continued in the chief command at Bombay, and second in Council at that Presidency, till 1819, when he returned to England. He was appointed Colonel of the 49th foot Feb. 19, 1820.

Sir Miles was elected M.P. for Eye at the General Election in 1820, and was re-elected at that in 1826.

ADMIRAL LOSACK.

Aug. 22. At Milan, George Losack, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

He was son of Richard Hawkshaw Losack, Esq. of St. Kitt's, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Leeward Islands, who died Nov. 2, 1813, at the advanced age of 83; and his widow in Nassau-street, Cavendish-square, March 26, 1818, in her 87th year.

We find the future Admiral commanding the Termagant sloop, on the Leeward Island station, at the conclusion of the American war. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, Nov. 22, 1790; and in 1796 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in the Jupiter of 50 guns, and was present at the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. Early in 1799, on the demise of Sir Hugh C. Christian, Capt. Losack succeeded to the command of the squadron on that station, and continued to act as Commodore until the arrival of Sir Roger Curtis. The latter for a short time hoisted his flag in the Jupiter; which ship being in a very leaky state, was soon after repaired in Simon's Bay, instead of being sent to the East Indies, as had previously been the custom. The reparation of so large a ship at the Cape, which had not been before accomplished

either by the British or Dutch, was an object of considerable importance to the Navy, and which reflected high credit on all concerned.

The colony being restored to the Batavian Government by the treaty of Amiens, Sir Roger Curtis, after its evacuation, returned to England in the *Diomedé*, accompanied by the *Jupiter*, and some other ships of war. On entering the channel he heard of the renewal of hostilities from an American, and soon after his squadron captured a French ship from the Mauritius, with a valuable cargo.

Captain Losack afterwards commanded the *Prince George*, of 98 guns, in the Channel fleet. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1808; Vice-Admiral, 1813; and Admiral 1822.

The Admiral was married on board the *Jupiter*, when on the Cape station, in 1796, to Miss Story, daughter of George Story, esq. and had several children. He has left a brother in the Navy, Woodley Losack, esq. who attained the rank of Post-Captain in 1806. James, another brother, died Lieut.-Colonel of the 23d foot, Jan. 21, 1810.

LT.-COLONEL SANDYS.

Aug. 21. At Plymouth, aged 70, deeply regretted, William Sandys, Esq. of Lanarth in Cornwall, formerly Lieut.-Colonel on the Bengal establishment.

This officer was appointed a cadet in 1779; and received the commission of Ensign July 29 that year. In 1780, when the belligerent fleets of France and Spain were off Plymouth, he lost his passage and passage-money to India, by serving as a volunteer on board the *Monarch*, Capt. Adam Duncan, without pay or reward; and, in consequence thereof, he was allowed to proceed to India without prejudice to his rank. In Jan. 1781 he arrived at Fort St. George, and having been promoted to a Lieutenancy in March, commanded a company of cadets, then embodied as part of that garrison, when Hyder Ally was in the vicinity. At the end of that year he applied to join Gen. Goddard's detachment, then serving at Bombay, and where he arrived in 1782, and was appointed to command a light infantry company.

In 1788 he was appointed, by Lord Cornwallis, deputy Judge-Advocate-general; and in 1790, he was made in addition, Adjutant and Quarter-master to the two battalions of volunteers, then about to proceed with his Lordship to Fort St. George; where he arrived in

Jan. 1791, and was immediately put in charge of all the extra cattle belonging to the East India Company. This charge increased during the war, and this officer became the agent for the carriage of the public camp equipage of the whole army; in which situation he continued until the termination of hostilities, by the peace of Seringapatam, in March 1792.

At the storming of Tippoo's lines, on the night of the 6th of Feb. 1792, this officer was one of those who conveyed the orders of Lord Cornwallis, principally to the 74th regiment, within the bound hedge. On the morning of the 7th he was directed by his Lordship to proceed cautiously (with as many troopers as he judged necessary) towards the Carri Ghaut hill, to which his Lordship meant to retire when the day broke, to ascertain whether it was in possession of the British or the enemy; for, although the hill was not three-quarters of a mile in the rear in the centre column, no communication from it had been received. He was well mounted, but found much difficulty in tracing his way. From the flashes of the guns he could only discover the hill at intervals; and in crossing a ravine, he lost the troopers. He continued, however, to advance cautiously, but it was so dark, that he arrived close upon the hill before he well knew where he was. He heard a sentry cough, and immediately challenged three times: but no answer being returned, he now imagined that the hill was in possession of the enemy. All was still and quiet; but, being unwilling to return without accomplishing the object for which he was sent, he asked, in a loud voice, "Who commands?" intending that his voice should reach the top of the hill; when, to his astonishment, a voice, which he knew to be that of Col. Close, the Deputy Adjutant-general, replied, seizing the reins of his horse at the same time, "General Medows." He found himself close upon the column, and saw the General, Colonel Ceckerell, and several other officers. General Medows asked if Lord Cornwallis was well; and having answered a few more questions, Lieut. Sandys was impatient to return to his Lordship, and galloped away. At this time the day had so far advanced, that a person might be discovered at the distance of fifteen or twenty yards. He soon met Lord Cornwallis, and the troops, retiring from under the cannon of the fort towards the hill; and astonished his Lordship by reporting that he had found General Medows' army under the Carri Ghaut hill. The army arrived at the Carri Ghaut hill just be-

fore it was daylight, and before the enemy perceived that the centre column had retired. His Lordship now gave orders for a relief of the troops on the island, and soon after the enemy commenced their attack upon Sibbald's redoubt.

With regard to the nature of the appointment held by this officer, it may be observed, that the convenience of corps and individuals depending upon the exertion of the agent for the carriage of camp equipage, subjected him to almost constant personal exertions throughout the range of an extensive line, and to litigious and controversial correspondence; yet Lord Cornwallis acknowledged that he had never received any complaints of partiality in allotment, or of a want of exertion to give immediate remedy or assistance when required by corps. In 1793 he returned to Bengal, having had under his charge, during sixteen months of the most active period of the war in Mysore, 102 elephants, 1000 head of other cattle, with about 700 people attached to them. The whole of his salary (there were no emoluments) amounted to 2400 pagodas; and he was obliged to keep three horses to perform his duties, of which foraging was a principal one. In the active part of the campaign of 1792-3, he had 184 elephants under his charge.

The choice of the appointments at that time vacant was given, by Lord Cornwallis, to this officer, and he chose that of Fort-Adjutant; to which afterwards was added the Barrack-mastership of Fort William, which he held during the years 1794, 5, 6, and 7, acting as Town-major frequently; and he was appointed Aid-de-camp to the acting Governor-general.

In 1798 he was appointed agent for the supply of military stores, which office he held until about to embark for Europe in Jan. 1803, when he was promoted to the rank of Major; having, in the intermediate time, been directed by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-general, to act as Adjutant-general to the army in Bengal, still continuing to hold the appointment of agent of stores.

It should here be noticed, that shortly after the arrival of Lord Wellesley, in Bengal, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, his Lordship canvassed and sifted, for six months, with singular scrutiny, and the unwearied application of the public officers, the appointment of this officer as agent of stores; and in May the Marquess rescinded the orders respecting his appointment, which he had issued in December preceding; and at his public levee on

the King's birth-day, in 1800, his Lordship stated, that the investigation, although most severe, had done this officer much honour, and he congratulated him upon the result. Lord Wellesley further added, that he had, in consequence thereof, extended his appointment upon the old footing for six months; and it was renewed, from time to time, while he remained in India, his Lordship declaring, that the gains were as exclusively and fairly this officer's own as much as any merchant's; the risks being his own, and the supplies, on urgent demands, particularly in the last Mysorean war, always readily furnished, and often upon his own advances and credit; and that he saw not how the public interests could be better promoted than by a continuation of the same system.

Lt.-Col. Sandys attained the rank of Captain in 1796, Major 1803, and Lieut. Colonel 1804; he retired from the service in 1805.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY BIRD.

Our notice of this brave and accomplished officer (p. 370) extended to no later period of his life than the siege of Flushing, where his regiment was employed in the most advanced posts, and where he was made prisoner in gallantly charging a French column, which had made a sortie from the town. The surrender of Flushing restored to him his liberty; and we soon after find him in the Peninsula again serving under Lord Wellington. At the battle of Salamanca in 1812, Lieut.-Col. Bird enjoyed the happiness of doing an essential service to the third division of the army, by repelling at the head of his company a charge made on the flank and rear of the division by three or four squadrons of French cavalry,—a gallant act, which, though by accident it escaped public notice, was handsomely acknowledged in a letter from the officer commanding the brigade.

Immediately after the total defeat of the French in the great battle of Vittoria, the privates of his company being reduced in number to seventeen, Lieut.-Col. Bird, after four campaigns in the Peninsula, returned to join the 2d battalion of the 5th at Windsor. On the reduction of that regiment, or soon after, the Duke of York appointed him to a Majority in the 2d battalion of the 87th (not the 7th, as erroneously stated in our last,) which was also reduced in a few months, and he retired upon half-pay to the cultivation of his farm in Monmouthshire. Here he continued,

the foreman of the jury, was, "That the pamphlet, which had been proved to have been written by John Reeves, Esq. is a very improper publication; but being of opinion that his motives were not such as laid in the information, they found him *Not Guilty*."

Mr. Reeves, however, was not to be deterred by these prosecutions. In 1799 he published "Letter the Second;" and in 1800 "Letter the Third," and "Letter the Fourth." The veil of obscurity was still observed, but Mr. Reeves was universally known as the author. The Second Letter stated, "The Design of the First Letter vindicated.—Authorities from Records, Law Writers, and others, to support its doctrines—Hale, Coke, Clarendon, Whitlock, Hooker, Mr. Burke, Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow, the present Attorney-general [Sir John Scott], and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas [Sir James Eyre].—The Expression of the Three Estates, Three Branches of the Legislature, and King, Lords, and Commons considered.—Censure of Opinions from Montesquieu, Locke, and other philosophizing Politicians.—Censure on Blackstone and Wooddeson.—Defence of the Paragraph prosecuted as libellous.—The Author's Accusers proved guilty of Premunire.—The Author's Political Creed, delivered in Nineteen Propositions.—Expostulation on the prosecution of Mr. Reeves." In this Second Letter he maintained the same opinions for which he was before arraigned, and further said and declared, that every sentence and word in his former Letter may be considered re-said and re-published; and "I do hereby (he continued) re-say and re-publish the same, and do submit them, together with this, to the same tribunal; and if the opinion of the Judges, formed on the right principles of law, shall not be with me, and if every thing I have said in this and my former Letter shall not be sanctioned and confirmed, I shall be content to pass for a libeller." The charge against Mr. Wooddeson was, that "following the idea that the Legislature being the supreme power, he begins with the Parliament, and then comes to the King; and that in these respects he follows his predecessor Blackstone, both in doctrine and arrangement." This produced from Mr. Wooddeson "A brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, in Answer to some Positions advanced in 'Thoughts on the English Government, Letter II. &c.'" The title of Mr. Reeves's Third and Fourth Letters ran thus: "Thoughts on the English Government, &c. Letter III. Character

of Mr. Wooddeson.—Reply to his brief Vindication.—His *Manx Halfpenny*.—Description of a Lawyer's Argument.—Mr. W. suppresses two passages of the Attorney-general's Speech.—The Form of Proceedings in Council.—Mr. W. mutilates a passage from Hale.—Form of Prayer for the High Court of Parliament.—Mr. W. is reproved.—Of Tellurian Politicians.—Expostulation with Mr. W. on the Manner of his brief Vindication.—Reasons that induced the Author to write these Thoughts on the English Government.—His reasons for being a little severe with Mr. W.—Encomium on Mr. Whitaker's Origin of Government." "Thoughts on the English Government, &c. Letter IV.: Blackstone's Commentaries deficient in Constitutional Information.—The probable Reasons of the Commentator's Deficiency in this branch of knowledge.—Certain Speeches criticised for unconstitutional Expressions.—Parliamentary Phrases.—Examination of the First Seven Chapters of Blackstone's Commentaries.—Their Arrangement.—The King is not a Magistrate.—Ours is not a Constitution of Balances and Checks.—A Paragraph of Blackstone's Text compared with an amended one.—The word Prerogative does not properly signify Royal Authority.—Postscript." We have transcribed the ample titles of these pamphlets, as they exhibit the contents, and sufficiently shew all the topics that were introduced. Hence it will be seen, that the writer assumed to himself the triumph of victory, and assigned his adversary to the mortification of a defeat. As these pamphlets are now not frequently met with, those who wish to see more of the controversy, may refer to the Monthly Review for 1795, vol. xviii. p. 443; and for 1800, vol. xxxii. p. 81.

In 1800 Mr. Reeves published "A Collection of the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Psalms," 8vo.; and in 1801 "Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England as prescribed by Stat. 1 W. M. c. 6, and Stat. 5 Anne, c. 8." This pamphlet was written with good sense and moderation, and went through two editions, the second of which was enlarged by some Remarks on Pamphlets by Mr. Butler and another Writer on the Coronation Oath. Mr. Reeves considered that the Sovereign could not, in conformity with his Coronation Oath, emancipate the Irish Roman Catholics; an opinion, it is well known, that his late Majesty always most conscientiously acted upon.

In 1800 Mr. Reeves was appointed by Mr. Pitt to the office of King's Printer, in conjunction with Messrs. Eyre and Strahan. In this capacity he published several editions of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer. His Prayer-book was dedicated to Queen Charlotte. A magnificent edition of the Bible was produced by him in nine volumes, 4to., five of which were notes, without which the Bible was also sold.

In 1805 Mr. Reeves published "A Proposal of a Bible Society for distributing Bibles on a new plan. Submitted with a hope of making thereby the Holy Scriptures more read and better understood." Mr. Reeves was anxious "that there may be, in every house in the kingdom, no longer a mere *nominal* Bible, but a readable instructive Bible, that will attract the reader either by the fashion or the method of it; and will be valued by the owner as a book, besides being regarded as the depository of God's Word, because it will surpass in price and figure every other volume in the poor man's library." The Family Bible, since published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and edited by D'Oyley and Mant, seems excellently to have answered this purpose for the better-informed ranks in society.

In 1807 Mr. Reeves issued a pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on what is called the Catholic Bible."

For many years Mr. Reeves filled (jointly with the two Under Secretaries of State) the situation of superintendent of Aliens. He was also Law-Clerk to the Board of Trade, and from 1800 till his death, one of the Treasurers for the Literary Fund for the relief of distressed Authors.

Mr. Reeves was possessed of a most excellent library; and enjoyed his critical skill in the learned languages till his advancing infirmities prevented his attendance on any kind of business. He was not married; his habits were economical, and he died possessed of considerable wealth. As he left no will, the property is divided among four individuals, his cousins, one of whom had been his companion and housekeeper for many years.

WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.

July 9. At Dudley-grove, Paddington, aged 70, William Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Literary Fund.

This gentleman was descended from the Desmond branch of the illustrious family of the Fitz-Geralds of Ireland,

and was the son of John Austen-Fitz-Gerald, Esq. a Colonel in the Dutch service (the presumed representative of that house), by Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Martin, Esq. of Antigua, sister to Samuel Martin, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury (and the well-known antagonist of Wilkes; see a memoir and portrait of him in vol. LXXV. p. 113), and aunt to the present Sir Henry-William Martin, Bart. and to Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, K.C.B.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald received, it is said, the first part of his education at the academy at Greenwich, under the predecessor of Dr. Charles Burney, father of the present learned master of that distinguished school. He was afterwards sent to the Royal College of Navarre, in the University of Paris, and when Mr. Fitz-Gerald left College, his father presented him to the King of France, Louis the Sixteenth, and his lovely Queen. So highly was the Colonel honoured, that he was invited to the balls and private parties of that Court; as was also his son—even to the choice circle at the Petite Trianon. Upon his return to England he was entered as a Member of the Inner Temple, and became a pupil of the late Sir Vicary Gibbs.

In the year 1782, through the interest of his uncle Henry Martin, Esq. Commissioner at Portsmouth, (and afterwards Comptroller of the Navy, and created a Baronet in 1791,) Mr. Fitz-Gerald obtained a situation in the Victualling branch of the Navy Pay-office; in which he continued, rising as vacancies occurred, until about 25 years since, when he retired upon the allowance usually allotted to such length of service.

Among Mr. Fitz-Gerald's earlier poems are "The Sturdy Reformer;" "The Tribute of an humble Muse to an unfortunate captive Queen, widow of a murdered King;" and "Lines on the murder of the Queen of France." About the same period also Mr. Fitz-Gerald's muse was frequently called on by his theatrical friends, to whom he contributed Prologues both for the public stage and private theatres; in which Mr. Fitz-Gerald was himself a distinguished performer. His delineation of Zanga, in Young's celebrated tragedy of the Revenge, when represented at Lord Aldborough's in Stratford-place, in the year 1793, was peculiarly correct and impressive. He altered the concluding lines in a tone which at once augmented the interest and enhanced the moral of the drama. It is apprehended that unfortunately no document of this improvement is extant among his papers. At the representation in ques-

tion his sister, the late Miss Fitz-Gerald, acquitted herself to the perfect satisfaction of a polished and select audience, in the interesting character of Leonora.

The pieces above mentioned, together with other poems on various occasions, he collected into one volume, and published in 1801. His Prologues to the "Bank Note," "Way to get Married," and "Secrets worth knowing," have been copied into our volumes.

Mr. Fitz-Gerald was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the Literary Fund, founded by the late David Williams, for the relief of distressed authors, their widows, and children. Mr. F. first advocated the cause of that benevolent Institution at their anniversary in 1797; and those who about this period heard Mr. Fitz-Gerald recite his own compositions, and have witnessed the powerful effect he invariably produced, will agree with us, that Mr. Fitz-Gerald at that time stood unrivalled as a reciter of English verse. After this, for the long period of thirty-two years, Mr. Fitz-Gerald never omitted attending the anniversaries of the Literary Fund, and constantly favoured the Society with a poem and recitation. The spirit they infused into the company, and the consequent benefits to the funds of the Institution, were generally acknowledged. He wrote twenty-five original poems on the subject; and was considered not only as one of the most active, but also as one of the best friends of Genius in distress. He was ever the ready and efficient advocate of the ingenious and gifted, though frequently the irritable and neglected author, when oppressed with misfortune, indigence, and (as is too often the case) absolute pauperism. Mr. Fitz-Gerald was long a constant attendant upon the active but painful duties of the Committee of the Literary Fund, and for some years last past had been annually elected, by the gratitude of his associates, one of the Vice-Presidents of that interesting Institution. His annual poems have usually been printed in our volumes.

Never was there a muse more truly English than that of this gentleman. The early impressions of a French education, which too often gives a bias to the mind that is seldom effaced, never tainted his opinions with Gallic partiality. On the contrary his pen seized every opportunity of proving that his heart was as loyal as his principles were constitutional. Indeed, this patriotic warmth of feeling marks all his poetry. In his addresses to the Literary Fund he seldom omitted powerfully to contrast the

tyranny of the French rulers, and particularly Buonaparte,* and their hatred of liberty, more especially the liberty of the press, with the amiable qualities of our late and present good and gracious Sovereigns, and the mild spirit of British liberty and British law.

At the breaking out of the last war he wrote a poetical exhortation, beginning with,

"Britons, to arms! of apathy beware!" which, together with his "Address to every loyal Briton on the threatened Invasion," was widely circulated, and produced a powerful effect.

In 1798 he published a poem called "Nelson's Triumph, or the Battle of the Nile;" and in 1806, "Nelson's Tomb, a Poem," 4to. To which he added, "An Address to England, on her Nelson's Death." In 1802 "The Tears of Hibernia dispelled by the Union," 4to.

On all other public occasions Mr. Fitz-Gerald's pen was ever ready; witness his Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Pitt; his Address to the Spanish Patriots; Ode for the Jubilee; lines on the Battles of Barossa, Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo; Addresses to the Marquis of Wellington; to the French Nation; to the Emperor of Russia; and lines on the Princess Charlotte. Most of these have been copied into our pages.

In 1814 Mr. Fitz-Gerald collected the passages from his various poems relative to Buonaparte, and published them under the title of "The Tyrant's Downfall;" "Napoleonics;" and the "White Cockade." In the preface to this publication Mr. Fitz-Gerald deservedly takes credit to himself for "consistency of character, a devoted love to his country, unbiassed by party considerations, and an undeviating detestation of the greatest and basest Tyrant that was ever permitted to desolate the earth." (See vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 58).

In private life Mr. Fitz-Gerald was deservedly esteemed; his manners were social, and his heart was warm and generous; these, aided by his convivial talents, made his society coveted by a large circle of friends, who now lament his loss.

Among the personal friends in whose society he took the greatest pleasure (which they doubtless reciprocated),

* Two lines in his summing up a charge against the individual in question stand forth most prominent for terseness and point, for feeling and justice:

..... Did he not tear
From neutral Baden Condé's princely
heir?

were Mr. Penn, of Stoke-park, his cousin William Penn, and the accomplished Mr. Sinclair, eldest son of the venerable Sir John. It may be said that in this instance, in congenial soul, as in high descent, the feudal houses of Orkney and Pennsylvania harmonized with that of Desmond:

“The general favourite as the general friend!

Such life there was, and who could wish its end?”

Mr. Fitz-Gerald had the happiness of living for many years in the strictest intimacy with the late Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward. His Lordship was much devoted to music, and used to entertain, at his hospitable board at Himley, during the autumnal and winter months, the most celebrated musical professors of the day; and in these delightful parties, Mr. Fitz-Gerald was a constant associate. But what still more rebounds to his Lordship's credit, was his inestimable gift of charity. His Lordship's amiable qualities were pleasingly commemorated by Mr. Fitz-Gerald on a board fixed against an old yew tree, near the mansion at Himley*. Viscount Dudley dying without a will, his kind intentions were fulfilled with singular munificence by the present Earl.

His remains were interred in the burial ground of St. John's Wood Chapel, Marylebone. A portrait of Mr. Fitz-Gerald appeared in the European Magazine for the year 1804.

RICHARD NEWMAN NEWMAN, M.D.

Dr. Newman, whose death, at Clifton, on the 29th Sept., was recorded in p. 380, was born at Northampton, on the 8th Nov. 1752, and was the third son of Ashburnham Toll, Esq., of Preston Deanry, formerly an Attorney of Northampton, by Miss Geary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Geary, of the 10th Dragoons. Mr. Toll's three sons, viz. Charles Toll, Esq., the Rev. Ashburnham Philip Toll, and Richard Newman Toll, M.D., all successively took the name of Newman, by the King's sign manual.

Dr. Newman, then Richard Newman Toll, commenced his medical studies at his native town, as pupil to the late eminent Dr. Ker, who was at that time Surgeon to the Horse Guards Blue, generally quartered at Northampton. Mr. Toll remained three years with him, and went from thence to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and afterwards, for one year, was Assistant to Mr. Bromfield, then Queen's Surgeon. Soon after Mr. Toll passed his examination before the Royal College of Surgeons; and, in November,

1775, from the excellent testimonials given him by Mr. Bromfield and Mr. Percival Pott, he was recommended to his Majesty for the purchase* of the Surgeoncy of the 4th, or Queen's own Regiment of Dragoons. His Commission was dated 22d Nov. 1775.

On the 16th of June, 1777, Mr. Toll was married at Hamilton, co. Lanark, to Miss Purdie, eldest daughter of Mr. Pardie, of that place. In October, 1778, the University of St. Andrew's conferred upon him the degree of M.D.; and in 1790, finding his family increasing, he determined on retiring from the 4th, then at Worcester, in which city he at one time intended to settle. Honourable mention is made of Dr. Toll (with other Army Surgeons) in the Gentleman's Magazine, for April, 1790, (vol. ix. p. 305,) when he retired from the Army.

Dr. Toll subsequently settled at Hamilton, where he practised as a Physician for some years with credit to himself, and was much respected.

In 1802, Dr. Toll took the name of Newman, by the King's sign manual, &c. on the death of his brother, the Rev. A. P. Newman, without issue, agreeably to the will of his great aunt, Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Newman, Bart. and sister and heiress of Sir Samuel Newman, Bart., of Fivehead Magdalen, co. Dorset.

At the end of the year 1805, Dr. Newman retired from practice, and fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Bristol, living quite retired till his death.

In his prime, his taste in music was very refined and well cultivated; he was an enthusiast in the works of Handel particularly; and the ancient authors were all his favorites. He never neglected, while he was able, to attend Cathedral service, where it was within his reach; and during his residence in London he was acquainted with most of the great professional and amateur performers of the day. He was an entertaining and cheerful companion, and was wrapt up in his family circle. His intimate acquaintance with the works of the English Poets, particularly Shakspeare, and a retentive memory, tended to enliven many an hour of his life.

His remains were deposited in his family vault, in Thornbury Church, on the 6th of October; his two sons, four of his sons-in-law, and one grandson, attended his funeral. His tenants met and joined the melancholy procession at Alveston.

Dr. Newman has left two sons, Henry Newman, and Ashburnham-Cecil, both unmarried, and seven daughters; Mary, the eldest, was married in 1805, to Capt. John Wilson Smith, of the 14th Reg. of Foot,

* A few years after the sale of Medical Officer's Commissions was abolished. Mr. Toll gave 500*l.* for his Commission, and sold it for the same sum.

* See our Poetry for this month.

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he died the following year, leaving one son; secondly, to W. Jack, Esq. a Merchant in Glasgow, by whom she has two daughters and one son. Anne, the second daughter, died unmarried in 1804. Eliza-Anne, the third daughter, was married in 1804, to Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castle Hill and Camnethan, co. Lanark, and died in 1816, leaving three sons and four daughters. Charlotte, the fourth, was married first in 1815, to John Thomson, Esq. of Kilbank, co. Lanark, a Merchant in Bristol, and had a son; secondly, to Major James Price Hely, of His Majesty's service. Susan, the fifth daughter, was married in 1821, to James Joseph Whitchurch, Esq. Isabella, the sixth, in 1818, to John Joseph Goode-nough, D.D. Rector of Bow Brickhill, Bucks, and Master of Bristol Grammar School. They have two sons and four daughters. The seventh, and youngest, Frances, was married in 1826, to William Killigrew Wait, Esq. of Westbury Lodge, a Merchant in the city of Bristol, and has two sons.

Dr. Newman's widow survives him, and he is succeeded in his Gloucestershire estates by his eldest son, Henry-Wenman Newman, Esq. who is in the Commission of the Peace and Lieutenantcy of Gloucestershire, and holds the Commission of Captain of a Company in the Militia of the same county.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 11. In Wilmington-square, in her 82d year, Mrs. Anna-Maria Jackson.

Oct. 19. At Brunswick-place, Elizabeth, wife of Lucas Birch, esq. (of Cornhill.)

Oct. 23. In Manchester-square, William Dawson, esq.

Oct. 24. At Northwick-terrace, aged 34, Henrietta-Anna, wife of the Hon. James Stewart, brother to the Earl of Galloway. She was the 2d dau. of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. (son of Dr. Spencer Madan, Bp. of Peterborough, and Lady Charlotte Cornwallis,) by Henrietta, daughter of Wm. Inge, of Therpe Constantine in Staffordshire, esq. and was married Aug. 10, 1819. She has left three surviving sons and a dau.

In Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square, aged 72, John Henderson, esq.

Oct. 25. In Hereford-street, aged 82, the Hon. Lady Hatton Finch. She was the third daughter of Daniel seventh Earl of Winchelsea, K. G. by his second wife Mary, fourth daughter and coheirress of Sir Thos. Palmer, Bart. Lady Heneage Osborne, wife of the late Sir George Osborne, of Chicksands, Bart. and K. B. was her elder sister.

Oct. 26. At Winchmore-hill, Emily, wife of Rev. Thos. Bisland.

In Upper Gower-street, aged 66, Anne, sister of the late Wm.

Hunter, esq. some years a Judge in the East India Company's civil service, and niece of Mrs. Anne Kempe, relict of John Kempe, esq. of the New Kent Road.

Oct. 28. In Buckingham-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 65, John Devall, esq.

Ann, wife of James White, esq. of Clapham-rise, and Lincoln's-inn.

Oct. 29. At his father's, in Montague-sq. aged 38, Hen.-Wm. Willis, esq. of Aldenham. His death was occasioned by the injuries received from his bed catching fire, he having fallen asleep when reading by a candle placed behind his pillow.

Oct. 31. At the Union Arms, Holborn, kept by Cribb, the ex-champion of the Prize Ring, aged 37, — Hauptman, a dwarf, who was shown about the country ten years ago. He had lately got very fat, and of very lethargic habits; and his death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel. He was about three feet five inches in height, and used to wait upon the customers in the parlour.

Lately. In Holloway, in her 80th year, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Brunt, of the 83d Regiment.

Aged 53, Col. John Midgley, Captain of Tilbury Fort. He was appointed Lieutenant 115th Foot 1794, Captain in the York Fusileers 1796, Captain of Tilbury Fort 1807, brevet Major 1808, and Lieutenant-Colonel 1814.

Nov. 2. In Caroline-st. Bedford-square, the relict of Francis Chambers, esq. of Monte Alto, co. Waterford.

Clarissa Margaret, second dau. of Gen. Sir S. Bentham, K. G. B.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 74, Ann, widow of John Dixon, esq. of Chertsey.

Nov. 3. In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 73, Marmaduke Hart, esq.

Nov. 5. In Portman-square, aged 66, Margaret Countess Dowager of Clonmell. She was the only dau. and heiress of Patrick Lawless, esq. of Dublin, banker, by Mary (Lawless), sister to Nicholas 1st Lord Cloncurry. Her ladyship became in 1779 the second wife of John Scott, esq. then Attorney-general of Ireland, and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench there, and Earl of Clonmell; and was left his widow in 1798, with one surviving son, the present Earl, and one daughter, Lady Charlotte, married in 1814 to the Hon. John-Reginald Pyndar, who has since, by his brother's death in 1823, succeeded to the Earldom of Beauchamp.

Nov. 7. Aged 55, Eliz.-Curtis, wife of John Gosling, of Gloucester-place, and dau. of late Gen. Cherry, esq. Chairman of the Victualling Board.

Nov. 8. In Surrey-sq. aged 83, Mrs. Martha Speechly.

At the Rectory, Newington, Surrey, Charlotte Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Onslow, D.D. Dean of Worcester.

Nov. 13. At Devonshire-terrace, Maria, wife of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and sister of late Rt. Hon. David Latouche, of Dublin.

Nov. 18. In Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq. H. Neale Baker, esq. R. N.

Nov. 19. At Camberwell, Blanche, wife of Henry Blakelock, esq.

BERKS.—Nov. 11. At Speen-hill, Newbury, Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. James Ety, late Rector of Whitechurch, Oxon.

BUCKS.—Oct. 16. At Burnham, Sarah, relict of Rich. Robert Nichols, esq. of Burton-street.

Oct. 18. At the Vache, aged 75, Thos. Allen, esq.

DERBY.—Oct. 23. At Derby, Mrs. Brooke, of Frenchay, near Bristol, relict of John Brooke, esq. of Ansthorpe-lodge, co. York.

DEVON.—Oct. 23. At Torquay, Mr. James Furbank, of Leeds, solicitor.

Oct. 28. At Teignmouth, Capt. Thos. Lethbridge, R. N.

Nov. 6. At Weymouth, aged 71, Mr. John Harvey, mechanic to his late Majesty George the Third, one of the first proprietors of the Weymouth Water Works, late civil engineer of the Bootle Water Works, Liverpool, and the original projector of the Breakwater for Portland Roads.

DORSET.—Nov. 17. At Sherborne, Thos. Morris, esq. many years Captain of the Dorset Militia.

DURHAM.—Nov. 8. At Bishop Wearmouth, Christ. Bramwell, wine-merchant, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of the Port of Sunderland; eldest son of the late Rev. George Bramwell, Rector of Sunderland and of Hurworth. Honest, manly, sincere, unpretending, unmeddling, and kind, and benevolent to every one around him, he lived happy in every connection of social life, and died loved and lamented. The present generation must pass away before his name shall be mentioned without regret and respect.

ESSEX.—Nov. 4. At his brother's house in Essex, Geo. Welstead, esq. of Wormley, Herts, late Commander E. I. C.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Oct. 26. At Bristol Hotwells, Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. E. J. Herbert, Vicar of Ledbury, co. Worc.

Nov. 11. At Churchill, near Bristol, aged 78, Mr. John Douglas Middleton.

Nov. 15. At Bristol, aged 73, the widow of Geo. Naylor, esq. of Marsh-house, near Wakefield.

Nov. 19. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 16, Eliz. only dau. of late Rev. Fred. Gwynne.

HANTS.—Oct. 22. At Manor House, Charlotte Eliz. second dau. of H. C. Comp-ton, esq.

Latel. At Houghton Lodge, near Stock-bridge, in his 58th year, John James, esq.

Nov. 9. At Ringwood, Catharine, wife of Admiral Sampson Edwards.

Nov. 15. Edeth-Mary, wife of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. of Swainsson in the Isle of Wight. She was a daughter of Sir Samuel Martin, Knt. R. N. was married in July 1790, and had issue a son, who died young, and five daughters.

Nov. 17. At Burton, near Christchurch, aged 89, Eliz. relict of Malachi Tree, esq. of Blandford.

HERTS.—Oct. 20. Aged 36, W. Walker, esq. of Berkhamsted, and of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

KENT.—Oct. 19. At Ramsgate, aged 78, James Piggott Ince, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Oct. 24. At Blackheath, aged 75, Samuel Enderby, esq.

Oct. 28. At Maidstone, aged 57, Ely Crump, esq.

Oct. 29. At Lee-place, Emily, wife of Robert Espinasse, esq.

Latel. At Walmer, aged 40, Maria, wife of Major Napier, R. A. and dau. of the late W. Von Rejnerveld, esq. Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 7. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 72, Anne, relict of Sir Henry Hawley, sixth Bart. of Leybourne Grange. She was the eldest daughter of William Humphrey, of Llewyn, co. Montg. esq.; became the 2d wife of Sir Henry Sept. 5, 1785, and had issue one son and three daughters. Her ladyship was left a widow Jan. 20, 1826.

Nov. 19. At Forest-hill, aged 77, the widow of Edward Howis, esq.

LINCOLN.—Nov. 21. Aged 31, the widow of Mr. Bousfield, of Lincoln, surgeon, whose death occurred three weeks before. Intense grief for the loss of her husband, has thus bereaved six young children of their mother.

MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 18. Aged 17, Emma, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Walford, of Homerton College.

Oct. 22. Anne, wife of Rich. White, esq. of Acton-hill, and dau. of the late John Tylee, esq. of Devizes.

Oct. 27. At Brentford, aged 8, Waller, the youngest son; and on the 29th, in Clarges-street, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Thos. C. Rudston Read, of Sand Hutton, and sister of George Cholmley, esq. of Howsham, Yorkshire.

Nov. 15. At Great Ealing, aged 53, Mary-Ann, wife of John White, esq. formerly of Selborne.

Nov. 16. At Tottenham, aged 74, John Chaplin, esq.

Nov. 19. At Upper Homerton, aged 66, Sarah, widow of Thomas Lermite, esq.

Latel. Aged 67, Mrs. Champion, of Myddleton-street, Spafelds.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Oct. 24. At Weedon Barracks, a few days after his arrival from the East Indies, aged 55, John Wright, esq. Paymaster of the 59th Foot.

NOTTS.—Nov. 14. At Mansfield, aged 70, Mary, wife of W. Broadhurst, esq.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From October 26 to November 25, 1829, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Oct.						Nov.					
26	49	51	46	30, 30	cloudy	11	45	51	48	29, 93	cloudy
27	40	45	45	, 36	fair	12	54	57	55	, 93	cloudy
28	50	51	41	, 20	fair	13	49	46	41	30, 08	cloudy
29	41	47	40	, 30	fair	14	43	47	48	, 10	cloudy
30	49	55	52	30, 00	cloudy	15	50	53	37	29, 80	cloudy
31	47	48	36	29, 95	fair	16	39	43	33	30, 14	fair
N. 1	37	42	34	30, 10	fair	17	36	41	36	, 18	fair
2	31	49	45	, 20	fair	18	39	43	33	, 31	fair
3	46	49	46	, 20	cloudy	19	32	33	31	, 37	foggy
4	49	51	49	29, 68	rain	20	31	36	30	, 30	foggy
5	43	52	49	, 97	fair	21	32	40	38	, 20	cloudy
6	49	54	48	, 90	fair	22	38	44	34	29, 57	rain
7	46	50	38	, 88	fair	23	42	43	35	, 61	snow
8	45	48	37	, 97	fair	24	39	40	35	, 51	snow
9	47	49	46	30, 04	cloudy	25	31	31	35	, 51	snow
10	49	52	48	29, 93	rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 29, to November 26, 1829, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	8 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
29	215	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	104 ½	19 ½		62 pm.		73 74 pm.
30	214 ½	90 ½	90 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½	223			73 75 pm.
31	214 ½	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½				75 76 pm.
2	214 ½	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½				76 74 pm.
3	214 ½	90 ½	91 90 ½	1 98 ½	98 ½	103 ½	104 ½	19 ½	223	61 63 pm.		74 75 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	213 ½	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½	224	63 64 pm.	100 ½	74 75 pm.
7	214	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	104 ½	19 ½	224	64 65 pm.		75 76 pm.
8	Hol.											
9	Hol.											
10	214 ½	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½		64 65 pm.		75 77 pm.
11	214	91 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½	225	65 pm.		76 77 pm.
12	213	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½	225	65 66 pm.		76 75 pm.
13	213	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105	19 ½		66 67 pm.		77 76 pm.
14	214	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½	224 ½	69 67 pm.		76 77 pm.
15	214	91 90 ½	91 ½	1 98 ½	98 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½	225	68 70 pm.		77 75 pm.
16	214 ½	90 ½	91 ½	1 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½				75 76 pm.
17	214 ½	91 ½	91 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½		69 68 pm.		74 75 pm.
18	214 ½	91 ½	91 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½		65 68 pm.		71 73 pm.
19	214	91 ½	92 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½	226	67 69 pm.		70 71 pm.
20	214	91 ½	92 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½		69 67 pm.		70 71 pm.
21	214 ½	91 ½	92 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½	226	67 pm.		70 71 pm.
22	214	91 ½	92 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½				70 71 pm.
23	214	91 ½	92 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½				70 68 pm.
24	214	92 ½	93 ½	2 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½				68 70 pm.
25	215	92 ½	92 ½	3 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½		65 66 pm.		66 68 pm.
26	—	92 ½	92 ½	3 99 ½	99 ½	103 ½	105 ½	19 ½	225 ½	64 66 pm.		

New South Sea Ann. Nov. 6, 91 ½.—17, 91 ½.—18, 92.—19, 92 ½.—26, 92 ½.

Old S. S. Ann. Oct. 30, 89 ½.—Nov. 2, 90 ½.—12, 90 ½.—17, 90 ½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Adver.—Courier
Globe—Standard
Sun—Star—Brit. Trav.
Record.—Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.
Weekly Review
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
English Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
20 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berks.—Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bolton
Boston—Brighton 3
Bridgewater—Bristol 4
Bury 2—Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmartha.—Chelmsf.
Cheshirefield
Cheltenham, 2.—Chesh. 2
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Covebury 3—Cumberl.
Derby 2—Devon
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Hants... Ipswich
Kent 4—Lancaster
Leamington—Lincoln
Leeds 3.—Leicester 3
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Norfolk—Norwich
N. Wales—Northamp.
Nottingham 3.—Oxf. 5
Plymouth 2—Preston 2
Reading—Rochdale
Rochester—Salisbury
Sheffield 4—Shrewsb. 5
Sherborne—Stafford
Staffordsh. Potteries
Stamford 2—Stockport
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and a PLAN of PETERCHURCH, co. Hereford.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

P. 172, for *Deri-nane* read *Derrinane*.

P. 175. Lady Eleanor Butler and her sisters assumed the rank of Earl's daughters on their brother's being acknowledged as Earl of Ormonde by the House of Lords in 1791. His Lordship claimed the title on the principle that the attainder of the great Duke of Ormonde did not affect the Irish honors. This being admitted, it followed that the father of Lady Kleanor was entitled to the Earldom, though not aware of his right. The attainted Duke, for the attainder of course was valid as to the English dignities,—was thus Duke of Ormonde, &c. in Ireland, at his death; and his next brother, the Earl of Arran, though also not aware of his legal right, was third Duke. On his decease, the Dukedom and Marquisate became extinct, but the Earldom vested in the male heir, John Butler, esq. of Kilcaah, as fifteenth Earl; he died in 1766, without issue; when the representation of the family devolved on Walter Butler of Garryricken (sixteenth Earl), father of John Butler, admitted in 1791, as the seventeenth Earl of Ormonde, &c. on which occasion his mother assumed the title of Countess dowager, and his sisters the rank of Earl's daughters, to which they were clearly entitled, though their father was known only as Walter Butler, esq. all his life-time.

P. 174. Lord Clermont's descent from Earl Fortescue's family was not a mere *presumption*. It was an undoubted fact. See Lodge. The Viscount bequeathed his chief estates to his nephew, Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart. of Ribston in Yorkshire.

P. 362. Read Major-Gen. Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan.

Same page, for Col. Mahon read Col. Mac Mahon.

P. M. remarks, that Lady Head (p. 368) was the daughter of Chief Justice Holt, and sister to Rowland Holt, esq. of Redgrave, M.P. for Suffolk, and to Mary (not Jane) Countess of Haddington. Sir Thomas Head had a brother, the Rev. Richard Head, Vicar of Chevely in Berkshire. He had issue Harriet-James Head, who married the Rev. Morgan Graves, late Rector of Redgrave cum Botesdale, and of Hinderclay in Suffolk, to which preferment he succeeded through the interest of the Head family.—Sir Thomas Head had also a sister, Jane Head, who married Edward Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount, Southampton, by whom she had issue Jane, who married her first cousin Edward Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount. She died lately at an advanced age.—It may also

be remarked, that Rowland Holt, esq. had another sister besides the two before mentioned. She married to George Wilson, esq. barrister at law, by whom she had issue Admiral George Wilson of Redgrave Hall, who died in 1826, and has a memoir in vol. xcvi. i. 278. The Admiral left four sons, of whom the eldest is the proprietor of that magnificent mansion, and two daughters."

W. B. is referred to Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. I. p. 189, for some account of the preferences and publications of Dr. Francis Hutchinson, Bishop of Down and Connor, and author of the well-known "*Essay concerning Witchcraft*."

In our memoir of the late John Reeves, esq. (p. 468), his *History of the English Law* was stated to be 4 vols. 8vo, but a 5th volume, with an Index to the work, was published last year, containing the reign of Elizabeth, which was, at his request, printed from his own manuscript.

AN ETYMOLOGIST inquires the origin and meaning of the word *Lee* or *Lea*, as it is occasionally spelt in the well-known ancient popular ballad,

London Bridge is broken down,
Dance over Lady Lee;
London Bridge is broken down,
With a gay lady.

Whether, as seems to be the opinion of the author of that highly curious and elaborate work, "*The Chronicles of London Bridge*" (p. 150), it has reference to the river *Lea*; or whether, as a scarcely less redoubtable antiquary imagines, it simply implies dancing over a *Lea* or meadow; so forming the burthen, or rather chorus, of the ditty.

X. Y. Z. and other inquirers after the history of unimportant private families, are referred to the College of Arms.

* * * Our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, to be published Feb. 1, 1830, will be embellished with Views of St. Anne's Church, Wandsworth, and Stepey Chapel, with descriptions; and will contain, among a variety of other articles, a dissertation on the Rise and Progress of Witchcraft; Altarpiece at Rumsey described; *Stray Thoughts on Language and Literature*; account of Whaplode, co. Lincoln, with Engravings; Col. Macdonald on the North-west Magnetic Variation, with Engravings, &c.—Reviews of Oliver's *Conventual Church of St. James, Great Grimsby*; King Alfred's *Boothius*; Colls on *Infant Baptism*; the conclusion of the interesting Memoir of Dr. Gaskin, &c. &c.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1829.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HISTORICAL ERRORS IN SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

MR. URBAN, *Paris, Dec. 3.*
PERMIT me to solicit from some of your erudite Correspondents, a definition of the latitude which in a work of fiction is allowed to the author to depart from historical accuracy; in other words, to describe the limits of the *Poetic License*. The subject has become of some importance on account of the great and justly merited popularity of the *Waverley Novels*; many of which, however, contain anachronisms and other historical errors. Although I am a decided admirer of Sir Walter Scott's writings, the following remarks would almost imply the contrary; but as that author is now revising the whole of his truly interesting narratives, the indication of a few blemishes will assist him in his corrections.

Before I proceed to point out some mistakes which are *unnecessarily* wide of the mark, it may not be amiss to notice the great difference between the novels of the old and those of the new school. The works of Le Sage, Fielding, De Foe, and Smollett, are well known, and widely circulated; nobody reads them without pleasure; and they all contain so true a representation of nature, that scarce an incident is to be found in them which has not really occurred; while in concentrating the events into the experience of an individual, the illusion is not exposed to detection, as the names are fictitious. At the same time, the satisfaction with which we read the *Arabian Nights*, the *Old English Baron*, and other decided romances, is a proof that bare undisguised fiction is allowable; and if more evidence were requisite, we need only refer to the popularity of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Why then, it may be asked, is the author of *Waverley* to be censured for

a few anachronisms? For the same reason, which has contributed so much to his popularity, his novels are descriptions of the manners of given periods, and fanciful accounts of particular events; which events being, in general, so well known to have taken place, afford the means of detecting any mis-statement respecting them. The novels of the old school are for entertainment (almost exclusively) with the multitude, while they afford instruction to the few, who, like the student in the preface to *Gil Blas*, know how to look beyond the surface for hidden treasure. On the other hand, the *Waverley novels*, and those following that model, are historical in their nature, and become of public importance from the feelings they excite. The ancestors of many existing families figure in some of them, and there are few persons who can read unmoved the description of scenes in which their forefathers were concerned. And this observation extends to all classes, for our lines of ancestry are all equally long, although all may not equally be able to trace the pedigree. The most humble Englishman, whose name implies a Saxon origin, must feel indignant at the hauteur of the Normans, on reading *Ivanhoe*; and a native of Wales will certainly experience strong emotions while perusing the tale of *The Betrothed*.

The writings of Sir Walter Scott abound with most beautiful descriptions of the passions of the personages, and with unrivalled landscape-like accounts of the places where the events have occurred; they require no eulogy from my humble pen; but as they are the lure to entice the thoughtless reader to the study of past times, it seems the more necessary that the historical observations, which are inter-

spered, should be correct. I do not pretend to analyse the whole series of the Waverley novels; but having directed the author's attention to the defects of some, his discernment will enable him to detect others.

In the *Talisman*, King Richard, when speaking of Philip Augustus, is made to call him Philip of France and Navarre; and, on another occasion, he swears by *St. Louis*; a reference to the list of the kings of France would have shewn the author, that *St. Louis* was the grandson of Philip Augustus and that Henry IV. was the first King of France and Navarre.

In the *Fair Maid of Perth*, the old glover and his daughter prepare to attend evening service at the *Blackfriars'* church; we soon after find they enter the Dominican church where *High Mass* is performed; and in the next chapter we learn that Catherine's confessor is Father *Francis*, the Dominican. It has escaped Sir Walter's notice, first, that *High Mass* is never performed in the evening; it is a positive regulation of the Church of Rome, to which there is but one exception, the midnight mass of Christmas eve; secondly, that the Dominican monks were called *White Friars*; and third, that the Dominicans and Franciscans being always at variance with each other, it would have been better to have given the confessor any other name than Francis. It is scarcely necessary to mention here, that on joining a convent the neophyte assumes a new name, and that it is improbable that any Dominican would place himself under the protection of *St. Francis*.

In *Ivanhoe* (chapter 7) there is an error so glaring that it renders refutation almost superfluous: Robin Hood comes in contact with Prince John, and while they are speaking, a bystander calls out that he (Robin Hood) could hit Wat Tyrrell's mark at 100 yards: upon which Sir Walter remarks, "this allusion to the death of William Rufus, his *grandfather*, at once incensed and alarmed Prince John." Further on (chap. 13) when that prince receives a letter from the King of France, announcing King Richard's enlargement, the seal is described as bearing *three fleurs-de-lis*. An antiquary, like Sir Walter, ought to have been aware that the arms of France were then *semé*, and it was not

till Edward III. had quartered them that they were reduced to three. One of the English Monarchs (Henry V. I believe,) afterwards made a similar alteration in his escutcheon.

Yours, &c.

W. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire Moorlands, Dec. 1.*

AS your article on the New Post Office, p. 297, relates almost entirely to its modern economy, and has scarcely an allusion to that important branch the Twopenny Post, a few brief additions, with some notices of its early state, gleaned from various quarters, may not be uninteresting.

The utility of the Post Office at the outset, seems to have been so little appreciated, that, even so long as thirteen years after the Restoration, we find, from Blome's "*Britannia*," many people were almost ignorant of its existence. He says:

"For the better information of all such as have occasion of conveyances of letters into any part of England, which before made use of that tedious way by wagon, carrier, or stage-coach, as not fully knowing this great convenience, this is to inform them that the inhabitants of this nation have of late years, by a general Post-Office, an exceeding great convenience in the conveyance of letters to most parts of the kingdom; and that at such easie rates, and with such quick dispatch, that in five dayes an answer may be received, though 250 miles; and, if but a letter of a single sheet of paper, for the expence of 3d.; but if of a greater bulk, then after the rate of 8d. per ounce; and if under 80 miles, then 2d. for a single letter. And if to Scotland 5d., and to Ireland 6d. for single letters.

"The profits of this great Office, by Act of Parliament, is granted unto H.R.H. the Duke of York, under whom are abundance of officers, who continually give their attendance, under a yearly (and some a weekly) salary, each being appointed to, and knowing, his respective employment. And, upon the grand Post Office, which is kept in London, there depends 182 deputy Postmasters in England and Scotland, most of which keep their offices in their stages, and have sub-postmasters in their branches out to Market-towns, not seated in the high roads: so that there is scarce any market-town of note, but hath the benefit of the conveyance of letters to and fro.

"The answers that are received, are delivered (if in London) to the letter-porters, who speedily carry them, according to the directions, and ought to demand no more

then what is charged by the Office for bringing the same; yet, if one hath not a care, some of them will require money where none should be paid."

Three years later, an acquaintance with the nature of the Post Office was still far from being universally diffused, or the conductors would not have found it necessary to publish the following advertisement, which occurs in the *London Gazette*, 8 April, 1678:

"All persons are desired to take notice, that there is a settled and safe conveyance of letters and packets by post, three times in every week, upon the usual post-days, to and from the City of London, and the towns hereafter mentioned in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, viz. Epsom, Leatherhead, Dorking, Guildford, Farnham, Godalmin, Haslemere, Midhurst, Petworth, Horsham, Arundel, Staying, Shoreham, Brightelmstone, Lewes, and Eastbourne; so that a correspondence may be had between all or any of the said places; and no money is required till the letters are delivered, and then only such rates as are established by Act of Parliament."

The account of the Post Office in Delaune's "*Present State of London*," 1681, is nearly the same as that given in the above extract from Blome, save that the rate of conveyance appears to have become somewhat more expeditious in the lapse of eight years; for whereas Blome boasts that letters might be sent 250 miles, and answers received, in five days, Delaune tells us that answers might then be had in the same time, "from a place 300 miles distant from the writer;" and "though (he proceeds) the number of letters missive in England were not at all considerable in our ancestors' time, yet it is now so prodigiously great, (since the meanest people have generally learnt to write,) that this Office is farmed for above 40 or rather 50,000*l.* a year."

What he adds, as to the improvement in coach-travelling, though not immediately connected with the subject, is too exquisite to be omitted:

"Besides this excellent convenience of conveying letters, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness, both for men and women of better rank, to travel from London, and to almost all the villages near this great city, that the like hath not been known in the world; and that is, by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul weather,

and foul ways, free from endamaging one's health or body by hard jogging, or over violent motion; and this, not only at a low price, as about a shilling for every five miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some foreign countries make not more miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches called Flying-Coaches make forty or fifty miles in a day, as from London to Oxford or Cambridge, and that in the space of twelve hours (not counting the time for dining), setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late. Moreover, if any gentlemen desire to ride post, to any principal town in England, post-horses are always in readiness, (taking no horse without the consent of his owner, which in other Kings' reigns was not duly observed,) and only 3*d.* is demanded for every English mile, and for every stage, to the post-boy, 4*d.* for conducting."

Delaune, however, devotes his chief attention to "that ingenious undertaking, the Penny-Post," which having, as he tells us, heard disparaged by some censorious persons, he "examined the reasons, and found it opposed by none but the ignorant, or such as preferred some particular ends before public utility, who persuaded H.R.H. the Duke of York, that it dammified the General Post Office; whereupon many actions were brought, and a chargeable suit of law followed." He then, upon the authority of "one of the gentlemen concerned," subjoins a long narrative of its rise and progress, the substance of which I annex:

"This useful invention is little more than a year old, being begun in April 1680. The chief undertaker that introduced it into practice, is one Mr. William Dockwa, merchant, a native and citizen of London, with a numerous family of eight young children; who being forsaken by some others soon after it began, and left to shift for himself, carried on this undertaking singly, for above half a year, at his own proper charge and hazard, against all the difficulties, oppositions, and discouragements, that attended it, though now he hath several citizens in partnership with him. But I am truly informed that the income does not yet amount to three-fourths of the necessary charge to support it.

"This Penny-Post is thus managed.—The principal office, to which all accompts, &c. are daily transmitted, is in Lyme-street, at the dwelling-house of the said Mr. Dockwa, formerly the mansion-house of Sir Robert Abdy, knight.

"There are seven sorting-houses, proper to the seven precincts into which the undertakers have divided London, Westminster, and the suburbs, situated at equal distances,

for the better maintenance of mutual correspondence.

"There are about 4 or 500 receiving-houses to take in letters, where the messengers call every hour, and convey them as directed; as also post-letters, the writing of which are much increased by this accommodation, being carefully conveyed by them to the General Post-Office in Lombard-street.

"There are a great number of clerks and poor citizens daily employed as messengers, to collect, sort, enter, stamp, and deliver all letters, every person entertained giving 50*l.* security, by bond, for his fidelity; and the undertakers oblige themselves to make good any thing delivered to their messengers, under the value of 10*l.* if sealed up, and the contents indorsed. By these messengers are conveyed letters and parcels, not exceeding one pound weight, to and from all parts of London, and all places within the bills of mortality; as also to the four towns of Hackney, Islington, South-Newington-Butts, and Lambeth, but to no other towns; and the letters only to be left at the receiving-houses of those four towns, and not delivered in the street; but if brought home to the houses in those towns, a penny more to be charged.

"They now do use stamps, to mark the hour of the day on all letters when sent out from their office to be delivered, by which persons are to expect their letters within one hour from the time marked thereon, by which the cause of delay of letters may be easily discern'd, viz. whether it be really in the office, or their own servants with whom letters are left.

"All persons are desired not to leave any letters on Saturday nights, after six of the clock in the winter, and seven in the summer, that the poor men employed may have a little time to provide for their families against the Lord's-Day, having no leisure all the week besides.

"To the most remote places, letters go four or five times of the day; to other places, six or eight times of the day; to inns of court, and places of business, especially in term or Parliament-time, 10 or 12 times of the day.

"London extends from Lymehouse to the end of Tuttle-street, seven miles and an half, which extraordinary length renders speedy communication very uneasy and troublesome. Now, to keep up a necessary correspondence, the way formerly used was, to hire porters, at excessive rates, to go on errands, and to send servants or apprentices, who lost the time that should be spent to learn their trades and benefit their masters, and would often loyter, and get vicious habits and evil company, to their own and masters' hurt. Or else, such as could not spare the porter so much money, nor kept

servants, have been forced to sweat and toil, and leave their work for, it may be, half a day, to do that which now they may perform at the easie rate of a penny.

"The objections to this undertaking I have heard of are, 1st, from some sort of porters, that it hinders their livelihood; but the porters are an inconsiderable number in respect of the whole inhabitants of this great city, and a useful undertaking should not in equity or prudence be discountenanced, for the peculiar advantage of some few. Others alledge, that their letters are not speedily answered, and therefore say they miscarry. But that may be, because the party is not at home, and his servants do not produce his letter as they ought, though punctually left by the Penny-Post messenger. Or the party may not be at leisure, or not willing to write, or removed, or would pretend he received it not, when dun'd for money, which he cannot or will not pay. And indeed I am also informed, that abundance of letters are so ill superscribed, or uncertainly directed, (the particular trade of the party, the sign, or what noted place it is near, being omitted,) that it is impossible to deliver such, which is the fault of the senders, and not of the office."

Thus far from Mr. Delaune's zealous vindication of the novel undertaking.
JAMES BROUGHTON.

MR. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 11.

THE first article in your Magazine for November has brought to my recollection a tour which I made through the Western Highlands of Scotland, with a very ingenious and most agreeable companion, some years since. Should it possess any interest, it is much at your service.

Carpets, and Tables d'Hôte, Mr. Urban! No such things in our time, rely upon it. We, like other heroes, lived far less luxuriously. Nay, often consumed our own tables, of oat cake, to wit, which not unfrequently formed the most substantial part of our entertainment.

"Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus

Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,
Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
Fatalis Crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris;
Heus! etiam mensas consumimus!"—

Sed ad rem:—Early, then, in the month of August 18—, we repaired to the Grass Market at Edinburgh,—scrambled on the Lanark Fly,—and speedily left Auld Reekie behind us.

As we proceeded we observed heavy showers on our right and left, hovering over the Corstorphine Hills on the one side, and the Pentlands on the other, while we passed between them perfectly dry, in a sort of milky way, bounded on either hand by clouds and thick darkness. Still proceeding, we arrived at a residence of Sir William Forbes, on our left, in an apparently fertile and romantic situation, with abundance of wood and water, through the whole extent of the valley. Here, by the side of the road, were growing the most beautiful heaths, and wild thyme, in the greatest abundance.

Further, on the left, is a neat white house, belonging to Mr. Davison, near to which the road was rough and hilly. At a hut, a little onwards, the coach changed horses, and the road improved. Unfortunately I cannot say the same of the weather. The clouds thickened and lowered around us, the whole horizon was darkened, and there came on one of the most tremendous storms I ever witnessed. Not even the whiskey or witticisms of our companions on the roof, could render it bearable. After passing the house and lodges of Lord Armadale, on our left, we rejoiced to set foot in Lanark. We found there nothing particularly attractive. It is, in fact, a miserable Scotch burgh, and I believe the chief thing in it which arrested our attention was the town pump, which surprised us by its enormous handle, with an excrescence at the end of it, in dimensions considerably surpassing the skull of poor Yorick!

The country about New Lanark, nearly a mile from the old town, is extremely beautiful, varied by the most picturesque hills and woods. This is the route to the Falls of the Clyde, which we were so eager to visit, that we proceeded to them though the evening was far advanced, and in defiance of some heavy showers. We took shelter at one of the lodges in the demesne, about a mile from the first and largest Fall. At a second lodge we were obliged to take a guide, in the shape of a bare-headed and bare-footed damsel, tripping through the wet with the greatest alacrity. Under the direction of this Hebe, we came to a sort of gloomy-looking summer house, from the window of which you have a fine view of the first Fall, Corra Lynn, of eighty feet.

The Fall here is wonderfully grand. The incessant and deafening noise of the water, approaching to the roar of thunder,—the yesty and enchafted foam from which there arose a continual spray,—the inconceivable grandeur of the surrounding rocks and woods, inspired the mind with feelings novel and most gratifying, and it was with the utmost reluctance that we forced ourselves away from this enchanting scene. I was much stricken with the irony appearance of the water in many parts, "like the mane of a chesnut steed." While my friend was employing himself in sketching Corra Lynn, I wandered on to the lesser Fall of Boniton. This, though certainly not so magnificent, appeared to me at least equally pleasing.

In the summer house I was much pleased at recognising the names of several friends and condiscipuli in an album kept by the owner of the domain; many a Gyas, and many a Cloanthus; also of Lord —, whom, at this remote spot, I looked upon as a sort of friend, merely because he came from an adjoining county in England. But, before showing us the album, our little conductress directed us to place ourselves in an arm chair, from which we were to look up to a corner of the ceiling, where there are placed two mirrors, one reflecting the Falls, the other the Cotton Mills and town of New Lanark.

From our guide, though not particularly communicative, we obtained the important information that this delightful spot was the property of Lady Ross, a widow, with two sons, one a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

After our return from the Falls we both appeared uncommonly serious or vapourish. But, perhaps, while each fancied the other unusually grave and taciturn, he was in his arm-chair silently enjoying a second edition of the ravishing scenes of the former part of the evening, or, while apparently wrapped in somnolency, his eye, "in a fine phrenzy rolling," was carried from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. These our twilight visions, however, were not greatly prolonged. We speedily retired to our couch, "perchance to dream" more leisurely. I am, Mr. Urban, yours, &c.

VIA TOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire Moorlands, Dec. 11.*

LET me assure your Correspondent Mr. Brockett (p. 408) that my fancied oversight respecting his Glossary should be attributed to any cause rather than that of superficially examining a work, from a reference to which I frequently derive both amusement and information. The simple fact is, that the anecdote in question *does not* occur in his *first* edition; and as the Review in your number for August, which called my attention to the subject, made no allusion to any thing of the kind, it never occurred to me that a *second* had appeared. I am glad, however, that the misunderstanding has taken place, since it has led to my acquaintance with a reprint still more valuable than its predecessor.

Mr. Brockett, I find, will not allow that the use of *foot* for *bottom* is, in any sense, a provincialism, and upon this point we are at issue. The language of well-educated people in the Metropolis must, I suppose, be received as the standard of polite conversation; and though it is common, even amongst them, to use such expressions as "the foot of the stairs," "the foot of a hill," &c. I certainly think it would be deemed a rank provincialism to say that a person resided at "the foot of a street."

Mr. Brockett must excuse my mentioning an error, into which, in common with all compilers of provincial glossaries, he has fallen, viz. the insertion of numerous words by no means local, and which therefore appear with as little propriety in a vocabulary of the Northumberland dialect, as they would in one of Essex or of Cornwall. Two or three instances will suffice to show the truth of this remark:

Addled—decayed, rotten.

Bang—to thump.

Daddy—a childish name for father.

Dawdle—to saunter or trifle.

Funny—comical.

Helter-skelter—in great haste, disorderly.

Riff-Raff—the rabble.

Scamp—a mean rascal.

The compiler of the "Craven Glossary" has not steered clear of a similar fault; but Major Moor, in his "Suffolk Vocabulary," is the chief offender in this way, nearly one-third of the phrases he styles local, being quite as common in all other parts of the country as they can be in Suffolk. To avoid such oversights altogether, is

perhaps impossible; but it would lessen them considerably, if every provincial lexicographer, previous to printing his work, were to submit the MS. to the examination of two or three friends, in various distant parts of the kingdom, with a request that they would expunge all phrases, which, though deemed by him to be local, might be "familiar in their mouths as household words." Had Mr. Brockett's book undergone this expurgatory ordeal, it might have been somewhat lessened in bulk, but would scarcely have been decreased in value. Of its cleverness no one entertains a higher opinion than myself, spite of this trifling blemish, which, I beg Mr. Brockett to believe, is pointed out in a spirit of perfect good-will; and, as I hope ere long to present him with a volume of our Staffordshire dialect, he will then have an opportunity of criticising my defects in return.

Yours, &c. JAMES BROUGHTON.

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

HARK! the herald angels sing,

Ye nations all rejoice;

Tidings glad to you we bring,

Raise high your tuneful voice.

The Saviour of mankind this day,

Descending from above,

Deigns to assume his mortal sway,

In mercy, peace, and love.

An infant from a virgin sprung,

Of royal David's race,

In Bethlehem; and every tongue

Shall consecrate the place.

A manger is his lowly bed,

In swaddling-clothes he's bound;

But angels hover o'er his head,

And glory shines around.

The shepherds in the gloom of night,

As on the ground they lay,

Are startled by a vision bright,

Which summons them away.

The eastern sages from afar,

The heavenly babe adore,

Come guided by a brilliant star,

And grateful tribute pour.

The Wise, the Wonderful, his name,

The Prince of Peace, the Lord,

The Sun of Righteousness proclaim,

Oh, listen to his word.

His love so infinite, so great,

He suffered to redeem

From sin and death man's fallen state,

His mercy so supreme.

Then let us bend with suppliant knee,

And loud hosannas sing,

To Him that was, is, and shall be,

Our Saviour and our King. N. R.

1800

caused Mr. Crowther "to die so slowly!"—The names of these elder boys were, Bowles, Eccles, Gabell (late Head Master), Lee, Heath, Holles, Runwa, Elliot, Newhouse, Tyrwhit (late Sir Thomas Jones), Howley (Archbishop of Canterbury), Hawes, to whom I am indebted for anecdotes in my present researches, Le Breton, Hamley, Bingham, Maundrel, Heathcote (Archdeacon of Winchester), Kirby.

Having given the names of these oppressors, I can testify against Mr. Wilson's statement, as publicly as he has not hesitated to make it.

I have one more observation to offer. Crowther remained at Winchester till 1788. Can a reflecting human being imagine if, in his junior year, he had received such treatment as is inferred,—that this "meek" boy should have said *not one* word to his father or mother, or that they should have made no representation, — and what a monster of a *mamma* must she have been, to have sent the "meek" boy back again to his oppressors! in order that a most respectable character—doubtless from some misapprehension—should be left, forty years afterwards, to cry out "Murder!!"

However such statements may be calculated to amuse and *edify* the Mayor and Aldermen of London, I believe there is no one who knows any thing about the matter, who would not say with me, *INCREDULUS ODI!*

From a letter from the *Junior* in my chamber, and Crowther's friend at New College, I extract the following passage:—"Of the six Præfects you mention, I will engage that four of them (yourself, Lee, Hamley, and Howley,) never hurt the hair of a junior boy's head. Of the others, I have no particular remembrance; but I repeat that, having left Crowther a *stout* boy at Winchester in 1785, and *KNOWING HIM WELL* afterwards at College (New College), I have *NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO BELIEVE A WORD OF THE STATEMENT PUBLISHED!!* I knew Crowther *very well*, both at WINTON and OXFORD!!"

Yours, &c. W. L. BOWLES.

P. S. Since the above was printed, I have received a communication from Mr. Wilson. Though I have felt it a public duty to answer his public statement, I am bound to say his let-

ter was every thing I could expect from a gentleman and Christian; but my opinions are unaltered.

SPECULATIONS ON LITERARY PLEASURES.—No. XIX.

(Continued from p. 417.)

IN allusion to the subject which terminated our speculation in the former number, it may, in view of the desolations which cover the face of Iceland, be objected by some, that the argument in Archbishop King's 3d chapter of the Goodness and Benevolence of God, as indicated in the economy of our planet, stands invalidated.

The speculations, which in the times of the ancient Greek sages, Anaximander and Xenophanes, prevailed in physics and theology, are still urged by the philosophers of these times, and sometimes inferences derogatory to Divine Benevolence are drawn. In this our own age, as indeed in most others, the discoveries of the geognost, the naturalist, and the astronomer, are often made the basis of assumptions invalidating certain points in revelation, and what we know of the Divine attributes.

The inauspicious aspect of Iceland may, therefore, be cited by some of these philosophers, on the present occasion. The vain sceptic, arrogating to himself that right of judging which none save a higher than human intelligence has any just pretension to use, might probably urge in full view of the gloomy and chaotic aspect of the extensive districts which diversifies almost the whole face of that island, that an argument here may be superinduced of the improvidence of nature, and the inadaptation of the means to the end. An answer, however, might be found to a position of this kind. It is conjectured, and with much appearance of reason, that that very extensive island, reared in the midst of the ocean, had its origin from marine volcanoes, and hence its prominent characteristic features would seem not so much intended for the support of mankind, as to subserve certain probable effects in the physiology of that part of our globe, unknown to us. This is beyond question possible; while it is granted, on the other

hand, that the inauspicious nature of its soils are discouraging to any other hypothesis. In the language of an intelligent observer of those regions,—“there is no quarter of the globe in which we find crowded within the same extent of surface such a number of ignivomous mountains, so many boiling springs, or such immense tracks of lava, as here arrest the attention of the traveller. The general aspect of the country is the most rugged and dreary imaginable. On every side appear marks of confusion and devastation, or the tremendous sources of these evils, in the yawning craters of huge and menacing volcanoes. Nor is the mind of a spectator relieved from the disagreeable emotion arising from reflection on the subterraneous fires which are raging beneath him, by a temporary survey of the huge mountains of perpetual ice by which he is surrounded.”

And here, whilst contemplating this terrestrial arena of many and complicated relations, this scene of earth, with its ordained economy, imagination, though framed in her happiest mould, is continually bewildered and astounded. Des Cartes, we are told, “raised his eyes to the heavens, and grasped the universe in one comprehensive idea, all its parts disposed with equal wisdom and simplicity by an Eternal Lawgiver. Amid this stupendous assemblage he seeks a centre.”

The student, in like manner, casts his eyes about him, and surveys his own immediate neighbourhood, and sees that the work of accurately exploring the most inconsiderable nook in the illimitable empire which nature opens to his view, demands a period equal to the allotted term of human life. The individual mind, therefore, can only glance at the infinitely varied system which science unfolds, and rise to general corollaries from the teachings of analogical inference. Filled with the survey, he rejects with disdain the cold positions of presuming sciolists, whose arrogance of reason is continually baffled by alleged infractions of Nature's harmonies, as pre-established in their own understandings, and gives utterance to the language of his heart in the enthusiasm of a more generous philosophy. Such aspirations have been adopted, amongst others, by Lord Shaftesbury. This nobleman, from certain delinquencies in his writings, has been considered a-

mong the number of the proscribed. Occasionally an impugner of certain things which, as believers in Revelation, we hold sacred, he yet cannot be classed with the school of Hume without manifest injustice, as the cold philosophy of the last had no parallel in the author of the “Characteristics.” In surveying, then, the wide empire of Physics, instead of arraigning when we do not understand, we are constantly ready to indulge rather in the magnificent apostrophes of Lord Shaftesbury, and follow him when he says, “Let us not, my friend, thus betray our own ignorance, but consider where we are, and in what a universe! Think of the many parts of the vast machine in which we have so little insight, and of which it is impossible we should know the ends and uses,—when, instead of seeing the highest pendants, we see only some lower deck, and are, in this dark case of flesh, confined even to the hold, and meanest station of the vessel.”—“O glorious Nature!” he afterwards exclaims, “supremely fair and sovereignly good! O thou empowering Deity, supreme Creator! Thee I invoke, and Thee alone adore! Thy Being is boundless, unsearchable, impenetrable! In thy immensity all thought is lost, fancy gives over its flight, and wearied imagination spends itself in vain, finding no coast nor limit of this ocean, nor, in the widest track through which it soars,—one point yet nearer the circumference than the first centre whence it parted.”

The philosophical Ptolemy, upwards of sixteen centuries since, piously soliloquizes with a sentiment not always used by the modern investigator: “As he who diligently surveys the heavens, and contemplates the splendour of the stars, should immediately think upon and search after their Artificer, so it is requisite that he who beholds and admires the intelligible world, should diligently inquire after its Author, investigating who he is, and where he resides, and how he produced such an offspring as intellect,—a son beautiful and pure, and full of his ineffable Sire.”

The pious heart, expanding with the boundless survey which the system we inhabit presents, glows with the warmth of writers such as these, and disdains the callous and calculating carpings of him who prostrates the power of Deity to the level of his own understanding. In an atmosphere of

unclouded serenity, when the black tempests of wintry vapours, or the tremendous magazines of heaven's sublime artillery, have "forgot to rage," and left creation to repose, an illimitable expanse of bright ether unfolds upon our optics,—regions of space, which stretch far beyond our system, excite thoughts concerning unknown spheres, perhaps other and higher modes of rational and animate existence; and when thus relaxing from closer inquiries, we give the rein to imaginations which mathematical admeasurements and computations have excited, we are constrained often to admire the wisdom of an all-provident Deity, as displayed in these to us his remoter provinces of empire. As the borealis within the arctic circle of our planet, so the luminous ring which describes the circumference of the planet Saturn, subserves to the comfort and felicity of those tribes who live within the sphere of its influence; and in like manner it may be conjectured, that the atmosphere which surrounds the planet Mercury is of so dense a nature as to resist the overwhelming influence of the sun's rays.

Like the veins and stratification of our native planet, beyond an inconsiderable depth, the upper regions of our atmosphere lie as yet equally without the sphere of our knowledge. The borealis; the metallic and mineral showers which frequently arrest the observation of the curious; the meteor, in all its fiery shapes, have been individually the subjects of frequent hypothesis; but theories connected with them are by no means placed on a basis every way satisfactory. The eye of sense, wandering aloft, ascends through these immediate spaces surrounding our planet, measures the magnitude, mutual distances, and relative motions of the luminaries which assail its notice, and, powerfully aided by science, endeavours at length to grapple with ideas of space and bulk too mighty and vast for imagination to conceive. Wrapt in intensity of thought, curiosity is ever busied in framing her thousand hypotheses, while surveying either with the unassisted organ, or through the "nightly tube," the trembling firmament glowing with the fires of unnumbered stars. And yet, in reference to the state of our knowledge, it is a consideration well calculated to teach a lesson of

humility to the boasted triumphs of modern science, that, after all the discoveries, from the days of Copernicus to those of Herschel, which have tended to raise the rank and order of astronomical speculations to something more approximating coherency and grandeur, our highest flights of speculative knowledge terminate in a bare computation of bulk, motion, and relative distances. Actual calculation founded on experiment, through the medium of artificial glasses, has indeed, all know, demonstrated that the planets, and by analogy all the myriads which swell this "midnight pomp," are vast globes of fire, the probable bases of animate, unknown existences, and not, as of yore, supposed created for the sole purpose of lighting a solitary world.

The speculative visions, and the theories which have, in a full and luxuriant flow of fancy, been fastened upon these amazing discoveries, have of course varied with the degree of intelligence and of judgment in him who contemplates them. But Chalmers*, amongst others, has sometimes winged his pegasus to a flight bordering on the last extremity of hyperbole and fiction. And the effects of pushing hypothesis so far as to anticipate, in all the sheer extravagance of uncured fancy, the peopling of such remote territories, not exactly in idea, as splendid visions of worlds and systems which may possibly exist in immensity, but treated as the actually demonstrated results of philosophical enquiry, are obvious. When this is done, and arguments designed to refute certain corollaries deduced from these visions, seriously addressed to judgment and reason, the attempt may be thought highly injudicious. When a writer, not content with endeavouring to reconcile positions in Religion with established facts in Philosophy, pushes imagination far beyond the legitimated basis of his syllogism, we do not always regard him as a sound casuist. We, on the contrary, are disposed occasionally to think that he deals rather in "poetry" than "philosophy," and cannot always implicitly accompany him in his logical postulates, when we mistrust the validity of his assumption. Chal-

* Dr. Chalmers, author of a series of "Discourses on the modern Astronomy in communion with Revelation."

mers's book, however, has doubtless been attended with good; but in his treatment of the grand argument, which it is intended, as it should seem, to set for ever at rest, he presses his illustrations often into regions of pure visionary hypothesis. These subjects open a field of inquiry difficult for the human mind to expatiate in; but it may be thought, with some reason, that if Dr. Chalmers had himself, on every occasion, accurately observed the sober and chastized method which in the second chapter of his work he so much admires in Sir Isaac Newton, he would not, in some of his subsequent chapters, have advanced sometimes into the *ne plus ultra* of extravagance, while eliciting the alleged arguments of infidels in order to their refutation; or gratuitously indulging in visions of the imagination not more licentious than the rhapsodies of his style.

But his book, as already intimated, is calculated, in certain quarters, to do much good, in showing that astronomical objections to Revelation are *not* entitled to all the triumph which they think they have a right to claim. Whiston, it is true, a century ago, endeavoured, though with a style and genius certainly far less poetical than that of the Aberdeen Professor, to reconcile the Mosaic "Cosmogony" with the discoveries of Newton and Copernicus, and the numerous great men who have trod in their steps. With what success *he* has speculated upon this interesting question, which involves, to the eye of curious enquiry, topics of such absorbing tendency, his readers will judge. And it will, on the other hand, it may be said, strike most of these readers of any intellectual research, as rather singular, that in the history of our literature for the last century and a half, the point of this alleged discrepancy has been so little agitated in the writings of our most eminent controversialists.

From the early days of Xenophanes, Anaximander, and Leucippus, among the Greeks, the founders respectively of celebrated systems, to those of Bulson, the Abbé de La Pluchère, and the celebrated Linnæus, the empire of Physics has been the subject of engrossing attention among that part of mankind who have learned, at once, to think with any vigour, and feel with sensibility. From crude and visionary speculation, their progressive

insight into nature has been gradually building up to a standard comparatively of very distinguished excellence. And it must be owned that there are few great subjects of innumerable details in the whole circle of human inquiry, which are more calculated to fill up the high pleasures of contemplative retirement.

Looking on either side about us, "above, beneath, around," mankind has always been prominently caught by the objects which strike them as the most useful and the most splendid. These objects, contiguous or remote, immensely great or inconceivably attenuated and minute, have caught the attention and engaged the faculties of intelligent society, from the time that men first began to think; and they have usually, in their study, elevated to a pious and devotional frame of mind. Whether with Boyle, who, attentive to the phenomena evolved by the vast and variegated system of Physics, of which he was almost the first experimentalist, pursued his labours in that frame and temper of mind, in which the humility of the pious Christian is recognized;—whether with Boyle or Torricelli we study the general and mutually connecting links of natural philosophy;—whether with those eminent discoverers of modern times, Beccaria, Canton, Watson, and Franklin, we watch the phenomena of that most wonderful of all fluids, the electric;—whether with Priestley and Davy we bury ourselves in amalgams, and mark the process of affinities and oxyds, the imponderosity which unaccountably attaches to certain bodies, and the mysterious transmutations of the laboratory;—whether with Tournafort or the celebrated Linnæus, and his distinguished disciples, Banks, Solander, and Ellis, we analyse and classify the exhaustless productions of the vegetable world; or with their powerful auxiliaries in the study and classification of insects, Kirby and Spencer, survey the wonderfully attenuated order of entomology;—whether with Ray or Derham, or the very learned and ingenious author of "Micrographia Illustrata," we descend into the wonders of the little world, and mark the "endless involution and extent" of "things animate," which lie impervious to our naked organs, a universe of life hid from the observation of mankind;—whether, again, with

Hutton, La Place, or Professor Cuvier, we examine the system of the world, and the coherence and adaptation of its various parts to the whole, or the support of animal life;—whether, with the adventurous Humboldt we climb the highest summits of the Andes, and with intense curiosity pursue the narrative of his botanical and atmospheric researches in regions before untrodden by the foot of man since the creation;—or whether, finally, we raise our eyes from the surface of this globe upon which we vegetate, and with Newton and Kepler, and Herschel, mark the revolving bodies of our planetary system, and the host of mysterious luminaries which tremble so magnificently in the arch of heaven;—the same feeling of admiration, for the most part, attends us. We gaze in silence, or we ruminate with a full sense of the *matchless economy and provision of nature*. While, with St. Pierre, we trace the harmonies of nature in a thousand of her works, diversified in an amplitude of forms, a pious sense of devout acknowledgment often strikes upon the soul, and whispers that the vestiges of admirable contrivance, and of all-consummate skill, which are so much the more visible the farther we trace them,—bespeak with the most irresistible evidence an all-beneficent, and, spite of the logical cavils of the school of Hume, an *all-powerful Deity*.

But many circumstances tend to admonish us that it is high time to bring these rambling “Speculations” to a close. And we hope that they have, sometimes, proved not altogether powerless in the object chiefly contemplated by their author—that of adding a page of illustration concerning the high and permanent pleasures which await the human mind in the intellectual exercise and cultivation of its powers.

Such a commentary, perhaps, it may be said, was not wanting; although we are fain to believe that we have not altogether, in our attempts, come under the character of our learned friend of pleasant and facetious memory, Democritus Junior—by generating a “labyrinth of INTRICABLE questions, and unprofitable contentions;” much less have fallen into another error which he notices in some, of “making books dear, themselves ridiculous, and doing nobody any good.” But it is, *nevertheless*, perfectly accordant with

the rules of literary legitimacy, notwithstanding the so-long-complained-of evils of Bibliomania, to “throw a mite into the treasury,” of ideas connected with this subject.*

When we glance round at the present state of knowledge connected with physiological researches, as displayed in Encyclopedean and other philosophical works, the gratuitous and discursive exercise of an occasional practitioner may, in the eyes of the long initiated, (having reference to *this part* of the present “Lucubrations,”) appear vain redundancies.

“The further we advance in knowledge and experience (says Adam Smith, in his illustrations of the ‘Principles which lead and direct Philosophical Enquiry,’) the greater number of divisions and subdivisions of these genera and species (speaking of the classifications of natural history) we are both inclined and obliged to make.” “We observe,” he proceeds, “a greater variety of particularities amongst those things which have a gross resemblance, and having made new divisions of them according to those newly-observed particularities, we are then no longer disposed to be satisfied with being able to refer an object to a remote genus, or very general class of things.” So, in like manner, it may be said that within the wider precincts of natural and experimental philosophy, so many able professors have treated of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, chemistry in all its ramified departments, geology in all its branches and relations, and astronomy, with all their sister sciences, that the notice of their elementary characters, or of any of their details, in the fugitive periods of an occasional contemplator, is barely admissible. The detection, however, of truth (whether it “lie in a well,” or nearer the surface of things), and a capacity of judging, is not always confined to him whose life is consumed at his desk, or in his laboratory.

It may also be said, upon a *general* view of them, that to hazard opinions upon such a variety of subjects, connected with men and things, as are here brought under notice, argues in a practitioner not regularly initiated, something like presuming impertinence.

A celebrated French critic, we re-

* Burton’s “Anatomy of Melancholy,” introductory chapter.

collect, said of the distinguished Abbé de Bos, "all artists read with advantage his 'Reflections upon Poetry, Painting, and Music.' Nevertheless, he did not understand music, could never write poetry, and was not possessed of a single picture. But he had read, seen, heard, and reflected a great deal." The author, Mr. Urban, of the Illustrations which have of late occupied your pages, cannot boast of his literary reading, or of his knowledge of the world; but he has endeavoured, in his hours of leisure, to THINK—with what success, or if with any success, he of course must leave others to form a judgment. "Man," says the reflective Blaise Pascal, "is evidently made for thinking;—this is the whole of his duty, and the whole of his merit." And if in the course of some intervals of leisure spent in the discriminative review of authors whose names are not least on the scroll of fame, our opinions should sometimes militate against those of certain of our contemporaries, we are still prepared to vindicate the grounds upon which we have advanced them.

The *corps diplomatique* of the periodical press, and others who deemed that they have, *par excellence*, an exclusive and chartered right to frame hypotheses, and arbitrate upon literary character, may have their opinions; but those opinions, in order to pass, must be well substantiated.

For the rest, as "the desire of happiness in general," to use the language of Dr. Franklin, "is so natural to us, that all the world have this one end in view,—all are in constant pursuit of it, though they take such different methods to attain it, and are so much divided in their notions of it;" we may, at closing our "Speculations" on the subject, take up the same ground we occupied at their commencement,—that of the pre-eminence and permanency of those pleasures which are sought out from topics of literary contemplation.

Content, for the present, with having raised a feeble testimony in favour of the position he advocates, the author now bids adieu to his readers.

Melksham.

ALCIPHON.

ERRATA.—P. 412. b. l. 28; read *Mr. PAUL*.—P. 413. b. l. 17 from bottom, read *philosopher*.—P. 414. a. l. 38, read *Hume and Bayle*.

Mr. URBAN, *Dodleston, Oct. 25.*

IT may not be generally known, that the remains of the illustrious progenitor of the Bridgewater family, Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley, (better probably remembered by his inferior, but earlier title of Baron Ellesmere,) who for upward of twenty years, 1596-1617, held the Great Seal of England with distinguished ability and integrity, have hitherto lain under a nameless stone at Doddleston, in Cheshire. The present Rector of Doddleston, therefore, the Venerable Archdeacon Wrangham, under the impression that "the splendour of ancestry is intended to be not only a glory, but also a light and guide to posterity," has, by application to one of his affluent descendants (the late Rev. the Earl of Bridgewater), procured for "buried merit its tardy bust."

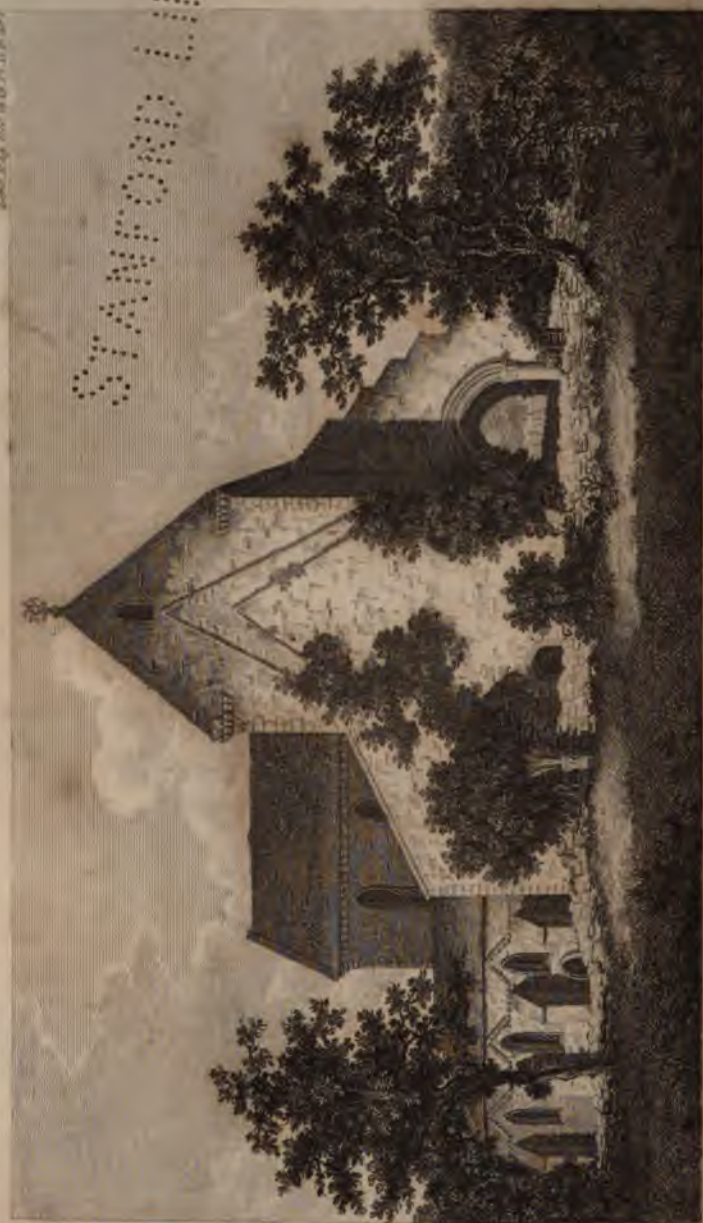
A marble monument, handsomely executed by Mr. Kelly of Chester, now distinguishes the spot where those long-neglected relics rest. It bears the following inscription from the pen of the Archdeacon:

MAIORVM . GLORIA . POSTERIS . QVASI .
LVMEN . EST
SVBTVS . IACET
QVIDQVID . MORTALE . FVIT
THOMÆ
BARONIS . DE . ELLESMERE
ET . VICE . COMITIS . DE . BRACKLEY
VIRI . ANTIQVA . VIRTUTE . AC . FIDE
PER . VIGINTI . PLVS . ANNOS
REGNI . ANGLIÆ
CANCELLARI
SCIENTIA . SCRIPTIS . FACVNDIA
SPECTATISSIMI
HOMINIVS . EXEMPTVS . EST
IV . ID . APRIL .
ANNO . SACRO . M.DC.XVII.
ÆT . CIRCITER . LXXVII
ORIMVR . MORIMVR
SEQUENTVR . QVI . NON . PRECESSERINT .

The fund (100*l.*) for defraying the expences of the erection, was wholly supplied by the late eccentric but munificently disposed Earl, in a remittance from Paris. * E. F. P.

* A point of law has been recently agitated in the Court Royal of Paris, arising out of the will of the Earl. The question submitted to the Court was, whether legatees under a will, who were proceeding for the sale of immoveable property, could require the sale to be made through the agency of a notary, or by a public auction. The Court ordered the legatees of the Earl of Bridgewater to sell his immoveable pro-

From the River at 10 P.M. in 1844



ETON COLLEGE, WILTSHIRE, W.

small crosses, one at each angle, and one in the centre. This slab is six feet three inches in length, three feet three inches in breadth, and six inches thick; the total height of the altar is thirty-two inches.

The tower, E, situated at the extreme western end of the church, is 71 feet in height, contains a clock and six bells, bearing date 1782, and is surmounted by a lofty octagonal stone spire.

The font, elevated on two steps, is a circular stone basin, banded with incanted and cable mouldings: it is 25 inches in diameter, and 27 inches in height.

In the chancel are sepulchral memorials to some descendants of the family of De-la-Hay, formerly of Urish Hay, in this parish, with the arms, Argent, an estoile of sixteen points Gules; to two of the Vaughans, father and son, of Hinton Court in this parish, with the arms, Sable, a chevron between three boys' heads couped at the shoulders Argent, crined Or, wreathed round the necks with as many snakes Proper; and to some other individuals of minor importance.

Against the western wall of the nave is affixed a stone tablet, whereon is sculptured the figure of a large trout, having a chain round the back part of its head: it has been recently painted and gilt, and the names of the churchwardens added. The story told in the village respecting this fish is simply as follows:

Many years since a trout was caught in the river Dore, which runs through the parish, wearing a gold chain round the back part of its head; a plaster cast of it was immediately taken, an artist employed to execute the above, a faithful representation; and when finished it was placed in the church as a perpetual memorial of the circumstance.

It was suggested to me by a gentleman resident in the county, who has investigated its antiquities, and who has indeed published the result of a portion of his labours, that, as the church is dedicated to St. Peter, this tablet may have reference to the finding of the piece of money by Peter, as recorded in *Matt. xvi. 27*. To this opinion I feel inclined to dissent, first, because the stone bears no mark of great antiquity, and was put up probably long since the Roman Catholic

GENT. MAG. December, 1829.

religion had been dominant—at a time when the people never thought of their patron saint as such, except when keeping his revel or feast; secondly, because it is unlikely the sculptor would have encircled the fish with a chain, when the more obvious illustration of the subject would have been to insert a piece of money in the mouth. Perhaps your Correspondents may be able to throw some light on the matter.

This Church, singular in form, ancient in structure, curious in its contents, connected as these are with local tradition, and widely-spread superstition, claims the attention of every visitor.

WILLIAM SAWYER.

—♦—
Mr. URBAN,

IN your volume LXII. p. 395, is a view of Dore Abbey in Herefordshire, with a full account of the same, by your late ingenious correspondent Mr. James Wathen. I now request your insertion of another view of it, from a different point of sight, drawn and engraved by Mr. Malcolm (*see Plate II.*)

Dore Abbey was of the Cistercian order, and was founded by Robert de Ewyas, the youngest son of Harold, Lord of Ewyas, in the time of King Stephen, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. Amongst its benefactors may be enumerated King John, Robert Earl of Ferrers, Alan de Plokenet, John la Warre, Walter de Clifford, and numerous others.

In Pope Nicholas's taxation, the spiritualities of the monastery amount to 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the annual amount of the temporal possessions to 120*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

In the 26th Henry VIII. the gross revenues of this House amounted to 118*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* The clear income to 101*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* *per annum*. The site was granted, 31 Henry VIII. to John Scudamore.

A very imperfect impression of the Seal of this Abbey, is in the collection of John Caley, Esq. Its subject is, an Abbot at full length, in one hand a crucifix, in the other a book; and having on his dexter side a shield, with the arms of the Abbey, being those of the family of Tregoz, who married the heiress of the founder, Ewyas, *viz.* Gules, two bars gemels, and in chief a lion passant, guardant Or. The arms in the shield of the sinister side are, in this impression,

wholly obliterated, nor can more of the legend be made out than s. c.

..... DE DORA*.

The remains of the Abbey, now the parish Church, are at the east end of the village. They shew the effects of violence rather than of age, though the walls bear the marks peculiar to the earliest style of Church architecture. They are variegated with the tints of the saffron, green, and lead-coloured mosses; and covered by ivy on the north side, which clings to the interstices, and winding over the arches, assumes their form, permitting but partial glances of the stone that composes them.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 12.

IN the course of my inquiries respecting the Deanery of Doncaster, I have become acquainted with the name of William Ainsworth, concerning whom there is an inquiry in the present volume, p. 290.

I first find him settled in the parish of Halifax, where he had the curacy of Lightcliffe. While there, he published "Triplex Memorale, or the substance of Three Commemoration Sermons, &c. preached at Halifax, in remembrance of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse, deceased; whereunto is added, an extract from the last Will and Testament of the said Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse, containing his several gifts and donations, for pious and charitable uses. By William Ainsworth, late Lecturer at St. Peter's, Chester;" a description which supplies another fact in his history. It is a small 12mo, printed at York in 1650.

The writer speaks of being poor and neglected, and has incorporated with his work, dedications to Sir John Savile, and also to Langdale Sunderland and William Rooker, jun. Esqrs. to both of whom he professes obligation.

It appears by this work that he was in some way connected with Nathaniel Waterhouse, who endowed a monthly Lecture, and was in other ways a great benefactor to the parish of Halifax.

It was probably while he lived at Lightcliffe that he published the work mentioned by your Correspondent, a copy of which I never saw. The Mr.

Samuel Sunderland to whom it is dedicated, was Samuel Sunderland of Harden, uncle to Langdale Sunderland, and was living, aged 67, at the Herald's visitation in 1665.

In 1661 Ainsworth was presented to the vicarage of Hooton-Pagnel, by Lady Hutton, the widow of Sir Richard Hutton; but he held not that living long, his successor James Rigby having been instituted to it May 15, 1662. He then removed to Hull, where he was preacher (I suppose lecturer) in the great Church. More than this I am unable to relate concerning him. In the Catalogue of Incumbents of Hooton-Pagnel, he is described as being M. A.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

IN reply to J. G. N., p. 386, allow me to observe, that the main question is, whether the Roscommon peerage remained unclaimed for twelve months after the late Earl's death, in 1816? if it did, the Crown was unquestionably entitled to treat it as an extinct peerage; and, as the present Earl was not acknowledged by the House of Peers until June 1828, the next new extinction, viz. that of Carhampton, 1829, not having been acted on, the whole case, thus considered, is without difficulty.

I suspect, however, that Lord Bloomfield, on presenting his patent, was unable to satisfy the House of Peers that the Roscommon Earldom was ever in such a state of presumed extinction; his Lordship's name does not appear in the last list of Peers of Ireland, to whom writs were issued to elect a representative Peer in the room of the Earl of Erne. The present Earl of Roscommon, it is stated, assumed the title in 1816, immediately on his predecessor's decease; and his name was included in the list of Peers, annually returned by Ulster King at Arms, to the Castle of Dublin. That the Crown did not originally consider Roscommon as an extinction, may be seen by reference to Lord Howden's patent, the alleged extinctions for which were the Barony of Callon, 1815; the Barony of Sunderlin, 1816; and the Earldom of Upper Ossory, 1818. Lord Downes's patent followed with the extinctions of the Earldom of Dublin, 1820; and the Baronies of Tyravely and Tara, 1821. It was reserved for Lord Bloomfield's patent, to go

* Dugdale's Monasticon, new edit. vol. v. p. 563.—A seal of the Abbot Jordan of Dore, is engraved in our vol. LXXVI. p. 798.

back to a presumed extinction of 1816. Considering the case in this point of view, the Peerage of Bloomfield seems to be a complete failure,—the creation unwarranted by law,—being supported by two only, instead of three extinctions. The only remedy then is a new patent, inserting the two extinctions, with one of those which have since accrued. By this, Lord Bloomfield would lose the precedence of 1825; but there seems to be no alternative.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Maize Hill, Dec. 16.*
I BELIEVE that the registers inquired after by a "Constant Reader," and ordered by the Act of William III. to be kept for the purpose of enabling a tax upon marriages, births, burials, &c. to be collected, were regularly kept by the parochial ministers, and at certain periods transmitted to the Stamp or other office, having jurisdiction over that revenue: that when examined, and of no further utility to the revenue, they were transferred to His Majesty's Exchequer Officers, to be by them preserved with other official documents, and that they are now in large boxes in the temporary wooden building destined to preserve the Exchequer records in Westminster Hall. I have seen a few of these Registers, and if the whole be like the few, all are useless, since they are simple numerical accounts of the information required by the statute, and contain no names.

I now request permission to ask your antiquarian readers to oblige me by looking at the fifteenth plate of the Bayeux tapestry, as engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, and examining the breast part of the coat of mail of the Standard Bearer, who is immediately in advance of the Conqueror. Upon his breast is a square, inclosing some diagonal lines from right to left, as well as from left to right, and thereby forming the figure commonly called diamond.

I will not make any observation which may express my own idea upon the meaning of this mark, because I am anxious to have the unbiassed sentiments of some of the able Antiquaries who are likely to read this application, and I particularly request the favour of their opinions upon the subject, because if I should be correct in my conclusion as to the object of these lines,

I shall be enabled to lay some most interesting and novel antiquarian information before the public.

Yours, &c.

S. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

THE following account of the ceremony of touching for the King's Evil, written evidently by an eye-witness, is translated from a book, entitled, "*Relation, en forme de Journal, du Voyage et Séjour que le serenissime et tres puissant Prince Charles II. Roy de la Grande Bretagne a fait en Hollande, depuis le 25 May, jusqu' au 2 Juin, 1660. A la Haye, chez Adrian Vlacy, 1660.*" The portion of our history to which it belongs, the actors concerned in it, the minute particularity of its description, and the royal etiquette so ostentatiously observed by an exiled monarch in a republican state, may render it interesting to your readers. It may be compared with a communication which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, dated June 1774, on the *Ancient Ordre for hallovinge of the Crampe Rings*, where it is asserted, on the authority of Dr. Percy, that the gift of curing the King's Evil was claimed by none of our sovereigns prior to the Stuarts. The religious part of the ceremony, which took place on Sunday, May 30, 1660, may also be compared with the office *At the Healing*, in some of the early editions of the Book of Common Prayer. The assertion noticed at the end of this narrative, that to lose the coin appended to the neck of the patient, was to lose the benefit of the rite, seems to me a mere pretence, invented to account for some of the many cases of failure to which this method of cure must have been liable, if ever, from the force of an excited imagination, it could have been at all efficacious in removing such a disease as the scrophula.

ENEFELDENSIS.

After the sermon, several persons labouring under the King's Evil presented themselves, whom His Majesty was to touch, after several others, whom he had touched in private, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and the 29th of this month. And as this ceremony is performed with circumstances very remarkable, and very different from those which accompany it in France, when the King there touches such patients, it will not be improper to relate here all the particularities; constituting, as they do, an essential part of our narrative, which pro-

fesses to omit nothing done by His Majesty at the Hague. But before we enter upon this recital, it will be necessary to disabuse the minds of those who believe that whatever the Kings of England do in this matter, is but a copy of what is done in France; and that it is only because of the pretension which they have to that crown, and in virtue of the title which they assume, and the arms of France which they bear on their escutcheon, that they attribute to themselves a gift which belongs to the eldest son of the Church alone. For it is most certain, that the King of Great Britain possesses this right and this advantage, not at all as King of France, although he takes that quality in his titles, but as King of England; and because the Kings, his predecessors, have efficaciously exercised it from the reign of Edward the Confessor, that is, from the beginning of the 11th century, long before the Kings of England had declared that pretension, which they did, when Philip de Valois came to the crown. This ceremony is now performed in the manner which we are about to describe.

Those who are afflicted with the glandular disease called "the King's Evil," because the King cures it, are obliged to apply to his Majesty's first Surgeon, who examines them; and if he judges that theirs is the disease which the King cures, he appoints them a day and an hour to be in attendance at the Chapel, where the King is to touch them. As in France, the ceremony of touching the sick takes place in the morning, after the King has received the Sacrament, so on this day it was performed at the Chapel of the Princess Royal, after the King had been present during a sermon and public prayer. The preaching being concluded, a large chair was placed for the King, at a little distance from the congregation. As soon as his Majesty was seated, one of his private Secretaries took his station on the right side of the chair, holding on his arm, or else in his right hand, as many "Angels," each suspended from a riband of white silk, as there were patients, who had presented themselves to be touched. But as Angels, a gold coin so named from its being marked with the figure of an Angel, of the value of about two crowns and a half, are so rare, especially in these provinces, that there is a difficulty in procuring them, the King commonly uses, as he did on this occasion, half-Caroluses, which are of the same value. The Chaplain, who has preached before the King, and who usually takes a text appropriate to the ceremony, goes through the succeeding office, and stands on the left of the chair, whilst the surgeon, with the patients, places himself in front, but at some distance from the King. Upon the occasion, however, of which we now speak, the text had nothing in common with the ceremony; nor was it the Clergyman who had

preached that assisted at it, but Dr. Brown, Chaplain of the Princess Royal, who officiated throughout it, representing the King's Chaplain, as he had done on all similar occasions, at Breda, during the stay which his Majesty had made there.

After the King had taken his place, having the Secretary by his side, and the Surgeon in front of him, the Chaplain, who held in his hand the New Testament, chose the text of St. Mark's Gospel, chap. xvi. from the 14th verse to the end: and, in the mean time, the Surgeon, taking one of the patients by the hand, after each of them had made three low bows, came with him to kneel down before the King, close to the chair. And, whilst the Chaplain pronounced these words of that Gospel, "*they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover,*" the King put his hands on the two cheeks of the sick person. This being done, he who had been touched, retired, and they brought another sick person to the King, who touched him in the same manner; the Chaplain repeating the same words as often as there were patients whom the King touched, and who were brought, one after another, to the feet of his Majesty. The Surgeon, who remained on his knees whilst the King was touching, did not rise until the King had finished touching the last; and he then again made three low bows, and retired with the patients to the place where they were at first, and remained there until the Chaplain had finished reading the rest of the Gospel, the reading of which he did not go on with until after the King had touched the last of the sick. This being done, the Chaplain began another Gospel, taken from the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel, from the 1st to the 15th verse: and whilst he read it, the Surgeon brought back the persons touched by the King, in the same manner as before; and his Majesty, whilst the Chaplain was pronouncing these words of the Gospel, "*that was the true light, which lighteth every man, that cometh into the world,*" taking from the hand of his private Secretary one of the Angels, suspended from a riband, hung it upon the neck of one of the sick, who approached in succession, as they had done, when the Surgeon presented them to be touched; the Chaplain, also, repeating these words as often as there had been persons touched. After that, they all retired to their former station, and then the Chaplain finished reading the Gospel, as far as the verse already pointed out. Some other passages of the Holy Scriptures were then read, and the whole service was concluded by the Lord's prayer, and by a prayer to God, that he would be pleased to bless the ceremony which the King had been performing.

The service being finished, the Gentleman Usber (Mr. Sandys at that time offi-

ciated) brought a basin, an ewer, and a napkin, and being accompanied by two noblemen, namely, the Lord Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and the Lord Henry Jermyn, whom the King has since created Earl of St. Alban's, presented the basin and ewer to the younger of the two, who placed himself on the left; the gentleman, who carried the napkin, taking the right of the older of the two Lords. The latter being thus between them, they advanced in this order towards the King, and after making three low bows, they all three knelt before his Majesty; and whilst the Earl of St. Alban's poured water on the King's hands, the Earl of Middlesex took the napkin from the Gentleman Usher, and presented it to his Majesty, who wiped his hands with it. After that, the two Lords and the Gentleman Usher rose, made again three low bows to the King, and retired: the King then rose, also, and withdrew to the apartment of the Princess Royal.

It is well known that the King has very often touched sick persons both at Breda, where he touched 260 from Saturday the 17th of April, to Sunday the 23d of May, and at Bruges and Brussels, during his stay there; and the English confidently assert, not only that it was not without success, because it is the relief experienced which daily draws a great number of these patients, even from the most remote provinces of Germany, but also that not one of them is thus so perfectly cured as not to be attacked again by the same disease, if he be so unfortunate as to lose, by accident or otherwise, the coin which the King hangs about his neck, when he is touched: and without hope of recovering from it if he does not procure himself to be touched again, and to have another Angel hung about his neck. We should have had some reluctance in mentioning this particular, if several grave persons, whom one could not suspect of superstition or bigotry, had not spoken of it as of a fact of constant occurrence, and of which no doubt ought to be entertained.

MR. URBAN, London, Nov.

THERE is, I am grieved to find, a spirit methodistically set against Fairs, Wakes, Morris-dancing, Maying, Bell-ringing, and all old English sports and pastimes, without distinction. These innocent amusements are worthy of some respect, were it only because they were the delight of our ancestors of the olden time, who were certainly as well meaning and orderly people as their posterity.

Being a lover of the noble science of Campanology, and knowing that it is not only healthful and tranquillizing to those who are its students, but has a

most enlivening and joyous effect on all who can appreciate the sweet undulating melody, I am concerned to observe a strong desire in some quarters to "put down" this truly national and Christian recreation. I have rung in many a peal, and can safely say, that I never found my companions ought but good fellows, and had any of them been in an unpleasant humour when he came to the pull, he never failed to be in good spirits when he retired, may the village itself become more hilarious as the peal increased in its intricate chimes.

England has been for ages justly famous for the art, from which in former times it was denominated "the Bell-ringing country," an appellation that I trust it will still continue to deserve, maugre the heartless enemies of *tinnulous* melody. Meantime I cannot refrain from saying somewhat in defence of this innocent and scientific amusement; for I view the hostility to this appropriate and almost sole use of the steeple, as an insidious attempt on the Church itself. Enemies to this diversion appear, indeed, not to be confined to the present day; for in the curious work entitled "*Campanologia*," published in the time of Charles II. it is regretted that, "many malicious aspersions were cast upon this diverting, ingenious, harmless, and healthful art, by partial and extrajudicial persons;" but in this advanced state of society it is discovered that ringing the bells shakes not only the steeple but the whole fabric of the church, and adjacent buildings; and St. Mary le Bow, with her celebrated bells, dear to all natives of the land yent Cockayne, is silenced without a peal. To be sure the "rocking of the steeple" may not be very agreeable to its near neighbours. Those sensitive people who are unable to bear a slight vibration are much to be pitied, in being still subjected to the grating noise and heavy incessant rattling of some thousand carriages. Alas! I have heard, when the world had not the light afforded by the high civilization of the present age, that when the tower shook it proved the goodness of the masonry, the walls being well cemented, solid, and all of a piece as it were, but these were old-fashioned notions. I, however, should like to know whether a tower was ever actually pulled down by ringing the bells?

This much I do know, that where Acts of Parliament have been obtained for rebuilding some churches, the chief reason assigned has been "the ruinous and dangerous state of the tower;" yet when proceeding to pull down the fabric, the same tower has been found in best repair, although the most ancient part, and in some cases has actually been allowed to stand rather than the expence and trouble of removing so firm a mass should be incurred! This, I believe, is the case at Mitcham in Surrey, where the tower is left in a most awkward position by the chancel wall.

An old author says of the English, that when they get together and become merry, "they are wont to adjourn to some neighbouring church, and ring a merry peal," surely an unobjectionable mode of divertisement. Most of us know that bells were in early ages, as they are still, I believe, in Catholic countries, baptised and consecrated with much ceremony, and dedicated to some particular saint, for a curious account of all which Stell's "*Beehive of the Roman Church*," 1580, may be consulted. The tolling of a bell had powerful effects. It kept the spirits of darkness from assaulting believers; it dispelled thunder, and prevented the Devil from molesting either the church or congregation, and hence the bells were rung with due ardour and devotion, in time of a storm. To insure these valuable services many, in the "dark ages," were induced to bequeath property for the support of favourite bells, which could be rung at their funeral to the discomfiture of the arch fiend, whose attempts to get possession of the deceased's soul were paralyzed by the hallowed sound; and to what purpose, can you inform me, are the funds devoted, if the terms of the bequest are not complied with?

Old Bells have generally inscriptions detailing their wonderful properties. We are first informed to what Saints they were dedicated, and then we are reminded of the less important duties: "*sabbata pango, funera plango, solemnia clango*." Since we have been emancipated from the "damnable doctrine and heresy" of Popery, to be sure we have no such veneration for bell-ringing, but there are occasions on which it would be grievously vexatious, both to the performers and the public, if the exercise was interdicted, and the

exhilarating harmony of "treble bobs, grandsire bobs," or any sort of bobs from "*Cripplegate chorus*," to "*St. Dunstan's doubles*," were no longer to be heard. Many anecdotes of bell-ringers might be related, and many stories illustrative of the beneficial effect of this "very delightful and pleasing exercise;" but I fear I have already intruded myself too far, and shall conclude with a few short extracts from the work to which I have referred. "While other sports," says the enthusiastic campanologist, are "unaccompanied by melody, nothing can yield a more pleasant and harmonious sound than eight or ten merry bells, well rung by ringers well skilled and practised. There have been," he continues, "many noble and ingenious persons that have been very ambitious and desirous of attaining a knowledge in the art, and, moreover, at this time, to our certain knowledge, there are several learned and eminent persons, both clergy and laymen, of good estates, that are members of several societies of ringers, inhabiting within this city, and think themselves very much respected and highly favoured, that they can attain so great a happiness and honour. Nor is it less esteemed and admired by foreigners, who have acknowledged that in all parts, wherever they have been, the like is not known; and therefore they have named England 'the ringing country.' This we hope will satisfy the judicious, that the scandalous aspersions cast upon this art are erroneous and malicious, and that other exercises are not in the least to be compared with it, because not so artful, or requiring so thoughtful and ingenious a head-piece." L.

THE earliest peal of Bells which we read of was at the Abbey of Croyland, put up soon after the Conquest; it consisted of five, but we are not acquainted with their weights.

"At the Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster," says an author of the fourteenth century, "are two bells, which, over all the bells of the world, obtain the precedence in wonderful size and tone."

A writer of the twelfth century says, that Conrad, Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, fixed in the clock house five exceedingly great bells, of which one required eight men to ring it,

two others ten each, the fourth eleven, and the fifth twenty-four. A succeeding Prior in the same century set up a bell in the clock house, which required thirty-two men to ring it.

"In the Abbey of St. Edmonds-bury," says John Major, the Scots historian, "is reported to be the greatest bell of all England, though in England is a vast number of bells of the finest tone."

"In the priory church of Christ Church, Aldgate, London," says Stowe, "were nine bells well toned."

The glory of Oxford was the peal of Oseney Abbey, consisting of five. Their names were, *Douce, Clement, Hautileve, Gabriel, and John.*

Stowe gives the following account of the celebrated bells of St. Paul's Cathedral:

"Near unto the schoole in St. Paul's Church yarde belonging to the Cathedral church was a great and high clochier or bell house, four square, builded of stone, and in the same a most stronge frame of timber, with foure bells, the greatest that I have heard. These were called Jesus bells, and belonged to Jesus Chappel of the Cathedral. The same had a great spire of timber covered with lead, with the image of St. Paul at the top, but was pulled down by Sir Miles Partridge, knight, in the raigme of Kinge Henry VIII. The common speech then was, that he did set 100*l.* upon a cast of dice against it, and so won the said clochier and bells of the King, and then causing the bells to be broken as they hunge; the rest was pulled downe."

Of the great size and weight of conventual bells, we may form some notion, from the accounts of the Commissioners, at the Dissolution, of the various sales of bell-metal. In that of Christ Church Cathedral, Canterbury, in 1540, is the following memorandum:

"Parcel of five bells late in the great belfraye, containing 24,600 lb."

The greatest bell of York Minster, before the Reformation, weighed 6600 lbs. The heaviest bells now in England are the following.

Clock Bells not rung in Peal.

Christ Church, Oxford	17000 lb.
Exeter	12500
Lincoln (the best in England)	9894
St. Paul's Cathedral	8400
Gloucester	6500
Canterbury	7500
Beverley	—

Of these, four belonged to great conventual Churches, viz. Christ Church,

which came from Oseney Abbey; St. Paul's, which originally, it is said, belonged to Westminster; Gloucester, and Canterbury.

There are some other clock bells remaining, but of inferior weights and size. There is a bell of this sort at Tonge Church in Shropshire, which was a collegiate church. It weighs about 4000 lbs.

Some of the heaviest Bells now rung in Peal.

Exeter Cathedral, in the south tower,	lbs.
a peal of ten; tenor	7552
St. Mary le Bow, London, peal of ten;	
tenor	5300
York Minster, peal of ten; tenor	5300
St. Saviour's, Southwark, peal of	
twelve; tenor	5100
St. Mary, Radcliff, Bristol, peal of	
eight; tenor	5100
Wells Cathedral, peal of ten; tenor	4400
St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich, peal	
of twelve; tenor	4100
Christ Church, Spitalfields, London,	
peal of twelve; tenor	4400
Sheffield, peal of ten; tenor	4100
St. Michael, Cornhill, London, peal	
of twelve; tenor	4000
St. Martin's, Birmingham, peal of	
twelve; tenor	3600
St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, peal	
of twelve; tenor	3600
Shrewsbury, St. Chad, peal of twelve;	
tenor	3400
St. Martin's in the Fields, London,	
peal of twelve; tenor	3400
St. Michael, Coventry, peal of ten;	
tenor	3100
St. Margaret, Lynn, peal of 8; tenor	3000
St. Leonard, Shoreditch, London, peal	
of twelve; tenor	3000
Cambridge, St. Mary's, peal of twelve;	
tenor	3000

There are in the kingdom some very heavy ancient peals of six and five bells. Among the most remarkable are those of Sherborne Abbey Church, Dorset, the tenor of which weighs about 3600 lbs.; Bampton, Oxfordshire, tenor 3000; St. Mary's, Oxford, &c.

Weights of some foreign Clock Bells.

The famous bell of Moscow	43200 lbs.
St. Peter's, Rome (re-cast in	
1785)	18667
Florence Cathedral	17000

MR. URBAN, December 8.

THE pulpit, an engraving of which appears in your Magazine of last month, p. 401, is evidently that of Holne, a parish in Devonshire, about

five miles from Ashburton, not far from the source of the Dart.

This pulpit is one Mr. Lysons enumerates among those worthy of notice in the county of Devon. It is a particularly good specimen of the taste and workmanship of the latter end of the fifteenth century, formed of oak, with enough of the colour and gilding on the mouldings and enrichments, to shew that it was splendidly ornamented according to the taste of that period.

On seven sides of the octagon, the eighth resting against a pillar, is a shield. The arms occur in the following order:

1. Or, a cross Gules, the cross of St. George.

2. Quarterly, England and France.

3. Four principal quarters, 1 and 4, quarterly, Argent, a cross engrailed Gules between four water-bougets Sable, Bourchier. 2 and 3, Chequy, Or and Gules, a fess of the First,* Eu (?); the second and third principal quarters, Quarterly per fess indented Ermine and Gules, Fitzwarren. "The manors of Holne and Holne Clare," says Mr. Lysons, "appear to have been part of the barony of Barnstaple, and to have passed with Tawstock, successively to the Audleys and to the Bourchiers Lords Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath; they now belong to their representative Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., who has a hunting seat here in a singularly romantic situation."

4. Sable, a chevron Or between three owls Argent, on a chief of the Second three roses Gules, Oldham.

5. Sable, a crozier in pale Argent, crooked Or, surmounted by a stag's head caboshed of the Second, horned Gules; this shield belonged to Buckfastleigh Abbey, whose territorial possessions in the parish were considerable, as may be seen in Lysons.

6. Gules, a bend and label of five points Or. This coat is that of William de Columbers, to whom the manor was assigned in the division of lands of his father-in-law, the last Lord Martin, who died in 1326, although it was afterwards transferred to Lord Audley, the son of the other sister. The same coat was borne by Barnstaple Abbey.

7. Gules, a cross moline Or, in the

upper quarters the letters S. J. being the initials of Saint John, to the hospital dedicated to which saint at Exeter the patronage of Holne appertained.

It is to be remarked that the colours of several of the shields have been altered by some ignorant beautifier of the last century.

On the underpanelling of the screen are to be seen some cleverly painted full lengths of saints, concealed behind the seats, to which they have probably owed their preservation †.

A RESIDENT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HOLNE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

IN p. 409, Mr. Oliver quotes the following passage from p. 156 of the first volume of the *Antiquarian Repertory*: "I have observed that on most of the engraved brass plates laid over grave-stones, where they represent a man and his wife, among the *ancient ones* the lady takes the right hand of her husband; but in those of *more modern date*, the husband lies on the right of the wife. I have some doubt whether this is universally the case." The writer then attributes the change to the romantic notions of chivalry going out of fashion.

I was induced, on reading this note, to put it to a kind of test, by taking the different dates on the sepulchral brasses given in the "*History of Leicestershire*." This I acknowledge is not decisive on the question; but, imperfect as it is, I beg leave to send to you the result. From a list of eighteen brasses, the earliest date, 1393, has the lady on the left hand, and the majority of instances, thirteen to five, are on the same side. The latest date on the right hand, 1543, is only forty-four years earlier than the latest on the left, 1587. It may therefore be doubted whether this assertion is borne out by facts.

Was a female of superior rank to her husband (as in the case of the Duchess of Exeter, 1475) honoured with the right hand?

Was a female so placed, when the brass was engraved, previous to the death of the husband?

PANT TO INTERPRET.

* These colours are perhaps incorrectly repainted.

† Some similar paintings from Tavistock church are now in the hands of the engraver, for a future number. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,
WHEN I was at Rome, three years ago, the learned Dr. Vico^{nti} gave me the following List, which he had made out of the different names or cognomina, which are found on the silver family or consular coins of Rome, arranged alphabetically, and showing to what families they belong. As the list may be useful to collectors, and interesting to your readers, I transcribe it for insertion. W. W.

<i>Cognomina.</i>	<i>Families.</i>
Achaicus	Mummia.
Acidinus	Manlia.
Aciscolus	Valeria.
Æmilianus	Cornelia.
Afer	Tadia.
Africanus	Cornelia.
Agrippa	Luria, Vipsania.
Ahala	Servilia.
Ahenobarbus	Domitia.
Aiserninus	Claudia.
Albinus	Junia, Postumia.
Ambustus	Tabia.
Antisteticus	Mænia, Rustia.
Aquinus	Cæcilia.
Asiageta	Cornelia.
Asina	Ditto.
Asper	Trebania.
Asprenas	Nonia.
Atratinus	Sempronia.
Atticus	Manlia.
Augurinus	Minucia.
Aviola	Acilia.
Bala	Ælia.
Balbus	Accia, Acilia, Atia, Antonia, Cornelia, Nævia, Thoria, Tufia.
Balearicus	Cæcilia.
Barbatus	Antonia.
Barbuda	Æmilia.
Bissus	Bettiliens.
Bestia	Calpurnia.
Bibulus	Ditto.
Blæsus	Sempronia.
Blandus	Rubellia.
Blosio	Cornelia, Helvia.
Bolapus	Vettia.
Broccus	Fuvia.
Brutus	Junia.
Buca	Æmilia.
Bulbus	Atilia.
Rursio	Julia.
Buteo	Fabia.
Cæcilianus	Cassia.
Cæpio	Servillia.
Cæsar	Julia.
Cæsoninus	Calpurnia.
Calatinus	Atilia.
Caldus	Cælia.
Calenus	Tufia.
Callaicus	Junia.
Calvinus	Domitia, Sestia.

<i>Cognomina.</i>	<i>Families.</i>
Calvus	Cæcilia, Cornelia.
Camillus	Furia.
Capella	Nævia.
Capito	Atteia, Fonteia, Maria, Oppia.
Capitolinus	Petilia.
Caprarius	Cæcilia.
Carbo	Papivia.
Carrinas	Albia.
Casca	Servilia.
Cato	Porcia.
Catulus	Lutatia, Valeria.
Catus	Ælia.
Caudinus	Cornelia.
Celer	Cæcilia, Cassia.
Cratbo	Claudia.
Celsus	Papia.
Censorius	Marcia.
Centumolus	Fulvia.
Cerco	Lutatia.
Costianus	Plastoria.
Cothegus	Cornelia.
Cicero	Tullia.
Cilo vel Chilo	Flaminia.
Cina	Cornelia.
Classicus	Lollia.
Claudianus	Livia.
Clodianus	Cornelia.
Cocles	Horatia.
Corbulo	Domitia.
Cordus	Mucia.
Cornutus	Cæcilia.
Corrinus	Valeria.
Costa	Pedania.
Cossus	Cornelia.
Cotta	Aurelia.
Crassipes	Furia.
Crassus	Cæcilia, Canidia, Claudia, Licia.
Cretines	Cæcilia.
Crispiemens	Possiena.
Crispinus	Quinctia.
Culeo	Terentia.
Curio	Scribonia.
Decula	Tullia.
Delmaticus	Cæcilia.
Dolabella	Cornelia.
Dossemus	Rubria.
Drusus	Claudia, Livia.
Eburnus	Fabia.
Fobatus	Roscia.
Falto	Valeria.
Figulus	Marcia.
Fimbria	Flavia.
Firmus	Possidiena.
Flaccus	Fulvia, Norbana, Pomponia, Valeria.
Faustulus	Pompeia.
Faustus	Cornelia.
Felix	Ditto.
Flaminius	Quinctia.
Florus	Aquila.
Flavus	Decimia.
Frugi	Calpurnia.
Gal...	Mammia.

came free, the exclusive monopoly of trade to certain individuals who had been elevated into burgesses by these Charters, became highly injurious to the general welfare of the smaller boroughs where the elective franchise is not accessible by purchase, although to a few of the most opulent it still remained a benefit. The burgesses of the minor boroughs, however, proud of their imaginary distinction, clung with a delirious obstinacy to their chartered privileges, although the result threatened absolute ruin, by driving the merchant and capitalist from their precincts, to carry on their speculations in other places where no restrictive policy interfered to cramp their energies, or prevent them from reaping the honourable fruits of their successful industry and perseverance. And this evil was increased by the provision which Royal Charters usually contained of enabling the burgesses to frame bye laws for the better regulation of their respective boroughs, which in many cases was perverted to widen the breach between the freeman and the foreigner,* and to place the exclusive power in the hands of some opulent individual, to further his own immediate interests, on the prostration of the very freedom which these Charters were conceded to secure.

Grimsby is reputed to have been a burgh, and was actually a port of some consideration, before the Norman Conquest; for in 1037 the Royal ambassadors embarked for Norway at Grimsby in a ship which had been laden there by the Norwegians.† It certainly was a place of great trade imme-

diately subsequent to that event, for we learn from Domesday that c'suetudines & passagiū redd' x l. sol'. T. s. z. uall' xii. lib. m°. xxx lib.—the Customs and the Ferry yielded forty shillings, value in King Edward's time twelve pounds, now thirty pounds.

In 1187, when the King's demesnes and escheats in the county of Lincoln were tallaged by Godfrey de Luci, Joscelyn, Archdeacon of Chichester, and William Vavasour, the town and soke of Grimsby paid the sum of 45 l. 15 s. de dono.‡ And twelve years afterwards, King Richard I. laid a heavy tax upon the country for the sustenance of sergeants who were in his service, when the burgh of Grimsby contributed the enormous sum of 50 marks.§

The town had now become the residence of many opulent individuals,|| who saw and regretted the want of a Charter of Liberties, which might furnish them with the means of improving their facilities for commerce, by enfranchising them from general thralldom, and investing them with the same immunities which the canons of Wellow had long enjoyed,¶ and which it appears probable, from some occurrences which took place about this time, that they exercised with a rigour amounting almost to tyranny.

The Hundred and Pipe Rolls of the 12th century have preserved a circumstance which served to increase the regret of the opulent inhabitants of Grimsby, at the absence of a Royal charter. Some disputes arose between the men of Lincoln and Grimsby about tolls, which produced much expensive litigation in the Courts of Law. The

contending parties; and as his villanes, while they continued such, were not eligible to serve in the wars, they were liberated in prodigious numbers throughout the kingdom, that they might be enabled to take up arms in defence of their lord.

* The general reader will have to learn that in Grimsby and some other boroughs, the non-freeman is distinguished by the name of a *foreigner*.

† Hoveden, Annal. fo. 261.

‡ Pipe Rolls, 33 Henry II.

§ Ibid. 10 Richard I.

|| Walter de Grymesby, who had his residence within the borough, was elevated to the dignity of High Sheriff of the County in 1170, and retained it till 1176. In these times the Vicecomes was an officer of great responsibility, as all the Royal manors within his bailiwick were entrusted to his charge; and this gave him such influence that it was not unusual for the great landed proprietors to offer large sums of money for this honour. Thus in 1195 Symon de Kyme gave 300 marks per annum for the shrievalty and ferme of Lincolnshire, over and above what former sheriffs had given. (Pipe Rolls, 6 Richard I.)

¶ The abbey of Wellow was situate within the soke of Grimsby, and by a charter from Henry I. the canons had a jurisdiction in the burgh, with sac and soc, thol and theim, infangthef and utfangthef. They also enjoyed the privilege that "they or their men should not be put upon their pleas, except before the King himself." Hence the abbot held his own courts, and took cognizance of all debts, offences, and other things which arose within his jurisdiction.

citizens of Lincoln had imposed certain duties for stallage and gyldewit, which the men of Grimsby refused to pay; but the legal proceedings proved so dilatory and expensive, that both parties became heartily weary of a cause which promised little advantage to either, and a certain loss to both. They mutually agreed, therefore, in 1196, to endeavour to terminate their differences by compromise; and made a concurrent fine to the King of a hawk each, value twenty shillings, for his gracious permission to settle their dispute respecting the right of imposing a toll, by the mediation of private friends.

There was still another reason which induced the men of Grimsby most anxiously to desire a Charter. At this time the principal inland trade of the country was carried on at *Fairs*, for the general system of retail dealing was very imperfectly understood; nor could it be legally practised, for the laws forbade any transfer of property above the amount of fourpence, except at a chartered fair, or in a burgh under the sanction of a magistrate or other responsible person*, who, in Grimsby, was the Abbot of Wellow, and from his trammels they were desirous of emancipating themselves. At these *Fairs* every individual within their sphere of operation used to purchase and store up such articles and domestic necessities as were wanted for the supply of his family from one fair to another; and hence they proved of vast advantage to the towns which possessed the privilege of holding them. Thus urged by their necessities, the merchants of Grimsby waited only a favourable opportunity to increase their privileges, and cement their independence by a Charter of Liberties; and it was not long before the opportunity was furnished.

At the beginning of King John's reign, that monarch visited Grimsby in person, attended by his consort Isabella, and many of his nobles with their retainers; and finding the haven capacious and calculated for an extensive foreign trade, and the inhabitants loyal and well affected towards his person, he was induced to grant them a Charter of Liberties, and another for two annual Fairs†, the one on the feast of St. Austin the Bishop, and the other on the feast of St. Bartholomew, with all immunities and free customs thereunto usually appertaining. These Charters, however, were not obtained gratuitously. The entertainments which the King honoured with his presence, were necessarily of a most expensive kind; the royal retinue were conveyed across the Ferry into Yorkshire by the Grimsby merchants with great splendour; and according to the custom of those times, when the royal revenues were fluctuating and uncertain, they made a voluntary fine to his Majesty of fifty-five marks of gold, and presented a palfrey to his Queen.

THE CHARTER.

"JOHANNES, dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normandiæ, Acquitæ, Comes Andegavi, Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et fidelibus suis, salutem.—SCIATIS, nos concessisse, et presenti Carta nostra confirmasse, Burgensibus nostris de Grymesby, quod nullus eorum placitet extra villam Æ de Grymesby de aliquo placito, preter placita de tenuris exterioribus exceptis Monetariis et Ministris nostris. Concessimus et eis quietanciam murdri infra Burgum et Portsokam, et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum, et quod de placitis ad Coronam pertentibus se possint disrationare secundum consuetudinem Burgensibus Northampton. Et quod infra Burgum illum nemo capiat hospitium § per vinum vel per liberac'o'em Marescallorum ||.

* Wilkins, Leg. Sax. p. 226.

† Charter Rolls, 2 John. This Charter is not found amongst the Records of the Corporation.

‡ This franchise was incidental to a chartered tenure; for in the feudal system tenants by charter could not be unpleaded out of their own manor. They had also the privilege of being free from toll, and from being impanelled on Juries. (See Jacob's Law Dict.)

§ Inns at this time were a valuable property, and were kept by the nobility, monasteries, and corporations, for the convenience of travellers. The Earl of Suffolk had an inn at Hull, called the White Horse.

|| The Marshall was anciently the Constable's deputy. The Constable and Marshall held a Court before the power was placed in other hands. (Thynne, Cur. Disc. vol. i. p. 156.) We find from the Hundred Rolls that in the reign of Hen. III. Philip de Wyffesby, Mayor of Grimsby, had been delivered into the custody of the Marshall as a defaulter in his accounts.

situated. The memoirs of this excellent and worthy pastor are at this time before the public, "an honourable record both of his public and private virtues."

Yours, &c. W. I. ROBERTS.

ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF
WITCHCRAFT.—NO. 11.

"There sawe I playing Jogelours,
Magicians and Tragetours,
And Phetonissis, Charmerissis,
And olde Witchis and Sorcerissis,
That usen Exorsisacions
And eke subfumigacions,
And Clerkis eke, chicke connin well
All this Magike hight naturell,
That craftily doe ther ententes
To maken in certain ascendentes
Imagis lo! through which Magike,
To maken a man ben whole or sike."

Chaucer, 3 Book of Fame.

HAVING already at some length considered the evidence furnished in the Scriptures to substantiate the fact of an intercourse having subsisted between infernal spirits and those who were possessed, I proceed to trace its progress onwards; but with the exception of our own country, there is scarcely any thing to be met with in the records of other nations in the shape of relations. Little is to be found in foreign histories on the subject of Witchcraft, beyond a mere occasional reference to the crime, and the existence of laws which recognized it, and awarded punishments against the commission of it. The Romans had a law as old as the 12 tables against Witchcraft. *Apud nos in duodecim Tabulis cavetur, ne quis alienos fructus excantassit.* Seneca, l. 4, c. 7, mentions a similar law amongst the Athenians. Plato also, in his 11th Book of Laws, pp. 932, 933, orders punishments not only for those who destroyed others by potions, but for those who pretended to be able to revenge themselves or others, either by certain enchantments or by charms. And therefore he would have even such people who used these sorts of Witchcraft, to be put to death if they were possessors of any sort of knowledge, but if they were simple people, he leaves the Judges to punish them as they found reason.

Montesquieu, it seems, was a believer in the existence of Witchcraft, and has appropriated a chapter, in his Spirit of Laws, to the consideration of the crime. He says, that the Emperor

Theodorus Lascarus attributed his illness to Witchcraft. Those who were accused of this crime had no other resource left than to handle a red hot iron without being burnt. Thus, among the Greeks, a person ought to have been a sorcerer to be able to clear himself of the suspicion of Witchcraft.

If however the historian has not dwelt much upon the subject, it seems to have afforded ample scope for the exercise of fiction, and the loftiest imagination and genius of the poet, both in antient and modern times. Many fine selections could be given from the poems of the sublimest bards. The following description of a Witch by Spenser is a beautiful sketch.

"There in a gloomy hollow glen she found
A little cottage built of sticks and reedes,
In homely wise and wald with sod, around;
In which a Witch did dwell, in loathly weedes
And wilful want, all carelesse of her needes:
So choosing solitarie to abide
Far from all neighbours, that her devilish
 deeds
And hellish arts from people she might hide,
And hurt far off unknowne whom ever she
 envide."

Faerie Queene.

The history of our own country is the principal source from whence to gain the most authentic records of the particular manner in which the art of Witchcraft was practised, but few of these are to be met with previous to the period when printing was invented. After that time, our annals are full of them. The writer has occupied much time in referring to as many of these as possible, but the number is so great that much embarrassment arises in selecting those which are the most remarkable, and attested by evidence. An abridgment of these, selected from a great variety of old materials, will be given as nearly as possible in order of date.

Witchcraft was severely punished before the Conquest. By the laws of our Saxon ancestors, it was sometimes punished by exile, but more generally by burning; and frequent mention of it is to be found in the laws of Alfred, Athelstan, and Canute. *Inter leges Alveredi, folio 23, 11 Ethelstani, c. 6, Canute 4, 5.* And numbers were punished after the Conquest. No mention of Witchcraft certainly is to be found in the laws of William the Conqueror, but the offence seems to have been fully recog-

nised by the old common law. In the Mirror, c. 1, it is said, *Que sorcery et devinal sont members de heresie*. And Britton also, "Sorcerers, Sorcesses, &c. et miscreants, soient arses." And thus in conformity with the old Saxon laws, there is a report of a case in an antient register, that in October, anno 20 Hen. VI. Margery Gurdeman of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, was, for Witchcraft and consultation with the devil, after sentence and a relapse, burnt.

In 1430 Joan of Arc, better known in history under the designation of the Maid of Orleans, displayed her enterprising and extraordinary prowess. The unhappy maid attributed the impulses which she felt to the influences of heaven; but upon her downfall, those who had before regarded her as a saint considered her to be a sorceress, forsaken by the daemon who had granted her a fallacious and temporary assistance. Southey has immortalized her name in his beautiful poem, intitled, "Joan of Arc," in which the arch priest is made to address her

"Woman, if any fiend of hell
Lurk in thy bosom so to prompt the vaunt
Of inspiration, and to mock the power
Of God and holy Church, thus by the virtue
Of water, hallowed in the name of God,
That damned spirit adjure I to depart
From his possessed prey."

The issue of her glories and her misfortunes terminated in her being tried and found guilty of sorcery and witchcraft, for which she was sentenced to be burned alive, which was ultimately executed with brutal severity in the market-place of Rouen.

In the reign of Henry VIII. flourished the celebrated Mother Shipton, whose fame spread through the whole kingdom, and multitudes of all ranks resorted to her for the removal of their doubts, and the knowledge of future events, which she explained to them in several mystical prophecies or oracles, particularly Cardinal Wolsey's downfall, the following prediction of which may be worth preserving:

"When the lower shrubs do fall,
The great trees quickly follow shall,
The mitred Peacock's lofty pride
Shall to his Master be a guide,
And one great Court to pass shall bring,
What was ne'er done by any King.
The poor shall grieve to see that day,
And who did feast must fast and pray,

GENT. MAG. December, 1829.

Fate so decreed their overthrow,
Riches brought pride, and pride brought woe."

In a Sermon preached before Queen Elizabeth, in 1584, by Bishop Jewell, I find the following passage: "It may please your Grace to understand that Witches and Sorcerers within these last four years, are marvellously increased within your Grace's realm. Your Grace's subjects pine away even unto death, their colour fadeth, their flesh rotteth, their speech is benumbed, their senses are bereft. I pray God they never practise further than upon the subject."

In the Lambeth Library is the "Examination and Confession of certain Wytches at Chensford, Essex, before the Queen's Majesty's Judges, the 26 day of July, 1566, at the Assizes holden there, and one of them put to death for the same offence as their Examination declareth more at large. Mother Fraunces learnt her art of her grandmother Eve, of Hatfield Peverel, and trained a whyte spotted Cat with her own blood to be her sathan; and Mother Waterhouse was hanged on her own confession of execrable sorcery, by her practised 15 years. The apprehension and confession of three notorious Witches, arraigned, and by justice condemned and executed at Chelmsforde, in the County of Essex, the 5 day of Julye last past, with the manner of their devilish practices, and keeping of their spirits, whose fourmes are herein trulye pourtraied. Imprinted in London by Wyllyam Powell, for Wyllyame Pickeringe, dwelling at St. Magnus's Corner, and are there for to be sould, anno 1566."

Sir Henry Cromwell, Lord of the Manor of Warboys, gave to the Corporation of Huntingdon 40*l.*, the property of three witches of Warboys, arraigned, convicted, and executed at Huntingdon in 1593, for bewitching the five daughters of Robert Throckmorton, Esq. and divers other persons, with sundrie devilish and grievous torments, and also for the bewitching to death of the Lady Cromwell; and this gift was presented on the condition that the Corporation should allow 40 shillings every year to a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, in Queen's College, Cambridge, for preaching a Sermon at All Saints Church in Huntingdon, on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, against the sin of

him; yf he might have his arm at liberty, he wou'd stryke himselfe such bloes on his brest, being in his shirt, that you myght here the sound of yt the length of a long chamber, soumtymes 50 bloes, soumtymys 100, yea soumtymys 2 or 300 bloes, that the least of them was able to stryke doune a strong man; and yet all he did to himself did him no hurt."

In the reign of Charles the First we meet with an extraordinary character in one Hopkins, who was designated as the Witch-finder, and upon whose evidence it is said that three score suspected Witches were hanged in one year in Suffolk. It appears that he went on searching and swimming them till some gentlemen, out of indignation at the barbarity, took him and tied his own thumbs and toes as he used to tie others, and when he was put into the water he himself swam as they did. He is thus recognized by Hudibras in his 3d Canto.

"Has not this present Parliament
A leger to the Devil sent,
Fully empowered to treat about
Finding revolted witches out,
And has not he within a year
Hang'd three score of 'em in one shire?
Who after prov'd himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech."

I. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR ingenious and entertaining Correspondent A. C. C., in the article entitled "Stray Thoughts on Language," p. 317, remarks that the word *receipt* should be written without the *p*, and I have the pleasure of informing him that in the "American Dictionary of the English Language," by Dr. Noah Webster, announced in part i. p. 485, the word stands thus:

RECEIPT, RECEIT, *n. receipt*. [It. *ricetta*, from the LAT. *receptus*. This word ought to follow the analogy of *conceit*, *deceit*, from LAT. *conceptus*, *deceptus*, and be written without the *p*, *receit*.]

I could furnish multitudinous instances of the superior claims of this Dictionary over every other which is in print. The following may serve as specimens.

"V. SEGMENT, *n.* [Fr. from LAT. *segmentum*, from *seco*, 'to cut off.' We observe here the LAT. has *seg*, for *sec*, like the It. *segare*, Sp. *segare*, and like the Teutonic

sagen, *zaagen*, 'to saw'; properly, 'a piece cut off.']"

"VI. TOE, *n.* [SAX. *ta*; GERM. *zehe*; Sw. *ta*; DAN. *taa*; FR. *doigt du pied*; LAT. *digitus*. Toe is contracted from *tog*, the primary word, on which LAT. *digitus* is formed, coinciding with *dug*, and signifying a shoot. Class Dg.]"

"VII. TOKEN, *n.* *to'kn*. [SAX. *tacen*, *toeen*; GOTH. *taikns*; DUTCH, *teeken*; DAN. *tegu*; Sw. *teckn*; GERM. *zeichen*. This may be the same word as the LAT. *signum*, dialectically varied.

"VIII. MERCURY, *n.* [LAT. *Mercurius*. In mythology, *Mercury* is the god of eloquence, and of commerce, called by the Greeks *Hermes*, and his name is said to be formed from *merces*, or *mercor*. But in antiquity there were several persons or deities of this name.]

"1. Quicksilver, a metal remarkable for its fusibility, which is so great, that to fix or congeal it, requires a degree of cold, which is marked in Fahrenheit's scale at 39 degrees below zero. Its specific gravity is greater than that of any other metal, except platina, gold, and tungsten. Under a heat of 660 degrees it rises in fumes, and is gradually converted into a red oxyd. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere; and in thermometers to ascertain the temperature of the air, for which purposes it is well adapted by its expansibility, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called *calomel*, is a most efficacious deobstruent.

"2. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities. *Pore*.

"3. A genus of plants, the *Mercurialis*, of several species.

"4. One of the planets nearest the sun. It is 3224 miles in diameter, and revolves round the sun in about 88 days. Its mean distance from the sun is 37 millions of miles.

"5. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication, and in some places the carrier of a newspaper or pamphlet."

I will not encumber your pages with further extracts from Dr. Webster's Dictionary, but only assure your Correspondent that the same spirit of research, the same display of linguistical lore, the same patient industry, and the same discriminating judgment, are conspicuous in every page of this great work.

Dr. Webster has been engaged for more than forty years in the study of the English language, and has earned for himself a just claim to be considered a veteran philologist.

Yours, &c. E. H. BARKER.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Roll of Arms of Peers and Knights in the Reign of Edward the Second. From a Contemporary MS. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. 1828. 8vo. pp. 184.

Rolls of Arms of the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward III. Edited by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. 1829. 8vo. pp. 142.

THE period, as well as the manner, of the origin of armorial bearings, though now ascertained with tolerable precision, was long concealed in perplexing obscurity. The herald, as a messenger of communication between Princes, was known to have been an officer employed in the earliest ages; and by a confusion of armorial bearings with that and other departments of the Herald's profession, the history of blazonry was carried back until it became lost in the mists of antiquity. The Scriptures furnish genealogies, with which, through the heroic lines of Brute, Caradoc, Gogmagog, and such like paladins, a chain was produced perfect in all its links from Adam to his living descendants. The Scriptures give the standards, or symbols, of the Jewish tribes; by providing the chiefs of the Goths and Vandals with similar insignia, the art of blazonry was traced to an origin almost equally primeval. Antiquity being the main object, antiquity was taken by storm; while the violent invasion of truth was concealed by mysticism. In short, the herald's science, like many others, was guarded by its peculiar priesthood, who considered their interest as in a great degree consisting in mystery, or whose traditional information afforded little light to themselves.

By the more rational inquiries of modern times, abundant proofs have been developed, that the age when coat-armories were unknown, is not so remote as to elude research. The architectural antiquary finds no storied shields among those remains which are styled Saxon or early Norman; the few memorials we possess of the same period in monuments or seals, exhibit no such insignia; they are not found in the representation of the Norman invasion of England, preserved in tapestry at Bayeux; they do not occur in the contemporary manuscripts still treasured in our libraries.

It is now admitted by the judicious, that the art of blazonry cannot establish an earlier origin than the crusades and tournaments of the twelfth century, and that the thirteenth was considerably advanced before it had become modified into a system of hereditary distinctions. Mr. Nicolas, in the latter of the two publications under review, thus expresses himself on the subject:

"Considerable doubt has been entertained as to the period when Heraldry was introduced; and it has been conjectured that, if the science was known, it was not generally adopted in this country until the reign of Richard the First. Arms, it is true, occur on the tomb of Geoffrey de Mandevill, Earl of Essex, who died in 1148 [1144], but this monument may not have been erected until some years after his death. Leaving, however, the question of the time of the invention of Heraldry, this Roll [that temp. Henry III.] establishes that it was reduced to a science as early as 1240."

With regard to sepulchral effigies, most of the earliest having lost their inscriptions, or never having had any, the persons for whom they were intended frequently cannot be identified; while we find that even those whose appropriation is settled, are liable to the objection that they may be the work of a period some years posterior to the parties' decease. From the scientific works of Dr. Meyrick, the armour has now, however, become a tangible criterion.

The effigy attributed to Geoffrey de Mandeville is in the Temple Church; and the bearing of the shield is described by Mr. Gough in his Sepulchral Monuments as merely "an escarbonele on a diapered field." What, however, is the authority that this was the armorial charge of the Mandevilles? The earliest Roll before us describes their coat as simply a field, "quartele d'or et de gules;" and so also it appears, without any "escarbonele," on the seal of Humphrey de Bohun, who was Earl of Hereford and Essex from 1297 to 1321. That the effigy has been long ascribed to Geoffrey de Mandeville, and that the appropriation may be correct, we will not dispute; for it appears to be recorded in the Chronicle of Walden Abbey, that, &c.

there is also subjoined a description of the contemporary arms in Westminster Abbey remaining in 1829. It might have been noticed that a plate in Neale and Brayley's History of the Church, is devoted to them, in which the fourteen that remain in sculpture are all most accurately represented; and it will be seen in the same work (vol. II. p. 26) that the names and blazonry of the whole forty which originally existed, have been preserved.

The Roll of Edward the Second's reign is the same as was published by Mr. Rowe Mores in 1749, and afterwards in the Antiquarian Repertory, but in both cases "from corrupt copies." The contemporary copy which Mr. Nicolas has employed is preserved in the British Museum, bound up in the same volume with that of the Siege of Carlawerock.

"The blazons agree exactly with the Roll of Carlawerock, with respect to such persons as are mentioned in both. The arrangement adopted is as follows, and the plan appears to have been to embrace the arms of all the Peers and Knights in England:

"1st. The King; the Earls, among whom is included the Bishop of Durham, in consequence of his temporary rank; and the Barons.

"2nd. The Knights; arranged under their respective Counties, in geographical position, commencing with Cornwall and Devon, and ending with Westmoreland and Lancashire. The only counties omitted are those of Durham and Monmouth [the latter was not then regarded as an English shire].

"3rd. The Names and Arms are given of great personages who lived in earlier times, both Earls and Barons, but whose issue male was then extinct."

The whole amount to 1165; the laborious task of forming an Ordinary to which has been executed, *con amore*, by Joseph Gwilt, Esq. F. S. A.

The other Roll, of the reign of Edward the Third, is arranged, by the compiler, in the form of an ordinary; it contains nearly six hundred names. It is printed from a copy in the College of Arms, transcribed in 1562 by Hugh Cotgrave, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, from a Roll brought to him by "Hugh Fitz Williams, of Spradbrough." Hugh Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, was the antiquary of his illustrious family, from whose collections the Historian of the Deanery of Doncaster has extracted much va-

luable and interesting information in his first volume; and, as Mr. Hunter informs us (p. 341), that "the curious documents collected by Hugh Fitz-William have been preserved with great care in the archives at Milton," we think it very possible that the original Roll may yet be consulted, by favour of the present venerable Earl. A collation is desirable, because Cotgrave acknowledges that his experience was not sufficient to master the writing, "being so ancient that it was very hard to be read, which he did as exactly as he could decerne and pick out, and the rest he omitted of necessity." We may remark, in conclusion, that it is a plain proof of what we before hinted, that formerly heralds had themselves very confused ideas of the antiquity of their art, that this professor continues, "which rolle, by estimac'on, cannot be under 400 yeares since the making therof;" when Mr. Nicolas has proved that in 1562 it could not have been compiled much above two hundred and twenty yeares.

Some Account of the Life of Reginald Heber, D.D. Bishop of Calcutta. With a Portrait. 16mo. pp. 239.

"DO as you would be done by" is a maxim, which we have been accustomed to revere; and, if the author of this small work had been preparing a larger life of the eminent Prelate (as is now the widow), he would perhaps have the same feelings concerning anticipation of it, as Æneas, when he was going to dinner, had of the intrusion of the harpies. However, where there is shame, there may yet be virtue, and we entertain a better opinion of the author, because, no doubt, from consciousness, he has concealed his name. In fact, the book is only a compilation from the Bishop's works, and such biographical matters, as have been printed in all the periodicals; but the compilation is made with judgment and taste, and the book "in se," is really a good one.

Bishop Heber's writings are all good; and, to add to their value, he was not only a superior divine and poet, but he was a philosopher. Remarks made in any other spirit do not augment knowledge, because they do not add to the stock of phenomena, or resolve difficulties. Concerning the difference

of colour in the human race, the Bishop writes thus:

"Two observations struck me forcibly; first, that the deep bronze tint is more naturally agreeable to the human eye, than the fair skins of Europe, since we are not displeased with it even in the first instance, while it is well known, that to them, a fair complexion gives the idea of ill health, and of that sort of deformity, which in our eyes belongs to an Albino. There is indeed something in a negro, which requires long habit to reconcile the eye to him; but for this the features and the hair, far more than the colour, are answerable. The second observation was, how entirely the idea of indelicacy which would naturally belong to such figures as are now around us, if they were white, is prevented by their being of a different colour from ourselves. So much are we children of association and habit, and so instinctively and immediately do our feelings adapt themselves to a total change of circumstances; it is the partial and inconsistent change only which affects us.

"The great difference in colour between different natives struck me much; of the crowd by whom we were surrounded, some were black as negroes, others merely copper-coloured, and others little darker than the Tunisians, whom I have seen at Liverpool. Mr. Mill, the principal of Bishop's College, who, with Mr. Comè, one of the Chaplains in the Company's service, had come down to meet me, and who had seen more of India than most men, tells me that he cannot account for this difference, which is general throughout the country, and every where striking. It is not merely the difference of exposure, since this variety of that is visible in the fishermen, who are naked all alike. Nor does it depend on caste, since very high-caste Brahmins are sometimes black, while Pariahs are comparatively fair. It seems, therefore, to be an accidental difference, like that of light and dark complexions in Europe, though where so much of the body is exposed to sight, it becomes more striking here, than in our own country.

"India, too, has been always, and long before the Europeans came hither, a favourite theatre for adventurers from Persia, Greece, Tartary, Turkey, and Arabia, all white men, and all in their turn possessing themselves of wealth and power. These circumstances must have greatly contributed to make a fair complexion fashionable. It is remarkable, however, to observe how surely all these classes of men in a few generations, even without any intermarriage with the Hindoos, assume the deep olive tint, little less dark than a negro, which seems natural to the climate. The Portuguese natives form unions among

themselves alone, or, if they can, with Europeans. Yet the Portuguese have, during a three hundred years' residence in India, become as black as Caffres. Surely this goes far to disprove the assertion, which is sometimes made, that climate alone is insufficient to account for the difference between the negro and the Europeans. It is true, that in the negro are other peculiarities, which the Indian has not, and to which the Portuguese colonist shows no symptom of approximation, and which undoubtedly do not appear to follow so naturally from the climate, as that swarthinness of complexion, which is the sole distinction between the Hindoo and the European. But if heat produces one change, other peculiarities of climate may produce other and additional changes, and when such peculiarities have three or four thousand years to operate in, it is not easy to fix any limits to their power. I am inclined after all to suspect that our European vanity leads us astray in supposing that our own is the primitive complexion, which I should rather suppose was that of the Indian, half-way between the two extremes, and perhaps the most agreeable to the eye and instinct of the majority of the human race. A cold climate and a constant use of clothes may have blanched the skin, as effectually as a burning sun and nakedness may have tanned it; and of this, however, we are satisfied, that while exposure to the sun tans the skin, and it remains white under covering, that the solar influence has much to do with the phenomenon."

Bishop Heber is a character that shows what Oxford taste really is. A real Oxford prize-man never writes *without ideas*, nor in *bad taste*; but the Press is now enlisted in the service of superficial education, seditious intentions, party feelings, and sanatical froth; and the object is to oppose the numerical superiority of ignorance to talent, science, reason, and law.

—♦—
An Examination of Scripture Difficulties; elucidating nearly Seven Hundred Passages in the Old and New Testaments. Designed for the use of general Readers. By William Carpenter. 8vo. pp. 580.

MR. CARPENTER is, we believe, a veteran campaigner in the fields of literature, and has produced so many compilations, either anonymously, or with his name affixed, that he may very well claim the praise of being a most diligent and useful *FABER* literarius. It was, as our readers well know, the aim and purpose of *Socrates* to

bring down Philosophy from the clouds. In like manner, ("si parva licet componere magnis") Mr. Carpenter has in the present, and in his two preceding works, been endeavouring to bring down Theology and sacred Criticism *ad populi captum*. Whether this be wise or indeed practicable, may by some be thought somewhat problematical. But taking the matter for granted, the question is whether Mr. Carpenter's work is calculated to promote its intended purpose. To this we hesitate not to answer in the affirmative. Mr. Carpenter, indeed, professes to have brought "nothing of his own to the present *bouquet* but the thread that ties it." Nothing certainly can be more modest than such language. He has, as he tells us in his Preface, exclusively availed himself of the results of the labours of those whose character was likely to add weight to their decisions. And when we consider that on the Old Testament he has taken as his guides Bps. Lowth and Horsley, Dr. Pococke, Dr. Blayney, Dr. Kennicott, Dr. Geddes, Dr. Hales, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Charles Taylor, &c.; and on the New, Abps. Newcome and Magee, Bp. Pearce, Bp. Horsley, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Whitby, Dr. S. Clarke, Dr. Benson, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Macknight, Dr. Hales, Dr. Townson, Dr. A. Clarke, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. S. T. Bloomfield, Mr. Markland, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Benson, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Slade, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Turner (of America), and other eminent Commentators, his readers have so far nothing more to desire. It is a much easier task to select writers, than to choose amidst discordant expositions. Yet, upon the whole, Mr. C. has, by the aid of natural good sense, and considerable information and practice in writing, though with little of what can be called erudition, acquitted himself very creditably. Whether, indeed, Mr. Carpenter has in the course of his work, directly or indirectly, made no higher pretensions than those of his Preface, cannot, we fear, be answered quite so favourably for Mr. C., who has formed his *Collectanea* with less of ingenuousness than might be desired. Why did he so systematically abstain from the use of inverted commas? Of this procedure no one has more reason to complain than Dr. S. T. Bloomfield, whose "Recensio Sy-

noptica" has been much more largely laid under contribution than any other work. As the most recently published series of Scripture annotations, it was certainly liable to this, nor, we are sure, would Dr. B. under certain restrictions, have objected to it, since public utility is, we know, the grand end and aim of his labours. We have, however, marked more than twenty passages as examples of unacknowledged quotation; and would particularly point out the notes on 1 Cor. vi. 2. The latter, we apprehend, contain a satisfactory elucidation of one of the most obscure passages in the New Testament; and here Dr. Bloomfield has not, as in some other places, to complain that his researches have been appropriated and himself left unnoticed. His name is mentioned more than once; yet by the total omission of inverted commas, the matter presents a garbled and unsatisfactory appearance. The reader will scarcely credit that no portion of that long annotation on 1 Cor. vi. is Mr. Carpenter's, except the interpolations, "Mr. Bloomfield thinks," "says Mr. Bloomfield," or, "which is ably summed up by Mr. Bloomfield," or, "remarks this learned critic."

We shall now proceed to offer a few remarks on expositions of some passages in the earlier part of the New Testament. At Matt. xxvii. 44, "the thieves also cast the same in his teeth," it is strange that Mr. Carpenter's good sense should have permitted him to take up with so paltry a mode of evading the difficulty as to invoke that *ὅτι ἀπὸ μυχῶν*, an *enallage*, which might have passed a century ago, but will not be tolerated now. Far preferable surely is the explanation of Grotius, Glass, and Dr. Bloomfield, who suppose here the figure *amplification*. But perhaps we may bring this passage under the following canon of Dr. Winer:—"When a writer wishes to express himself in a general way, the plural is not unfrequently used, where what is predicated belongs only to one subject." The learned Critic then aptly adduces, among other passages, the present, and he ought also to have included Matt. ii. 20, *τεθνήκασι—οἱ ζητοῦντες*, &c.

We cannot but highly commend the diligence used by Mr. Carpenter in illustrating the deeply interesting history of the Resurrection of Christ,

from the best Harmonists. We also thank him for the full discussion of the Genealogy at Matt. i.

At the difficult passage of Mark ii. 4, the sense of the perplexing ἐξορύξαντες has been so satisfactorily determined by Dr. Bloomfield, that it is strange Mr. Carpenter could take up with the shallow interpretation of Mr. C. Taylor, which every scholar must see is totally inadmissible. The ingenuity of the Editor of Calmet is here, as often, fruitless, by being thrown on a wrong scent.

On Mark iv. 31 and 32, we quite agree with Mr. Carpenter, that Mr. Frost should have adduced some authentication of his ingenious hypothesis concerning the *Sinapi*, from the works of Eastern travellers. Perhaps, however, after all, it is unnecessary for the commendable purpose in view. Every enlightened interpreter will see how uncritical it would be to press so much as Mr. Frost does on the expression, "least of all seed." It is surely enough, if the smallest species of mustard seed be among the least of seeds known in *Palestine*; for it is plain that the *tobacco* could not be contemplated, because it was not known in the old Continent till the discovery of America. And the foxglove was probably not known in *Palestine*. It is clear that πάντων need not be pressed upon; for the Hebrew *לֵב* is often similarly pleonastic. Thus it is omitted in the parallel passage of Matthew. Again, γίνεται δένδρον may very well be taken, by a popular hyperbole, for "it becomes as it were a tree;" especially as, from a comparison of the parallel words of Matthew, ποιῇ κλάδους μεγάλους, it is plain that the sense of δένδρον must be, "that which branches out widely like a tree." Besides, the statements of Dr. A. Clarke make it certain that this plant sometimes grows to at least fifteen feet; which may well allow it to be a shelter for birds; and the κατασκηνοῦν ἐν τοῖς κλάδοις αὐτοῦ of Matthew is well explained by the ὥστε δύνασθαι ὑπὸ τῆς σκίας αὐτοῦ κατασκηνοῦν of Mark. As to talking of the impossibility of an annual plant becoming a *shrub*, much less a *tree*, it is too formal an objection to deserve the least attention. Finally, Mr. Frost's hypothesis seems to be negatived by the words ὅταν δὲ αὐξηθῇ,

γίνεται πάντων τῶν λαχάνων μέζων; for surely the term λαχ. is only applicable to a *plant*, not to a *tree*. That some properties are common both to the *sinapis* and to the *phytolacca dodecandra*, is therefore insufficient to establish Mr. Frost's position.

We had made several more remarks, on carefully looking through that part of Mr. Carpenter's volume which comprehends the New Testament. *Sed manum de tabulâ*; our limits are already exceeded; and we shall conclude by strongly recommending the work to the attention of that class of readers for which it is peculiarly intended, though they must not expect to understand all they shall find in the volume. Nay, a higher class will profit far more. Indeed we would counsel Mr. C. in another edition, to occasionally add, in a note, something explanatory of what may be thought too critical in the text. We would, moreover, suggest to Mr. Carpenter the propriety of omitting, here and there, a note of somewhat too trivial a character, and introducing others on those very numerous passages of acknowledged difficulty, which Mr. Carpenter's narrow limits compelled him to omit even noticing. Mr. Carpenter also might save room by shortening some of the notes, which are occasionally dissertations, as that on Matt. xxiv. 3, consisting of thirty pages, and at Matt. xxvi. 19, 28, ten pages, &c.

For the present we bid Mr. Carpenter heartily farewell, and shall be happy to notice whatever he may next turn his labours to; for we suppose it is long since he may have been able to apply to himself the words of the poet, *Cras ingens iterabimus æquor*,—tomorrow to fresh fields and pastures new.

An Historical Account of my own Life, with some Reflections on the Times I have lived in (1671—1731.) By Edm. Calamy, D.D. Now first printed. Edited and illustrated with Notes, historical and biographical. By John Towill Rutt. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE have taken too much pleasure in studying philosophical works upon the nature and history of man, not to know that identity of interest can alone produce unanimity of opinion; that persecution engenders obstinacy; and that "the wrath of man worketh

not the righteousness of God." The times in which Calamy lived were not favourable to the wise positions just laid down, because deep interests were involved, and of course there were powerful parties. It is evident, as we had occasion to show in our Review of Mr. Haggitt's Sermons, that Calvinism and Puritanism are doctrines utterly inconsistent with the pleasurable and beautiful objects with which this world is provided by the Creator; and that no doctrines can be sound which place Providence and Religion at variance; for, under such a variance, the "Word of God" is made to contradict his works, which is an impossibility. Calvinists and Puritans, however, went to this extreme, through abhorrence of Popery; became violent party men; fomented a civil war and persecution of the liberal Clergy; and upon the Restoration had misery inflicted upon themselves in return.

"No inequitable retribution (says our author) for the vindictive persecuting spirit indulged by the English Presbyterians, during the short day of their political ascendancy." P. 56.

That men cannot be made wiser or better, but that the most virulent passions may be excited, by splitting straws about indifferent things, is evident, even from domestic life; and we are sure that men of extensive reading in history and philosophy abhor controversies, that become matters of more painful interest, through the mischief which they do; and it is well known that when quarrelling ensues, the passions become paramount, and both parties act wrongly. It is said of home-made wines, that they intoxicate people very soon, and make them unwell the next day; and the operation of the ideas prevalent in the times alluded to seems to have been very similar; for Calamy, it is to be remembered, was not a philosopher, but a puritan, i. e. a man in extremes, though a virtuous man.

Edmund Calamy, the subject of this Memoir, was the great grandson of a reputable tradesman of London, who came from Guernsey. His grandfather was a clergyman of the puritan stamp, who joined in the London Petition of 1640, against the Bishops; was imprisoned after the Restoration for non-conformity, and so forth. His father was another non-conformist, ejected from the living of Moreton in

Essex; and thus the son was regularly nursed and spelling-booked according to the austerities and peculiarities of the tutoring unamiableness. The memoir, therefore, before us partakes of the character of works of this class; as when, where, and how certain persons prayed and preached, and what political and religious tenets they upheld. The cultivation of the arts, the state of reason, the progress of knowledge, improvements in habits of living, extension of commerce and manufactures, philosophical disquisitions of the circumstances which promote or impede the moral state of society, are not to be found in books so strictly professional, and written by persons who consider that all human energies are and ought to be comprised in one simple object, proselytism to their own respective schools of doctrine. Whatever interest, however, their affairs may have to themselves, it has none to the public; for no accession of knowledge, improvement of taste, or elevation of reason, the chief means by which the condition of society is ameliorated, are to be acquired from writings of so unimportant a character in the estimation of men of rank, wealth, consequence, science, high education, gentlemanly or other pleasures. Only particular persons entertain the slightest wish to know what Calamy and his contemporaries said or did; for most certainly the work before us shows that deadly differences were made to depend upon splitting straws; and yet every man was at liberty to avow and profess what he pleased, a position under which there could be no action in concert, unless religion was to be rendered not a public sentiment, but a private feeling. For our parts, we think that the pattern character of a Clergyman is one founded on meekness, purity, and philanthropy,—or such characters as La Roche, the Vicar of Wakefield, and Sterne's monk; but denying, as a good private character, nothing to Calamy, he was nevertheless a prejudiced polemic, ambitious of being deemed an oracle, though upon such a subject an impossible attempt; and he acted, like his fellows, i. e. like persons not bigoted to any system, only to their own ideas and infallibility. Knowing as we do many most worthy Dissenters, we are sure, that in general society they would be deemed men who have no point of

union, but an *esprit de corps*, and nothing else. The providential law is, that, according to Goldsmith, if there was not a bustle made about religion, it would sink to nothing; and it is also true that Mr. Pelham said,* upon the Bill for the Naturalization of the Jews, that "no question can be started upon a religious subject, but enthusiasm commences, and reason is lost sight of." This we can confirm from experience; and have opposed to it the real and actual causes of civil and political well-being, which are, in our opinion, providential philosophical influences of society, that form the architecture of real Christianity, and by inevitably making circumstances create manners, prove the divine support of Christianity. Soame Jenyns illustrates this position in a most felicitous manner, and it is the support of Providence to the results of Christian tenets *practically* exemplified, which show that it is not a theoretical system.

Calamy makes the Bible only a standard. *Admitted*. But when men divide into parties upon the meaning of it, how can it be any longer a standard? Imperial weights and measures are now enacted as standards; but when the Winchester bushel of eight gallons was adopted in one county, and the ten gallon measure in another, then was the simple indefinite word bushel the only standard,—a word, and nothing but a word. The only *real* interpretation of the Bible is its *contemporary meaning*: that is lost by deductions from the bare text; but having devoted three whole years to the exclusive study of the most learned and illustrative commentaries of the New Testament, we can conscientiously say that it is beau-ideally sublime; that it is a system of soul only most beautifully angelic, and that it is exemplified, as we said before, by moral purity, and rejection of every unkind feeling whatever.

Under these convictions, we have incurred great obloquy, because we have not thought every party or person professing religion to have a sufficient knowledge of the subject, to support their claims to authority, because they do not consider, or have even read, the contemporary meaning and application of the texts which they quote. We have seen whole volumes upon

the Parables, which show that the authors did not know an iota of the theological science requisite to their interpretation; we also know that the old divines are condemned as unworthy of regard, and that theology is pronounced to be utterly unnecessary; and we also know that by *such* opinions some people hawk a Jew's vulgar figure for an Apollo, or Venus; and that Christianity is thus brought into disgrace; for no ignorant man can claim a right to be heard upon a professional subject. Let any one read only Bloomfield and Whitby, and collate the parallel texts; if, then, he has only common honesty he will see how very absurd it is, that any man should pretend to understand the Bible from merely perusing the text, or parallel passages. We do not mean that he should take *party* opinions in any way, only *contemporary* interpretations; and if he once travels in that road, he will soon discover that no man is qualified to preach upon a text who is not able to expound its co-æaneous meaning. When arrived at that knowledge, he will also see the mischievous prevalence of unphilosophical empiricism, and discover that zeal without knowledge has a baneful operation. In short, every author of sermons or religious works, should, in our judgment, give in such sermons or works the *contemporary* meaning of his text, and the parallel passages.

Thus far have we gone, because we shall enter into the contents of this work historically, not polemically.

(To be continued.)

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Tales of My Time. By the Author of Blue Stocking Hall. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

A NOVEL ought, in our opinion, to have indispensably annexed to it a moral, exhibiting either an abhorrence of vice, or a lesson in knowledge of the world. The error of the day is use of the press in mere support of party or theory. The old Fielding novel carried with it distinctions of real life all through, in the respective characters, as in the plays of Shakspeare; but the Tom Jones of Fielding is dead and gone. We have insipid gentlemen and ladies, with slight grades of difference, but no strong demarcations. It is not caricature, but Hogarthism, which is sacrificed; and the latter is a real misfortune, for Hogarth's works are sermons. Well does our author say,

* Memoirs of the Pelham Administration.

"Such is the spread of literature, that men of all calibres may turn their talents to profit; but it will never do to stand shilly shally weighing the veracity of a judgment. If you engage your brains in the service of the public, you must accommodate yourself to the ruling taste; and an author should feel like an advocate at the bar; let him make the most of the materials given, and leave the world to judge." iii. 195.

Philosophers will submit to no such degradation; because they know that improvement, the real intention of all correct use of the press, is absolutely murdered.

We are happy, therefore, to say, that the Novel before us has in its two tales of "Who is She?" and "The Young Reformers," excellent morals. The one is, the woeful consequence of petting an only son, and tampering with delicate feelings; the second, that of adopting absurd politics. The characters are finely drawn, and perfectly natural; and there are in the bye-play most dramatic delineations, particularly of Irish manners and persons. It is not caricature got up for effect; but actual life, analysed and chemised by decomposition, and submission to the crucible. Mankind are influenced in their characters and actions by their respective necessities, and no principles can stand before interest, if no disgrace attends the latter. We believe that the efforts of individuals to better themselves is in the aggregate result a public good; and that all the public has to do is to prevent a knavish or foolish use of the principle of self-interest. This Novel has much of this useful tendency. In action it is just, philosophical, and natural; and whoever reads it must acquire an accession of knowledge, of sentimentals made grammar rules, through their consequential and physical explications. There are irresponsible thieves, and it is useful to have the science and experience of police officers to guard against them, because we cannot take them up. The *Satans* of both these tales consist in one of a fellow that ought to have been hanged, and in another of one who was hanged. In both instances the moral, and therefore the instruction, is palpable.

In modern education the amiable is sacrificed for accomplishment and display. Foreigners have noticed that the English relish nothing that is not ex-

pensive; but there are modes of reconciling conviviality and happiness well portrayed in the following paragraph:

"The dinner was abundant, and its deficiency in *setting off*, was but little observed, where all the guests were kindly disposed. In fact, that paltry criticism, which is the terror and scourge of a country neighbourhood, is much oftener the offspring of stuper than malevolence. Keep a company alive, and they will seldom be able to tell whether your damask is of Scotch or Ham-burgh manufacture; your China, Indian or Worcester; your glass cut or plain. People only ask to be *happy*; and how this is accomplished is never inquired into; but if tongues are not employed, eyes will be busy." i. 63, 64.

We like to see novels which supersede Chesterfieldian letters,—are medical, not poisonous. This is one, and it does not preach, a sad obstruction to the moral influence of a novel, because novel readers have pampered appetites; the condiments must carry down the meal. We are sure that this novel carries with it its own recommendation.

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A Topographical and Historical Account of Wainfleet, and the Wapentake of Candle-shoe, in the County of Lincoln, with Engravings. By Edmund Oldfield. 8vo. pp. 364.

THE County of Lincoln is rich in accessible materials, and the subject has attracted the attention of a barrister, who under circumstances may be induced to undertake a general history of that province. His labours will be much expedited by various accounts of detached portions, among which is to be reckoned this elegant work. We highly approve of it, because it abounds in matters of record, the omission of which, though now an error dominant, is anti-Dugdalian, is an animal without bones, of the worm species.

We shall, according to our custom, notice peculiarities.

In the west front of the Church of Wainfleet, are or were "two angels in *fur*," with blank shields at the bases of the arches (p. 37). There is no table of errata—are we to suppose that these were angels clothed in dresses trimmed with fur, like Mayors and Aldermen?

When the Church of Wainfleet All Saints was taken down, the fine monument erected by Bishop Wainfleet,

the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the memory of Richard Patten* his father, was WANTONLY DEMOLISHED (p. 41). "That fellow who cut down my walnut trees," says Welter. We wish that the *then* fellows of Magdalen had had the same feelings concerning this noble monument as the Hero of Sentimentals had concerning the walnut trees. The monument is lengthily mentioned by Chandler, and, as it was known, it should have been protected.

The stair-case in the north tower of the school at Wainfleet, built under the Bishop's directions, is a piece of workmanship that, our author says, well deserves attention.

"It is built and arched with brick, cemented with excellent mortar; winding about, and supported by a round column of the same materials, made or cut semicircular for that purpose. In the wall opposite there runs a spiral moulding which serves for a hand rail." P. 49.

Among the epitaphs in the Church of Wainfleet St. Mary's, is one which says, "therein lye the remains of Adlard Thorpe, gent. a sinner and a ringer." P. 75.

How could the relatives suffer such a silly inscription to be placed upon the stone?

Upon one of the bells is inscribed *St. Mary, pray for us. Lester and Pack of London fecit.* P. 76.

The author wonders why such a popish invocation should be made in the eighteenth century. Perhaps as the Church is dedicated to St. Mary, the invocation merely implied the prayers of the congregation.

The effigies of Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London in 1622, is in armour, with his scarlet official gown, and gold chain over it. Was this intended to imply that he was a Knight as well as Mayor?

The east end of the fine old Church of Adlethorpe, is *Church-wardenized*, having a brick wall with a small *sash window*, instead of the ancient Gothic one (p. 104). To the adage "*De gustibus non est disputandum*," we add in a monkish leonine, "*De disgustibus est memorandum*,"—that people may take warning.

* The effigies of Richard Patten still remains in the School-house at Wainfleet. Why is it not restored, and placed in the ante-chapel at Magdalen?

Among the figures on the north side of this Church, is one which has a distorted countenance, gnashing its teeth. As it is next to one with a very pleasing countenance, and a label, implying eternal happiness, our author very happily supposes that it was intended to represent a soul in purgatory, and this is more probable, because the inscription "of good saying coms no ill," seems to be taken from the psalm "Tush! say they, how shall God see it," or some other such text.

In this Church is a screen of surpassing beauty, and, according to the plate in p. 105, perfect.

From the Churchwarden's accounts of this parish, our author has made numerous extracts in pp. 109—114. We select the following as singular:

"A. D. 1542. Payde to the Scolem^r of Allforde for wrytyng of Thom^s Jaison wylle, *iiijd.*

"Payde for a horse skynede for bell-stryngs, *ijs. id.*

"Reseyvd for the wyttworde of Rycharde Grene, *xiiid.*"

Here is a perfect Saxonism. Lye has *Wit-popb*, i. e. *Wita-popb*,—*Sapientum responsum*—*Magnatum decretum*—perhaps the *Witword* here means "Counsel's opinion," for a copy of which the *xiiid.* was paid, but we speak by guess.

"1548. Paid for a ynglyshe Salt^r *xxd.*"

Ynglysc (English) is the only word near the mark, known to us: and we interpret the item by "English psalter."

"1562. Payd for certteffenge of the Rod loffe, *xiijs.*

"Payd for dyssygerenge of the Rod loffe, *iijs. iiijd.*

Here *certifying* means making a return of the removal of the Rood-loft, and *dissygeringe*, taking to pieces, from *dis* and *gear*, furniture, harness, &c.

There is nothing particular in these items, did they not illustrate a philological fact. That fine forgotten Etologist, Tyrwhit, in his elaborate Introduction to Chaucer, has observed, that through the Norman invasion, French words were Saxonized in their terminations, and underwent other adaptations to the native tongue. Examples are here presented. *Certifiser* is a French word, and the French language is corrupted Latin. The French participial ending *ant*, is changed into the Anglo-Saxon *ing*, whilom *ende*. The French privative *des*, is united with the Anglo-Saxon *gears*, in *dissygeringe*, that is to

say, if this transcript *dissygeringe* is not, what we suspect, a mistake of a *y* for a *g*, and that the real word is *dissyveringe* or *dissevering*.

All this bears the aspect of serious trifling; but it is a great mistake. We have had occasion to observe slightly, under our notice of the *Foreign Review*, No. VIII. that *Archæology* is the essay of History, and saves useless and inconclusive dissertation. For instance, if anachronisms ensue, if absurdities occur, as would be affirmation that Roman remains had been discovered at Orateite, or that the Romans were acquainted with the use of cannon in war (as Shakspeare says in his *Julius Cæsar*), then it is certain that such history must be a fabrication. If a man goes to law, he should not think what makes for his own ease, but for that of his adversary; and he who wishes to decide the real pretensions of very ancient history, will find its manners and customs the best test of its veracity. Really this antiquarianism is capital fire-side hunting; in point of fact a man should be an antiquary, before he undertakes history.

Of Ashby Church it is said, that the splay of the arches on the south side terminates in grotesque heads of an immense size. P. 119.

"In the Church of Bratost, over the chancel arch, is a painting representing the Spanish Armada under the figure of a dragon. At each corner a portion of terra firma is visible, on which are inscribed, Anglia, Scotland, Hibernia, France. Ships of war are stationed off the different coasts, and on that of England the Royal standard is displayed, having on its left three forts, and on its right a body of troops. Robert Stephenson is inscribed at the bottom. Below are the following lines:

"Spain's proud Armado with great strength
and power,
Great Britain's state came gaoping to devour;
This Dragon's guts like Pharoa's scattered
hoast,
Lay splitt and drown'd upon the Irish coast,
For 4 eight score save two ships sent from
Spaine,
But twenty-five scarce sound return'd again."
Non nobis Domine.
P. 124.

This is an important picture. Upon one of those lately exhibited in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, relative to the French campaigns of Henry the Eighth, is a dragon flying in the air. It is deemed a mere fire-

work; but this Bratost painting shows, that it was a symbol of sanguinary warfare, possibly by invasion. We know by authority, that the dragon standard did imply hostility in its most bitter form; and we might reasonably think, that the victory of St. George over the Dragon did originally at least symbolize repulse of invasion; for it is to be recollected, that this legendary achievement is a hack story applied to various countries.

The Church of Candlesby, wood-cutted in p. 131, has a square chimney tower without angular buttresses, like that of Oxford Castle; both are mere parallelogram boxes standing upright. It appears from *Domesday*, that there were two Churches in Candlesby. That of Oxford is said to be the work of Robert D'Oyly in the time of the Conqueror; it may have been so; but nevertheless, from St. Peter's, Oxford, this specimen, and others, we are inclined to think that the fashion is Anglo-Saxon as to origin, for it is certainly Roman. We do not recollect any of the latter in ancient remains, or paintings, with angular buttresses; though buttresses do appear annexed to town walls; hollow and having a postern doorway on one side, with a stair-case ascending to one of the towers above (see *Pompeiana*, Plates 16 and 17). It is possible that these posterns suggested the side-long entrances of Norman keeps; for the object in both was the same, and the fashions similar. Our *solid* angular buttresses had evidently no other intention than strength and ornament; but the instances quoted show, that in the Roman æra they were mere projections, covering postern entrances and stair-cases, without weakening the walls, easy to be stopped up, and impossible to be attacked, because completely commanded by the walls above, through the entrance being on the side, not the face of the buttress.

We remember well, that nouns of multitude govern a verb plural; but it seems, that certain bell-founders of London, so late as 1762, were determined that they should govern a verb singular, for we find again in p. 136, "*Lester and Pack of London, frcit.*" The English have a natural aversion to the change of cases by termination. We have heard *she's face* and *he's face*, used by the vulgar, for *her* and *his*

face; and by the way, *his* is no more than another accentuation and orthography of *he's*; and as to *her*, instead of *she's*, the former was originally *their*, and *she's* had a singular meaning, and a correct one; *si* being *illa* in the Gothic, and *isor* corrupted into *she's* the genitive. *Her* in ancient authors is the plural *their*; borrowed from the genitive plural of the Anglo-Saxon *heora*; but, says Hickes, whom we quote (Grammat. Anglo-Saxonica, pp. 28, 29), "A gen. *sing.* *hupe*, venit *her* in moderno sensu." In Herefordshire *him* is a nominative used for *he*; and, says Hickes, p. 28, note *, "*hiri* in Runico significat *ille*."—We have thus digressed, on purpose to show that (grammatical error excluded) the real origin and history of our language, as to the Northern words, is to be found in vulgar dialect, which in truth, where the words are not mere slang, is a vocabulary or glossary of barbarous English.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Review, No. VIII.

IT is well known to medical men, that precocious talent often indicates only water in the brain. So it is with rapid education. Dexterity is acquired before judgment is matured, and the forcing process produces eccentric leaf and premature semination—show and not fruit, turnips and cabbages merely running to seed. To apply these remarks to the work before us. The criticisms show the vast superiority of our own science; of the criticisms (with here and there an exception, which we shall notice) to the articles reviewed.

In the majority of scientific instances, the Foreigners appear to be either apprentices or projectors, not philosophers, but charlatans; indeed, it is most certain, that the March of Intellect may produce forward school-boys, but the March of Reason must endure the drill of experience and time, before that valuable knowledge can be given to the world, which promotes improvement. The curse of the present times is theory, and however foolish it may be, there is no hesitation, provided it be practicable, and overthrows veneration for ancient institutions, and thus is auxiliary to the grand object of sly seditionists, for that is a main cause why

the most wild projects and dangerous innovations find patronage.

We shall now notice the articles in this number.

I. *Phrenology*. This is known to be a German folly (for it deserves no better name), to be classed with fortune-telling, judicial astrology, and alchemy. It is most successfully exposed.

II. *Letters on Germany*. Excellent, lively, and interesting.

III. *French Drama*. A capital dissertation.

IV. *Muller's Dorians*. Learned, but suspicious.

All inquiries of this remote period should be tested by the stages of society, viz. the hunting, pastoral, and agricultural; for these are the philosophical instruments by which are gauged the truth or falsehood of ancient history; e. g. the romanized habits of Geoffrey of Monmouth's civilized Britons, are utterly irreconcilable with Cæsar's savages. Geoffrey antedates by whole centuries their arts and manners; and the contents of barrows prove the latter to be correct.

V. *Bourienne's Memoirs of Napoleon Buonaparte*. This article is commenced by the following paragraph:

"It is the certain indication of a weak mind to suppose that any subject can be exhausted. Magazine critics, indeed, and drivelling newspaper-mongers may arrive at that sage conclusion, and may divulge such conclusion to their as sage readers." P. 345.

As "Magazine Critics," we are of course included in this sapient insult, which may excite all the periodicals to hostility against an infant miscellany only eight numbers old. We know that not great dogs, only curs and puppies, bark at other dogs, and that the word *cynic* is derived from the growl and snarl of the said curs and puppies; that the term "a subject is exhausted," is a common colloquial phrase, as old as Methusalem, no more appropriate to Magazine critics and readers, than legs and arms; that it is no indication of a weak mind, only of tedium in the public; and that the merit of an article is not dependent upon its appearance in a pamphlet, instead of a miscellany.

The fact is, that unpublished anecdotes of very eminent men are always acceptable; and the sapient critic, instead of introducing his article by this rational common-sense preface, has

adopted the blacking manufacturer's literature by depreciating other wares; and for what purpose? to enlighten us with new information that Buonaparte was at one time a needy, and at all times a selfish and ambitious man. According to the Reviewer, it required a voyage round the world to make this discovery, and he is the Captain Cook who made it. That to usurp a crown *per honestas artes* is impossible, said Tacitus long before: and a M. Bourienne, who had once been a personal friend of Napoleon, and had been amply promoted by him, now rips up every unfavourable thing, that he may please the Bourbons. "Yea, even his own familiar friend, whom he trusted," thus served the fine lad who beat Goliath.

VI. *Political Economy*. We shall give instances under our review of "Letters from Sidney," which show that "Political Economy" is theoretical and unphilosophical; that it is a grammar consisting of rules, by which statesmen schoolboys cannot parse their lessons; a lighthouse which leads ships to dangerous rocks: and sorry are we to say, that the decay of the agriculture, trade, and revenue of this country, begins to feel its pernicious influence, because, though never acknowledged as legally born on the Royal Exchange, it has been legitimated by the Senate. How inapplicable it is to actual business, will appear from the following paragraph:

"If a farmer, by laying out 100*l.* more in labour or manure this year, than he did the last, can procure an additional gross produce worth 110*l.* he thinks he does well for himself and the public; and so he does on *tithe-free* land; for he has his extra capital returned, and 10*l.* per cent. for trading interest. But if his land be *titheable*, the tithes will take eleven pounds worth, and the farmer will have 99*l.* left to replace his 100*l.* and no interest at all." P. 399.

Now setting aside the evident fact, that if a farmer gains 10*l.* more, a tithes can only take a tenth of it, i. e. 1*l.*, and the odd nine remains; we, who pay both great and small tithes, know that this kind of calculation has no relation to the usual forms of business. A money composition is paid; and tithes are taken in kind, only under the extreme of non-adjustment. The tithes which we pay upon meadow land, worth more than 2*l.* 2*s.* per acre, is (great and small tithes) 7*s.* 8*d.*

per acre; the arable (best) 10*s.* the highest, and so downwards; orcharding (small tithes only) 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Now if the crop of this meadow be only one ton of hay per acre, say worth 60*s.*, the full tithes is a tenth, or 6*s.*, remainder 54*s.* If the farmer by improvement makes the product a ton and a half, worth 90*s.*, then the tenth is 9*s.*, remainder 81*s.*; subtract 54*s.* from 81*s.*, and the remainder is 27*s.*, the additional profit to the farmer; through paying in tithes, only 3*s.* more than he did before. How would Mr. Coke of Norfolk have improved his estate from 2 to 20,000*l.* per annum, if the political economy statements had a real operation? and so far from tithes retarding improvement, every man of business knows that the burden diminishes through such improvement; for in the case before us, it is more severe to pay 6*s.* out of 60*s.*, than 9*s.* out of 90*s.* Every man now pays 25 per cent. taxes, and he willingly parts with 25 per cent. more upon the accession of every new hundred, because he gains the remainder of 75.

VII. *Modern Italian Comedy*. Here is another foolish digression (p. 409) about writing for money; but it is redeemed by the following excellent remarks upon the common plots of our comedies.

"Fathers are to allow their thoughtless daughters to run away with the first vagabond who can disguise himself like an honest man; to consider how a family is to live is incompatible with true love, as if the only true love should be to contrive to live at the expence of the parish; that a rogue, who seduces the affections of an inexperienced girl, particularly if she be a fine one, deserves all our compassion; and that daughters are to follow blindly their inclinations, and look upon their fathers not as their truest and sincerest friends, but as their bitterest enemies, or at least blinded by prejudice." P. 418.

VIII. *History of the Cid*. The Cid, a Don Rodrigo Diaz, who lived in the eleventh century, is the King Arthur of Spain; and the object of the Essay is to discriminate the real from the marvellous.

IX. *General Jackson and the United States of America*. The story about the General is that of Falstaff and his Men of Buckram; of course it breaks down under cross-examination.

In the short reviews we meet with nothing of that relation to the English

public, which is likely to interest our readers.

We hope that the notice which we have taken of certain imprudencies and sophisms, in this number, will not be considered as depreciating the general merit of this Review.

Travels in Chaldæa, including a Journey from Bussorah to Bagdad, Hillah, and Babylon, performed on foot in 1827, with Observations on the Sites and Remains of Babel, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon. By Capt. Robert Mignan, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. 8vo. pp. 333. Plates.

IT was customary with the oriental nations to vie with each other in their claims to antiquity; but Chaldæa exceeds them all, inasmuch as the fragments of Berossus* give us the names of ten antediluvian Kings, and inform us that Chaldæa in the first ages of the world had been peopled by a race of monsters, hermaphrodites, centaurs, and satyrs, men with the tails of fishes and heads of dogs.† Sir William Drummond (i. 33) concludes, from an examination of the etymologies of the Royal antediluvian names, that this History of Berossus was a figment composed long after the Persians had destroyed the ancient Chaldean Monarchy. Nevertheless, there are some very deep substructions (allowed by men of judgment to be part of the foundations of the Tower of Babel), stamped with cuneiform characters, which have induced Capt. Mignan to suppose (p. 317) that these characters composed the antediluvian mode of writing; and it is also certain that the discoveries of Cuvier wonderfully accord with the monstrous stories of Berossus. Nevertheless, fossil bones might have been seen by him also or his authorities, and have formed the groundwork of his fiction; and the cuneiform characters are admitted to belong to a phonetic alphabet, which is known not to be of the earliest kind. In short, the first historical truth concerning Chaldæa, is the beginning of the kingdom of Nimrod, and the erection of the Tower of Babel; events

which have been antedated; for that profound scholar Sir William Drummond proves that it is not irreconcilable with the sacred text to assume that Nimrod was contemporary with Abraham.‡ He further assumes, that the Scriptural Nimrod was the same as the Chaldæan Bel or Belus, and Persian Zohak.§

We have written this short preface by way of introduction to the work before us; and, as the principal circumstance connected with ancient Chaldæa is the Tower of Babel, we shall offer some opinions upon that subject.

It has been called an impious attempt to build a tower which should reach to heaven; but, as the Chaldæans were the first astronomers, through the clearness of their sky, and large level of their plains, the term "of reaching to heaven," might have been merely a metaphor, denoting the use of the tower, for an observatory, one purpose, according to our recollection, of its foundation by Belus. As it was a stupendous work, and such things were formerly erected by impressment of all the people of several provinces (a circumstance which occurs in the history of the Pyramids), a short extract from the "Picture of Australia" (p. 202) will explain the confusion of tongues.

"The aborigines of Australia differ very little in the form of their bodies, their modes of living, and of making war, their implements and their habitations; yet, though in these respects they might be all taken for brothers, their language is so diversified, that, within a comparatively short distance, the one is just as unintelligible to the other, as both are to an European."

Whether this celebrated tower was the *Birs Nimrod*, or the *Mujellibah*, is contested. Capt. Mignan observes, that a tradition handed down from time immemorial, says that near the foot of the ruin of "El Majellibah," is a well invisible to mortals, in which those rebellious angels were condemned by God to be hung with their heels upwards, until the day of judgment, as a punishment for their wickedness. || But as these angels are Harot and Marut, mentioned in the Koran, we think that the tradition may not be older

* Collected by Polyhistor, and preserved by Eusebius and Georgius Syncellus.

† Sir Will. Drummond's *Origines*, i. 41.

—The zodiacal and monstrous Egyptian figures might have originated in such a tradition.

‡ *Origines*, b. i. c. x. passim.

§ *Id.* c. xi.

|| See our author, p. 162.

than that fable. Whether Birs-Nimrod or Mujellibah be the remains of the celebrated tower (and they both consist of a congeries of heaps forming bases of pyramids),* Captain Mignan says of the latter (Mujellibah),

"This solid mound, which I consider from its situation and magnitude to be the remains of the Tower of Babel, an opinion likewise adopted by Major Rennel, is a vast oblong square, composed of kiln-burnt and sun-dried bricks, rising irregularly to the height of 139 feet at the S.W. whence it slopes towards the N.E. to a depth of 110 feet. Its sides face the four cardinal points; the northern face extending 274 yards; the southern 256 yards; the eastern 226 yards; and the western 240 yards. The summit is an uneven flat, strewed with broken and unbroken bricks, the perfect ones measuring thirteen inches square by three thick. Many exhibited the arrow-headed character, which appeared remarkably fresh. Pottery, bitumen, vitrified and petrified brick, shells and glass, were all equally abundant. The principal materials composing this ruin are doubtless mud bricks baked in the sun, and mixed up with straw. Brickwork may be traced along each front, particularly at the S.W. angle, which is faced by a wall, composed partly of kiln-burnt brick, that in shape exactly resembles a watch tower or small turret. On its summit, there are still considerable traces of erect building; at the western end is a circular mass of solid brickwork, sloping towards the top, and rising from a confused heap of rubbish. The chief material forming this fabric appeared similar to that composing the ruin called Akerkouff, a mixture of chopped straw, with slime (asphaltus or bitumen), used as cement; and regular layers of unbroken reeds, between the horizontal courses of the bricks. The base is greatly injured by time and the elements; particularly to the S.E. where it is cloven into a deep furrow from top to bottom." Pp. 162—166.

It is certain that this pyramid, like those of Egypt, was a mausoleum, for Capt. Mignan excavated earthen sarcophagi and urns containing bones. See p. 171.

Birs Nimrod, which Niebuhr and nearly all succeeding travellers have called the real tower of Babel, appears, on the western face, like an oblong hill, surmounted by a tower.† The total circumference of its base is exactly 722 yards; its eastern face extends 168

yards in width, and only two stages of a hill are distinctly observable; the first 70 feet high; the second 120 feet, crowned by the ruin of a turret, which is a solid mass of the finest kiln-burnt masonry,—vitrified masses of brickwork appear on the hill; and over the whole summit and sides are strewed broken bricks stamped with three, four, six, and seven lines of writing, stones, glass, tile, large cakes of bitumen, and petrified and vitrified substances. Pp. 202—210.

Now if the tower, as stated by Strabo and the Greeks, was a stadium (or about 500 f.) high, and its base a stadium in length and breadth, and the circumference of the Birs Nimrod is exactly 722 yards, cannot mathematicians determine even from these rude admeasurements, whether Majullibah or Birs Nimrod has the best pretensions to have been the actual tower of Babel? Diodorus says, that upon the top was a statue of Belus, 40 feet high; and if this was intended to appear of the natural human size at the base, the tower must have been of or about 500 feet high, 20 f. higher than the great pyramid of Memphis, and 100 f. higher than Salisbury spire. P. 151.

It was of a pyramidal form, with a winding path on the outside, so contrived as to preserve the regularity of the appearance; but the manner in which it was finished off at the top is uncertain. Diodorus says, as before, that the statue was at the top; but Herodotus places it lower down, and makes the summit a dome for a temple or observatory. This last, he says, was the uppermost of seven other successive turrets, the lowest of which had for its base the top of the pyramid (p. 149); and most certainly from the present appearance of Birs Nimrod, it does seem to have been an ancient fashion to finish off the tops of pyramids with towers or turrets.

It is remarkable that bronze figures of lions and other animals, being the earliest specimens of the metallurgic science ‡, are found in the Babylonian ruins; and that Diodorus Siculus observes, that on the walls of the palace were colossal figures in bronze, χαλκας εικονας, representing Ninus, Semiramis, the principal people of their court; and even whole armies drawn up in order of battle (p. 230). These

* Old Sarum has a rude resemblance to Mujellibah, Birs Nimrod to Silbury-hill.

† According to the wood-cut in p. 205, it much resembles Gibraltar in miniature.

‡ Engraved in p. 230.

circumstances show that the lions on the gate of Mycenæ, the bas-reliefs of Egypt and Persepolis, have claims by analogy to the antiquity assigned to them.

We have now come to the extent of our limits, and can only say further, that Captain Mignan has highly gratified us, by a book full of curious matter, and most valuable confirmations of Scripture prophecy.

The Diary and Correspondence of Philip Doddridge, D.D. illustrative of various Particulars in his Life hitherto unknown; with Notices of many of his Contemporaries; and a Sketch of the Ecclesiastical History of the Times in which he lived. Edited from the original MSS. by his great Grandson, John Doddridge Humphreys, Esq. 2 vols. Colburn and Bentley.

THE memory of Doddridge has long been enshrined in the hearts of his pious countrymen, and with whatever slight variety of complexion religious party may have portrayed his character, still all agree that in the main he possessed soundness of doctrine adorned by purity of life. It is by no means equally certain that the volumes before us will more clearly exemplify the one, or increase our respect for the other. "The claim of kindred and early associations," have induced his descendant, Mr. John Doddridge Humphreys, to give them to the world, and to indite an elaborate preface in their commendation. He is not content, he tells us, with the reputation which his ancestor "has acquired as a theologian, and is anxious that he should be better known as a man, that the *perfect catholicism* of his spirit should be apparent, and that the *joyous urbanity* of his disposition should be manifest."

"The piety of Dr. Doddridge," observes the editor, in a brief sketch of his ancestor's early life, "had received but little bias from the system of the schools, and may be best described as a sentiment of filial love, fear, and gratitude, intensely ardent as its object was supremely excellent, and with this was mingled the persuasion of a particular providence, and the direct agency of prayer on propitiating the interference of protecting dispensations amid the occurrence of natural events."

With all this, *we will add*, was min-

gled a holy trust in all the offices of the *Son of God*, and a persuasion of the direct agency of prayer, not only as his descendant has it, "in propitiating the interference of protecting dispensations amid the occurrences of natural events," but in procuring the assistance of that *Divine Spirit* who could alone direct his conduct under them.

To return, however, to Mr. Humphreys's preface. He observes:

"The dissemination of principles which tend to encourage Christian forbearance and social cheerfulness must ever be useful; and if, from a highly artificial state of society, spiritual pride brood like an incubus over the land; if a counterfeit sanctity impose unnecessary restrictions; if meek-eyed piety be loaded with the fetters of formality, until her smile of innocent vivacity is exchanged for the frown of austerity, or sunk into the vacuity of unsocial indifference, then is the period arrived when the influence of that manly faith, which shines forth in the example of our forefathers, becomes most desirable."

It has rarely occurred to us to have copied from the writings of any professedly educated person a worse concocted paragraph than this; but, passing over the jumble of strange phrases with which it is encumbered, The meaning of Mr. H. appears to be this—that innocent cheerfulness, and social kindness, are preferable to the forbidding aspect of affected sanctity; and that if the latter be gaining ground in our land, we should do wisely to substitute the former.

"Party spirit (says Mr. Humphreys in another place) is ever to be deplored; but when it obtrudes into matters of religion, it becomes something more than odious; it is even as if the pure eyes of infancy should beam with unholy fires. But when the very name of such a party is in itself an assumption of superior sanctity, stands it not self-convicted? What did the Jesuits but assume the name of the meek and unresisting Jesus, to sanction a system of remorseless tyranny? and may not a Christian blush, when on every side he hears the members of an influential party lauding each other with the term *evangelical*, until the plain man of upright intentions, and humble hope in divine mercy, stands disregarded!

"As the sanguine tides of life are propelled through every portion of the animal frame, so should the influence of Christian example, to be effective, pervade the general body of society. A system of interdiction, exclusion, and suspicious reserve may gratify pharisaical pride, but will never reform the world." P. six.

painted this transaction in a very pleasing manner, which is copied in mezzotinto by W. Geller (13 in. by 10.). King William is standing in the centre of the print, before a fine white charger; Lord Coningsby is on his right, staunching the wound with a handkerchief (which is still preserved, with a part of the coat, by the Earl of Essex, to whom this plate is dedicated); and the Earl of Portland, on horseback, is on the left hand of the king. We think the painter might, with good effect, have introduced into the back ground the river Boyne, with the army of James on its banks, as when the accident was observed by them, they shouted aloud for joy, thinking the king was slain.

Fleming's Views on the river Clyde. No. 9 to 12. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

Referring to our former reports of these Picturesque Views, in vol. xcvi. i. p. 542; vol. xcix. pp. 156, 449, we need say no more than that the artists keep up to the excellence displayed in their early Numbers. The prints in these parts are Cloch Light-house; Dunoon and Castle; Kelly-house; Innerkip and Ardgowan House; Skelmorlie Castle; Castle Toward; Rothessay; Millport; Largs; Kelburn-house; Eglinton Castle; and Dunnure Castle. We consider the view of the well-frequented and fashionable watering-place of Largs, with the happy infantile group in the fore-ground, one of the best plates in the series.

The Third Edition of *Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of illustrious Persons* proceeds with regularity in Monthly Numbers. Twelve have already appeared. Commendation of this universally acceptable work, excellent in every respect, having become unnecessary, all we shall add is, that the plates of this third edition equal, if not excel, those in the former editions.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson is proceeding very satisfactorily with his *Gothic Ornaments*, selected from the different Cathedrals in England. The 11th and 12th Numbers contain Capitals, Bosses, Finials, &c. from the Cathedral of Ely. A Bracket from the Lady Chapel is one of the most elegant patterns we remember to have ever seen.

Bonington's Works. Carpenter and Co.

In vol. xcvi. ii. p. 642, appeared a memoir of this clever artist, who was cut off by a rapid decline. This work is intended to preserve copies of his Sketches and his finished subjects for the advantage of students and the gratification of professors and amateurs. They are executed in lithography, and the delineation on stone is entrusted to J. D. Harding, whose abilities have long

been appreciated by the public. The subjects published in the first Part consist of a study from nature of a Female Head, drawn from a pencil sketch in the possession of the Marquess of Lansdowne; *Maternal Solitude*, from a sketch in seppia for a picture in possession of E. V. Utterton, Esq.; Charles V. visiting Francis I. after the battle of Pavia, from a drawing possessed by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. the distinguished scene painter; *View of the Place du Molard*, Geneva, from a drawing possessed by P. F. Robinson, Esq.; and the *Church of St. Saviour at Caen*, in the same collection as the first named subject.

Portrait of Charles Wilkins, Esq. LL.D.
Moon, Boys, and Graves.

An excellent likeness of the learned Librarian of the East India Company. It is from a painting by Mr. J. G. Middleton, and is admirably aquatinted on steel by J. Sartain, a rising young engraver. The print is eleven inches by nine.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10. The biennial distribution of prizes took place at the Royal Academy. The candidates were greater in number than in any preceding year. In the class of historical painting, the subject *Venus entreating Vulcan to forge arms for Æneas*, there were as many as nine candidates. In that of original models, the subject *Ajax tearing Cassandra from the Altar of Minerva*, there were two; and in that of architecture, the subject *a design for a British Senate-house*, there were three. There were seven copies in oil from a *Virgin and Child*, by Vandyke; 12 drawings and 3 models from the life; 13 drawings and 3 models from the antique, and 2 architectural drawings of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. Prizes were awarded in almost every class, and were distributed in the following order. Gold Medals: Historical Painting, to Mr. George Smith; Original Model, Mr. Legrew; Original Architectural Design, Mr. Grellier. Silver Medals: Copies in the Painting School, Mr. Clack and Mr. L. Smith; Architectural Drawings, Mr. King and Mr. Barnes; Drawings from the Life, Mr. Milington and Mr. Goblet; Model from the Life, Mr. Lucas; Drawings from the Antique, Mr. Macleish, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Warrens; Model from the Antique, Mr. Papworth. Copies of the Discourses of Reynolds and West were delivered with the gold medals; and with the first silver medals in each class, copies of the Lectures of Barry, Opie, Fuseli, and Flaxman. The medals were awarded by the President, Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, in conclusion, delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse on the subject of painting, which elicited the warmest applause.

Epistles, from the account of his early studies, to his dissertation on kissing.

The letter to "Miss Kitty," in which the lover is lost in the man and the Christian, is a nervous and dignified appeal to that lady's feelings, if she had any.

After all, we would look for the true character of Doddridge in those labours of piety, in those manuals of devotion with which religious persons of all descriptions have long been familiar—traits there are in abundance, even in these incongruous volumes, of his high religious attainments, both as a man and a divine. There is many an affecting proof of his moderation in all his earthly wants, and of his tender regard for the welfare of others. We would say of him as Johnson said of his contemporary Watts, that we would desire "to copy him in all but his nonconformity—to imitate his piety to God, and his benevolence to man."

In conclusion, we would observe that the editor has interwoven, in an easy and pleasing manner, the correspondence and the life of his ancestor, so as to make the one illustrative of the other.

Musical Bijou, an Album of Music, Poetry, and Prose, for 1830. Edited by F. H. Burney. Goulding and D'Almaine.

WE had scarcely put on our critical spectacles to examine the elegant work which heads this article, than, as has often happened in the case of most of the *Annals* which have of late poured in upon us, we marvelled how it was possible for the editor or publisher to afford so much matter, and such splendid embellishments, at so very moderate a price. This, however, is an age of wonders, and therefore we shall cease to wonder. As to the work before us, it might possibly seem of a kind too light and ephemeral to be brought to the tribunal of a critical Rhadamanthus; yet, although the practice of such of our brethren as sit in the highest seats of judgment is against the notice of such works, we are of another opinion, and we need scarcely remind our readers that the maxim of this Journal (for nearly a century, *sub umbra urbani*) has ever yet been "nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri." Having premised thus much, we shall give a pretty full analysis of the contents of the elegant work before us, and a discussion on

the merits of the various pieces it comprises.

The present is the *second* volume of the kind, for the work was commenced last year. But the volume in question is every way superior to the former, both in the quantity and quality of the materials. The pieces, poetical and prose, are very numerous, of which five are illustrated with elegant plates, drawn on stone, or lithographed, by eminent artists. Of the poetical pieces, about half are set to music by the most eminent composers of the day, as Barnett, Bishop, Smith, Rodwell, &c. Besides these, there is a Waltz by Burrows; an Air, with variations, by Holder; a Rondo and Polacca by Herz; a Divertissement by Kiallmark; a Duet by Kalkbrenner; and a set of Quadrilles from Rossini's grand opera of *Guillaume Tell*. The names of the above musical composers would lead us to expect much excellence; and when we add that the poetry is chiefly by such distinguished writers as Sir Walter Scott, T. H. Bayley, the Ettrick Shepherd, Harry Stoe Vandyk, Mrs. Hemans, and Mrs. C. B. Wilson, the public may be prepared to expect a treat of no ordinary kind; nor will it be disappointed. We can find room for very few specimens, and of course those must be poetical; but before we introduce them, we will briefly glance at most of the pieces contained in this attractive work.

Of the plates, those illustrating the Arabian Sced, and the Bridal Morn, are the best; and they may be considered equal to any thing the art of lithography has yet produced. The introductory Sonnet is an elegant trifle; such too is the song "Poets beware;" but there is in the latter a higher character, a certain light archness and badinage to which the music of Rawlings is well assimilated; in fact, the music is, in our judgment, superior to the words. The air, in F one flat, has much of the touching simplicity of the Italian character. We have, however, to notice that the symphony and accompaniments are inferior to the air. Had they been written by Rossini or Bishop, nothing more could have been desired. The song of Oberon by the Ettrick Shepherd is pretty, and was worthy of being united to such music as the last. "The Exiled Knight" is a lay of a higher character than the preceding; in which there is something

truly touching. The character, however, of the words has, we think, not been successfully caught by Barnett, whose air in four flats seems too lachrymose. Yet there is much merit in the music, particularly in the *symphonies*. This, however, only respects the *air*; for the bass and accompaniments are too heavy and thorough bass like, generally with three notes in the right hand, and sometimes in the left. And occasionally we notice *progressions* somewhat anomalous. What could Mr. Barnett mean by giving to a considerable part of his light, elegant, and exquisite introductory Symphony, such a bass as might remind one of the clappers of the *fulling mills* in the adventure of the Knight of La Mancha? The ballad, "The Maid of Toro," does not discredit the author of Marmion; but we would recommend him to alter the *O! low* and *All as*. In the last verse the *he* and *she* being strongly emphatic, should not have been made short syllables. At least such is always a defect, though sometimes it is unavoidable. The music of this song is very pretty and ballad like; but the first symphony is too heavy, and the accompaniment better for the harp than the piano forte.

The lines on Burns, after his decease, are truly pathetic, and though without much effort or aim at poetical excellence, will interest all, such at least whose hearts are not closed by the coarse and heartless attacks on the poet, that have of late proceeded from quarters which would make the poet exclaim, "Et tu, Brute!" As to "Stay time, stay," composed by E. Solis, words by R. Ryan, it scarcely needs animadverting on. The *beginning* of the music is very pretty, but it soon flags, and the five *A's* in succession, and then the four *B's*, put the extinguisher on our nascent interest. Here our admiration is excited by another beautiful Waltz of J. F. Burrowes, in E four sharps, the character of which combines at once the tender, the energetic, and the elegant. The open pedal part of the second page, passing from four sharps to C major (which imparts a peculiar softness) has a truly fine effect, worthy of the admirable transitions of Kalkbrenner.

The air, with variations by Holder, is but a mediocre production, and will interest few in the present day, though it might have been admired in the jo-

cund days of our old friend Jimmy Hook. Indeed it seems better adapted to the harpsichord than the piano forte. But to proceed to the verses of Mrs. C. B. Wilson, called *Human Life*; if we were not, as we are, in thorough good humour with the accomplished editor and liberal publishers, we should hastily scold them for suffering such a jewel to remain unwedded to such music as Bishop or Barnett could have produced. Should a second edition be called for, let this be attended to, or in the next volume be repeated, set to music; and we augur that it will be as universal a favorite as "The Archer Boy," of this charming poetess. As to the "Persian Love Song," it is a production which by no means graces this bouquet. The poetry has every fault of the Byronian school, with scarcely one of its redeeming merits; but Mr. Jolly's music is somewhat better than the words. As to the verses of Ryan, entitled "The Pen and the Sword," they may be classed with the last mentioned, *par nobile fratrum*. What did the author mean by, "And praise each fool in folly's Court?"

We now proceed to notice a polacca for the piano forte on the favourite romance "Dormez, dormez, cheres Amours," by Henry Herz, first pianist to the king of France. That gentleman's official consequence would secure him attention; but he needs no such adventitious aid; for his piece has considerable merit. Its chief characteristics are brilliancy and elegance; and, when properly performed, it is calculated to show off a fine touch to advantage.

Next comes a song by Mrs. C. B. Wilson, set to music by C. Smith. The words have no great pretension, but are simply and neatly phrased. The sentiment they inculcate may, however, not be received by all the sex, as the fair poetess herself has attained fame, without having "to do with it." The music is well adapted to the words, and the symphonies and accompaniment are formed in good taste.

To the song, "Helm and shield are stained with rust," by J. H. Burney, composed by Henry R. Bishop, we can give unqualified approbation. The poetry is much in the style of Sir Walter Scott, and the music is *worthy* the genius of Bishop. There is great tact shown in catching the characteristics of the words, and the accompani-

ment is formed with that admirable science and taste which distinguishes the great melodist. A sweet liquid voice is especially necessary to give this song its true effect, which is particularly characterised by tenderness and pathos.

Next comes a fairy march by Kiallmark, in which we have all that lightness and elegance suited to the character of such a piece. A smooth easy execution and delicate touch are here especially requisite, and will appear to advantage. This is followed by verses entitled "The Heiress," by T. H. Bayley, which have much of the relaxed morality, together with some of the poetical beauty of Prior's *Nut brown Maid*. Then we have a duett by Barnett, with impressive words by H. S. Vandyk. The music is a very excellent composition, not difficult; so that we can recommend it to musical families. Verses to Helena, on her birthday, by T. H. Bayley, are slight, and somewhat too negligent, but yet not in attractive. Of far higher merit is "The Voice of Home to the Prodigal," by Mrs. C. B. Wilson. It is indeed a very touching production, which simply, yet forcibly, speaks to the heart, and reminds us of some of the pieces of Robert Burns. That our readers may judge for themselves, we will give it entire, as a specimen of the poetry in this work.

Come to the peaceful shade,
Come to the verdant bow'rs!
Come to the bright and sunny glade
That nurs'd thy childhood's hours;
There 'neath each bough, and blossom'd tree,
Fond hearts are beating with love for thee!

Come to thy Father's hall!
Where the harp hangs hush'd on the trophied wall,
And silent is the Lute!

Come, and retune each broken string
With music that nought but thyself can bring!

Come to thy Mother's hearth,
And scatter gladness—where
The silver voice of childhood's mirth
Is quench'd—that *thou* art not there!

While the eyes that should shine with youthful glee

Are filling with tears of regret for thee!

Come from the busy crowd,
Come from the heartless throng,
Where the shout of mirth and laughter loud
To joy doth ne'er belong!

Quit the wild waves of that troubled sea,
While Home opens its portal of bliss for thee!

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Come from the hollow smile
Whose light would but betray!
Turn from the lips whose words beguile
Thy steps from virtue's way!
Come from the faithless and flatt'ring throng
To the peaceful joys that to Home belong!

Come! and the hopes of youth,
Unchill'd shall yet be thine!
Come! and the light of love and truth,
O'er thy MANHOOD's path shall shine!
Come! and the dew of peace shall shed
Their drops of balm on thine Aox's head!

Rossini's French song "Sombres forets," &c. possesses that union of originality, elegance, and refinement, characteristic of this truly great composer. The symphonies and accompaniment are, we apprehend, in the highest style of the art. It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we next proceed to notice the delightful effusion of a master genius, a true "poet of sounds," in the *Souvenir* by Kalkbrenner, for two performers on the piano forte. The piece commences in a plaintive yet bold sustained tone; which, however, in the second page, is most delightfully softened by a transition from A minor to A major, the effect of which, especially in the first few bars, is inexpressibly beautiful, and seems to represent some sweet remembrance suddenly recurring to the mind. The piece ends, as it had begun, in a plaintive yet boldly sustained tone, which gradually softens, and then dies away in a beautiful *diminuendo*.

In the succeeding air *A L'Espagnol*, there is something charmingly festive and mildly exhilarating. When once heard it will not easily pass from the memory.

The last song in the volume, "Rest ye, rest ye, rapid streams," by J. R. Planché, composed by G. Herbert Rodwell, for three voices, contains all that we can wish for in music and poetry. The idea of the headlong course of "rapid streams," as compared to the impetuosity of "heedless youth," is in the true spirit of poetry; and this the symphony and accompaniment are admirably adapted to express. In short we consider this as unquestionably one of the finest songs in the volume.

We will therefore introduce the poetry as another specimen of the elegant productions contained in this work.

Rest ye, rest ye, rapid streams !
 How like heedless youth ye go,
 Kissing ev'ry flow'r that beams
 On the banks through which ye flow.
 Pure and sparkling was your spring,
 Sweet and stainless still ye be,—
 Why this haste yourselves to fling,
 In a salt and stormy sea ?

Upon the whole we are fully justified in strongly recommending this elegant Bijou to the notice and patronage of the public. And in order to make it more useful in musical families, we would suggest to the editor and publishers, in the next volume, to include more pieces in parts. Surely in so considerable a number of vocal pieces the public may very well expect more than *two* such. Let them also omit rondas and airs with variations, and insert more duets for the piano forte.

◆
Emmanuel; a Christian Tribute of Affection and Duty, for 1830. By the Rev. W. Shepherd.

THIS is an Annual of an entirely religious character. To say that it is independent of pictorial embellishment would not be correct, but it is certain that, with the exception of the frontispiece, the other engravings (two only) are below mediocrity, and were better omitted. The literary department is in general very ably sustained. Among the best contributors in prose are the author of the "Living and the Dead," Mr. Sidney Taylor, (the author, we believe, of the capital story book "May you like it,") Mr. Britton the Antiquary, and, last not least, the Editor, the Rev. W. Shepherd. Among the poets we notice, R. Montgomery, Mrs. Godwin, Miss Strickland, L. E. L. Miss Browne, Pennie, and others.

L. E. L. has written some lines illustrative of a very indifferent engraving of "The Pilgrim," and we feel much pleasure in adverting to them, after the observations we felt ourselves called upon to make on the poetry of this highly-gifted lady in our last Number.

Among the *best* things in prose is the tale entitled, "Miss Herrick," and "The Parthian Convert."

◆
The Catholic Annual, Circle of the Seasons, and Key to the Calendar, 12mo. pp. 400, 1830.

THIS Annual is one rather intended for Roman Catholics, than for general readers. It is preceded by a long

and analytical Prologomene, in which is contained a defence of all the doctrines of the Church of Rome (not only those we hold in common with that Body, but the most obnoxious of its creed,) against the arguments of infidels and deists, and also against the purest of the Protestant Reformers, who are one and all, without scruple, termed Heretics, and condemned by bell, book, and candle. The author enters into a long dissertation on the etymology of all words made use of to express religious doctrines, and afterwards goes into the question of etymology in general, in order to shew that etymology supports Divine Revelation, and that the very arguments used by the infidel writers to overthrow the doctrine of the Divine Mission, are, if properly studied, capable in reality of giving it the greatest support. He also shews the fallacy of Horne Tooke's arguments respecting the words *right*, *wrong*, *just*, and so on, and proves that these etymologies all favour, instead of gainsaying, the revealed truth, and that *Philosophy* is in fact, of all the sciences, that which can best be brought to the defence of Religion. Some of the derivations are fanciful, but all the authorities for them are given. The Prologomene also contains a compendious account of all the religious orders of clerks, monks, and friars, and of the Society of Jesus; the dates of their foundation, and the names of their founders. But we cannot help noticing, as antiquaries, the arguments used against the real existence of *Troy* and its *memorable siege*, which require farther historical considerations before they are implicitly assented to. As candid antiquarian critics, however, we would wish to see the arguments on all sides fairly stated, and judging between them, we would act on the liberal declaration of Dido herself:

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

To the body of the work we have little to object. It consists of a Key to the Almanacks and Calendars, in common use in all Christian countries. It contains, also, an account of the origin and antiquities of every day in the year, and accompanied with a large selection of quotations, particularly of Poetry relating to the Seasons and their phenomena. This portion of the work, making due al-

lowance for the strong Papal bias of the Author, will be found useful and entertaining.

Recreations in Science; or, a complete Series of rational Amusement. By the Author of "Endless Amusements," with numerous Engravings. 18mo. pp. 234. E. Wilson.

AN acquaintance with facts constitutes useful knowledge, since they never can mislead, however systems and treatises founded upon them may differ in their conclusions. Without being acquainted with the materials from whence theories are constructed, we may be imposed upon by the misconceptions of others, and the results of our studies consequently become unproductive of solid benefit; a collection of curious facts in Nature and Art must therefore, whether discovered by accident, or the result of philosophical investigation, be always deemed information of the highest value and importance.

"This work (says the Author) is by no means confined to the explanation or relation of isolated facts; it contains within its convenient bulk several hundred experiments and processes in the useful arts, a large portion of which are easily practised without any previous acquaintance with the subjects to which they relate, and many of them consist in valuable improvements in domestic economy. The experiments are also generally calculated to give the reader an insight into the various sciences, of which they form so many interesting illustrations, (especially Chemistry, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics,) and invite him to a prosecution of those studies which will afford him lasting enjoyment and profit."

Having allowed the Author to tell his own tale, we need only observe, that in his attempt to condense a great fund of information, of the most pleasing and valuable kind, into the smallest space, he has completely succeeded, and that we have no doubt the patronage of the public will reward his endeavour.

A folding scientific plate, containing thirty-three figures, and a neatly executed vignette title page, illustrate the volume, which is in every respect deserving of encouragement.

The Englishman's Almanack; or, Daily Calendar of general information for the United Kingdom, for 1830.

THE general superintendence of this Almanack is in the hands of its former

editor; but he has evidently derived important assistance from other quarters. The whole has been constructed with the most elaborate care, and is deserving of that very extensive patronage which it will doubtless experience. Every thing which has been justly censured as absurd or reprehensible in the old Almanacks, the Poor Robin *et id genus omne*, has been excluded; and the space filled up with lists of the government and Houses of Parliament, of important establishments, and other details, historic and illustrative, the whole superseding, in a great measure, the necessity of the Court Kalender. Among other useful information is one branch, which we have long desired to see incorporated in the Almanacks, *viz.* remedies in cases of sudden death, from drowning, poisoning, or other accidents. These instructions are compiled from the researches of Orfila, Brodie, and Paris, and cannot fail to be highly beneficial.

The Tradesman's and Mechanic's Almanack, or Annual Repository of Useful Information, for 1830.

WE are truly pleased to see the Company of Stationers so alive to the necessity of keeping pace with the active progress of general society. The immense numbers of the Trading and Working population, which have started into readers within these few years, and which are scarcely exceeded by any others for intelligence and general information, are here supplied with an Almanack exactly suited to their wants and taste. Besides the usual information to be found in Almanacks, here will be found Comparisons of English and Foreign Money; Abstracts of the Assessed Taxes; List of Public Offices, Commercial and Trading Companies; Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts; copious explanations of the principles of Saving Banks and Friendly Societies, as regulated by the last Acts of Parliament; List of Colleges and Public Schools; Scientific Societies; forms of Wills, &c.; Law of Patents; and Information respecting the Swan River Settlement. The bare enumeration of a portion of the contents of this useful Almanack carries with it the strongest recommendation. In short, we think that the Company of Stationers have amply proved that they "are only acting upon the principle which has uniformly guided them, in the construc-

tion of their Almanacks; namely, that of adapting these publications to the changes of times, tastes, and circumstances."

1. *The British Almanack, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for 1830.*
2. *The Companion to the Almanack; or Year Book of General Information, for 1830.*

THE *British Almanack* for 1830, is, we believe, the third published by the Society; and the public are indebted to its exertions for a new species of Almanack, abounding with useful information to all ranks. Its arrangement is excellent, and we think each Publication is superior to its predecessor.

The *Companion to the Almanack* is divided in Four Parts; 1. Information connected with the Calendar, the celestial changes, and the natural Phenomena of the Year; 2. Subjects of Chronology, Statistics, &c.; 3. Charitable and Literary Institutions; 4. The Legislation, Statistics, Public Improvements, and Chronicle, of 1829.

The Third Part is a most laboriously compiled article. It gives lists of the name and object, the situation and date of establishment, and the names of the Treasurer and Secretary, of every Charitable Institution in or near London, supported wholly or in part by voluntary contributions, classed according to their objects; viz. 1. Medical and Surgical Relief; 2. Pecuniary Relief; 3. Correctional and Penitentiary Institutions; 4. Miscellaneous Benevolent Institutions, for promoting general and particular objects of Humanity; 5. Religious Improvement; 6. Education. For this able digest the public are indebted to the very active Treasurer of the Society; and it cannot fail to be most highly useful, embracing, in the space of about 25 pages, information not to be had but by consulting a multitude of sources, and in many cases not otherwise to be obtained.

This is followed by a list of the Subscription Clubs; and the Literary, Scientific, and Professional Institutions, with the dates of their establishment, where situate, days and hours of meeting, anniversaries, presidents and secretaries.

Portion of the Volume

is a valuable Digest of the events of the year 1829. The first article is an Abstract of important Public Affairs passed in the last Session; 2. of Parliamentary Documents; 3. 4. 5. Chronicles of the last Session, and other Parliamentary information; 6. Progress of Public Improvements, noticing the New Churches, Government Buildings, Palaces, Street Improvements, buildings connected with Science, Literature, and miscellaneous public buildings; Markets; Docks, Bridges, and Roads; canals and railways, and drainage and water-works. The Volume is concluded by a List of Patents passed in 1829, and a Chronicle of Public Events.

A useful General Index to the Companions to the Almanack for 1828, 1829, and 1830, has been printed, with a recommendation to bind these three publications into one volume, for better preservation, of which they are highly deserving.

Time's Telescope, for 1830; or a Guide to the Almanack. Sherwood and Co.

THE well-deserved reputation of this Annual was increased by the exertions of Mr. Millard, its respectable editor, who projected the work, and continued it for sixteen years. That gentleman has now retired, and this Seventeenth Volume is, we understand, the production of another writer. It has been the sedulous endeavour of the new Editor, the Advertisement informs us, to vary as much as possible the contents of this from all former volumes, and scarce a single passage will be found that has appeared in any previous page of the Telescope.

The astronomical portion of the volume has been furnished by Mr. J. T. Barker, who has distinguished himself by several able papers on "Celestial Phenomena."

We cannot agree with the editor, that the woodcuts add to the pleasing appearance of the volume. They are in general very inferior performances. The principal object of them is to illustrate the places of birth, or residence of our native poets; with distorted representations of several of the new Churches, &c.

The frontispiece consists of portraits of Lord Liverpool, Sir H. Davy, Dr. Wollaston, Lord Colchester, and Mr.

T. Furlong, the Irish poet; and the likeness is almost wholly lost in each face.

Much beautiful poetry is interspersed, some of which is selected from the *Annals* of the present season.

Under Jan. 27, the day on which Mozart was born, are introduced the following beautiful lines by the Rev. W. L. Bowles:

"Oh! still as with a seraph's voice, prolong
The harmonies of that enchanting song,
Till, listening, we might almost think we
hear,

Beyond this cloudy world, in the pure sphere
Of light—acclaiming hosts the throne sur-
rounding,

The long Hosannahs evermore resounding,—
Soft voices interposed in pure accord,
Breathing a holier charm:

Oh! every word
Falls like a drop of silver, as the strain
In winding sweetness swells, and sinks again.

Sing ever thus, beguiling life's long way,
As here, poor pilgrims of the earth, we stray;
And, lady, when thy pilgrimage shall end,
And late the shades of the long night de-
scend,

May sister seraphs meet with welcome song,
And gently say, 'Why have you stay'd so
long?'"

Although we do not perceive any improvement on the former Volumes, the plan of the work is agreeable, and it cannot fail to be an acceptable present at this festive season.

We are glad that the author of the *Complete Emancipation of the Protestant Vaudois* has made out a clear case, not only on the score of humanity, but we think of policy also. If so, why may it not be brought under the notice of the Continental Powers, through the medium of our Ambassadors? Such a step has been taken on the subject of the Slave Trade; therefore there is precedent.

The *Report of the Doncaster Agricultural Association* affords satisfactory proofs of the efficacy of *Bone Manure*.

The *Description of the Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society* is elegant, elaborate, and interesting.

For the Rev. Mr. ELLISON's *Protestant Errors and Roman Catholic Truth*, we have every respect, in a literary view; but to reconcile the public mind to Catholic doctrines and habits (even supposing them free from political evil), the people must be first *deprotestanted*, and a greater public mischief

Family Classical Library; or English Translations of the most valuable Greek and Latin Classics. 18mo, pp. 386. Valpy.

FOLLOWING the example so judiciously set by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and by Mr. Murray, Mr. Constable, and several other spirited publishers, Mr. Valpy has here projected a Family Classical Library, to consist of about 40 volumes, to be published monthly, of the best Translations of the Greek and Latin Classics. Lives will be prefixed to each author; and notes added, when necessary, for illustration. The first volume, just published, contains Dr. Leland's translation of the *Orations of Demosthenes*. These will be followed by Sallust, Cicero, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Livy, Tacitus, and other eminent prose writers;—and these will be succeeded by Homer, Virgil, Horace, and the other great Poets. The idea is an excellent one, and the work cannot fail to be acceptable to youth of both sexes, as well as to a large portion of the reading community, who have not had the benefit of a learned education. These Translations come recommended by an observation of the learned Dr. Parr: "if," says he, "you desire your son, though no great scholar, to read and reflect, it is your duty to place in his hands the best translations of the best classical authors."

cannot well be conceived. As to the Established Clergy, we have before given it as our opinion, that such a coalition would cause them to be generally despised.

Mr. WRANGHAM's *New Metrical Version of the Psalms* is plain and unpretending, without meanness.

Dr. WARDLAW, in his *Sermons*, sets at naught all the profound and most admitted commentaries and illustrations of Scripture. The Scotch Church, to judge from the different tenets of different ministers, seems to allow each of them a theology of his own.

We wish the *Sacred Poems* of the Rev. CH. FRED. WATKINS success equal to the intention.

We cannot too highly commend Mr. MORRISON's *Mercantile Teacher's Assistant*.

The Rev. Mr. HUSBAND's *Five Parochial Sermons*, exposing the errors of Popery, do him great credit.

Thus to permit Time's thievish paw
The altar from his grave to draw.
Ah ! soon no line shall tell the eyes
Where Gower—poet Gower, lies !
Oh ! 'twere a noble work to raise
Anew this trophy to his praise ;
To rid his bier of every stain,
And bid old Gower live again ;
This were a nobler, worthier deed,
Than aught that seeketh earthly meed.
Poet of love ! I kneel to thee,
Here relics of the happy be.
Poet of love ! I bless thy dust,
And honour while I press thy bust.
Oh ! I could linger with delight
By Gower's tomb the moon-lit night,
And in my fancy see thee yet
With all thy modest, gentle wit ;
And "Maistere Chaucer" shadowed by,
Holding poetic colloquy.
But not to me to watch thy grave ;
Here do th' immortal Muses wave,
To guard thy ashes till they rise,
A radiant spectre to the skies ;
Wreath'd with the bays thou well hast won,
Of England's Muse the earliest son.
And is this all that now must be,
Type of thy immortality ?
This wretched tomb, this ruin old,
All that can Gower's memory hold ?
No ; he shall lie in holier shrine,
In poet-hearts—and too in mine :
There will I ponder o'er his worth
Who call'd true poet-beauty forth,
And in a rude, unpolished age
With poesy could love assuage.
Yes, when I read thy simple line,
So mild, so honied, yes, all thine ;
I love thy name, I love thy dust,
With ardour and devotion just.
Oh ! when I hear thy lyres steven,
"Methinketh 'tis a bliss of heaven ;"
For who could sing so sweet and clear,
Had he not caught his music there ?
Light of old time ! the morning-star
Of all our poets were, and are ;
Though here in gloom thou'rt sadly set,
I, though obscure, will ne'er forget,
That Gower met a poet's fate,
The humble tear—and heirs ingrate.

C.

◆
LINES

To the Memory of the Rev. WILLIAM HURN,
late Vicar of Debenham, Suffolk, who
died at Woodridge on the 9th of Oct. 1829,
in the 74th year of his age.*

WHEN virtue, piety, and worth expire,
Shall they unheeded sink into the
grave ? [the lyre,
Shall Friendship's hand droop listless o'er
Nor mourn the Christian whom no love
could save ?

* For a Memoir of this worthy and
learned divine, see *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1829,
4.

Ah, no ! for thee, while sorrowing o'er thy
bier, [spring :
Lamented HURN ! the frequent sigh shall
For thee, while flows affection's bitter tear,
To notes of truth I wake the trembling
string.

Pure was thy course, and as thy bosom calm,
Its current all unvex'd by turbid strife ;
Thy temper mild diffus'd a sacred charm
O'er the still tenor of thy useful life.

For thirty years in Debenham's peaceful
vale,

The faithful pastor, and the gentle guide ;
Thou 'midst thy flock, in the establish'd
pale, [divide.

The word of truth sought'st rightly to
Belov'd for charity, for zeal rever'd,

Thy Christian grace and virtue won each
heart,

To high and low, to rich and poor, endear'd :
Yet wert thou doom'd from thy lov'd fold
to part.

When pious scruples in thy breast arose,
And doubtful points distress'd thy trou-
bled mind,

Thy tender conscience vainly sought repose,
Till thou to other hands thy charge re-
sign'd.

Thy soul sincere, contemning worldly pelf,
Disdain'd its honest feelings to disguise ;
But boldly dar'd be true unto itself,
And seek its guerdon in its native skies.

Ah ! who shall paint the sorrow of that day,
When to thy listening and dejected train,
At church in tears, thou met'st at them to
convey, [again !

Thy last farewell, there ne'er to meet
There from thy lips while words of comfort
flow'd, [nig,

Thy parting words, so gracious and be-
Thy pious soul with holy ardour glow'd,
And breath'd the foretaste of a joy divine.

From cherish'd scenes and valu'd friends
retir'd,

In public service still thy life was spent ;
Not human praise thy lowly mind desir'd ;
And heaven approv'd and bless'd thy pure
intent.

Yet though at distance from thy once dear
home, [close,

Thy number'd days attain'd thy final
Thy wish is granted, in the silent tomb
'Mid kindred dust, thy lov'd remains re-
pose ; †

By death united in the peaceful grave
With those who early in thy footsteps
trod, [win and save,
With those whose souls thou sought'st to
Rest, valu'd HURN ! 'till call'd to meet
thy God ! AMANDA.

† Mr. Hurn was interred with his wife
in the vault in the north aisle of the church
at Debenham, Oct. the 15th, to which
place he was attended by a vast concourse
of his friends and former parishioners.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

A royal message and project of law, relative to offences of the press, was transmitted to the second chamber of the States-General, at the sitting of Friday, Dec. 11, 1829. The message observes, that in the midst of peace abroad, and the prosperity of the several branches of the national manufactures, some evil-disposed persons have abused the last law relative to the press, the most liberal that exists in Europe, to sow discord, disunion, religious hatred, and party spirit; that it has become an imperative duty to repress those excesses by severe measures. His Majesty recommends this subject to the wisdom of the States-General. After entering into long details on the execution of the concordat, the responsibility of ministers, public instruction, and the attributes of the provincial estates, his Majesty concludes by hoping that his constant care for the happiness of his subjects will never be overlooked, either by his contemporaries or posterity. The project of law recognizes the principle that all the acts of the government may be discussed with temper by all the journals and periodical publications; its proposed enactments are, that whoever shall attack the authority of the king, or the members of the royal family, shall be punished with imprisonment from two to five years. Sentence of imprisonment for one to three years shall be pronounced against him who shall attack the heads of the ministerial departments, and the members of the States-General, with a view to depreciate the existing laws, or the authority of the government. A repetition of the offence will be punished by increasing the penalty by one-half.

This proposed infringement on the liberty of the press has raised up a formidable opposition in the States-General. Proceeding on the principle acted on in former times by the English House of Commons, that of withholding the supplies whilst public grievances were unredressed, some of the opposition speakers declared their intention of rejecting the budget, until they were in possession of the measures contemplated by the ministry.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

According to despatches from Constantinople, dated Nov. 11, intelligence had been received that Gen. Diebitsch had fixed the 13th November for the evacuation of Adrianople. The Russian corps d'armée before Choumla had already been withdrawn, and was retiring on the Danube. The Turks have thus given up, as far as regards military

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tenure, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; and the Danube, in the last five hundred miles of its course, forms the line of demarcation between the two empires. The navigation of the Black Sea by merchantmen has recommenced; several vessels under the Greek flag have passed Constantinople, carrying to the north the oil and wine of the south.

Accounts from St. Petersburg contain an official report of military operations between the Turks and Russians on the side of Asia, which occurred more than three weeks after the signature of the Preliminaries at Adrianople. The blame of this unnecessary bloodshed is laid by the Russian General on the Turks, who would not, he says, allow the courier arriving off the harbour of Trebisond to land. He sought another harbour, and, in the mean time, a battle, or rather a series of battles, took place between the Turkish army, under the Seraskier, and the Russians, under Count Paskewitch, in which the Turks lost 800 killed, 1,236 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and twelve standards. The Russians had about 100 killed and wounded.

A colossal statue of Christ, executed in marble by Dannecker, of Stuttgart, and which is considered as one of the finest specimens of modern sculpture, has been transported to Tzarskoe-Celo, in Russia, and placed on a pavilion, erected for its reception in the imperial garden.

On the 28th of November, the Imperial Academy of Sciences had an extraordinary meeting in honour of the illustrious traveller Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, on his happy return from his journey in Siberia. After the reading of several papers by different members of the Academy, Baron Von Humboldt delighted the company by a most animated account of the results of his scientific expedition.

GREECE.

The town of Navarin has been the scene of a destructive explosion, lightning having fallen on the citadel, set fire to the powder magazine, and blown it up, with all the walls and buildings in the enclosure. The destruction of all the wooden huts or cottages of the town would not, in a climate which even at this season is mild, have been a serious misfortune, but the loss of lives among the inmates of the citadel has been considerable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico. — The Spanish expedition against Mexico has been completely defeated. After maintaining their unhealthy

position at Tampico about six weeks, exposed not only to the evils of the climate, but shut out from the surrounding country, and without receiving supplies or reinforcements from Cuba, the troops under General Barradas, capitulated on the 11th Septem-

ber, surrendering their arms, ammunition, and standards, and stipulating never to serve against Mexico. In the attack on the fort, the Mexicans had 127 killed, and 151 wounded; and the Spaniards 104 killed, and 96 wounded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The important question respecting Roman Catholic Bishops is at length settled. Two rescripts have been addressed to the Irish Catholic Bishops, regulating the future mode of proceeding. On a vacancy, a priest is elected by the parochial clergy to administer the offices of the see, as Vicar Capitular, *sede vacante*. A meeting of the Dean and Chapter, where such an institution exists, in conjunction with the parish priests, is held for the election of a successor. Over this meeting a Bishop or Archbishop presides. Where no Dean and Chapter exists, the meeting is composed of the parish priests only. Three names are then selected of persons certified as natural-born subjects of His Majesty, of good moral character, and of approved loyalty. Copies of their names are sent to Rome, and to a synod of Bishops in Ireland, and the latter communicate their observations to the Cardinal Secretary of State, or to the head of the Propaganda. From this list so laid before the Pope, the new Bishop must be chosen.

The accounts from Ireland continue to present the same frightful details of midnight outrages for the purpose of procuring arms, and of attempted assassinations of persons obnoxious to the lawless agitators of that country. The *Dublin Warder* concludes a long list of atrocities recently committed in Ireland (and which he adduces in refutation of Dr. Doyle's statement), by saying: "In fine, we feel it our duty, although it should draw on us the accusation of being alarmists, to warn the Protestants of Ireland to be guarded against a system that seems progressing to a general massacre of Protestants."

Mr. R. J. Berkeley, the secretary to the committee appointed at the Cork meeting to draw up petitions to Parliament on the present state of the church establishment, has recently transmitted a circular to the members of the two branches of the legislature. The circular states, that while the resolutions recognised in the fullest extent the undoubted right of the clergy to the property at present vested in them, they at the same time declared the conviction of the meeting, that certain abuses had crept into the temporal affairs of the church, which greatly tended to diminish her utility as a national establishment, and to weaken her hold on the affections of the people.—

Among the measures which the meeting regarded as essential to the well-being of the establishment, and to its fulfilling the objects of a national church—was the more equitable arrangement of its temporalities, strict regard being had to vested rights.

Nov. 28. The Theatre Royal, Dublin, its properties, &c. were sold by auction, under a mortgage for 13,000*l.*, which Mr. Bicknell, of London, had upon the patent. The mortgagee himself was the purchaser for 13,500*l.*; and until the debt is paid he is to retain possession of the Theatre, to the exclusion, it is said, of the claims of the bondholders. Mr. Bicknell, it is understood, is to give the present lessee, Mr. Bunn, a lease for seven years, at 2000*l.* per annum. The present rent is 3000*l.* Mr. Bunn, during his connection, has lost 100*l.* by the concern.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.

Nov. 16. The first meeting of the society was held this evening, the Rev. Dr. Turton, the president, in the chair. Professor Whewell read a paper on the causes and characters of the early styles of church architecture; and after the meeting gave an account, illustrated by a number of models, of the different modes of vaulting which succeeded each other in the early churches of Germany. The effect was pointed out which results in the construction of churches from this succession of contrivances, combined with other circumstances which arise from the division of the building into three aisles; and it was shown that the adoption of the pointed arch was one of the consequences which followed from the necessary progress of the art of vaulting.

Dec. 1. Professor Whewell continued reading his paper on the early styles of church architecture. He explained the influence of the pointed arch upon the other members of buildings, through which influence the Romanesque style was at last superseded by the very opposite forms of the Gothic. It was stated also that the transition from one of these styles to the other, which took place in England by means of the early English style, was made in Germany by means of a very different one, which

may be termed early German. Of this style the characters were given in some detail, and it was remarked, that among these the invention of the flying buttress was of as much importance to the development of the Gothic style, as that of the pointed arch.

Observations were communicated by Mr. Millar, on the forms and angles of the crystals of boracic acid, indigo, and borate and bicarbonate of ammonia.

After the meeting, professor Sedgwick gave an account of the geological structure of the Austrian Alps, illustrated by the representation of a section traversing their chain, and passing from the plains of Bavaria to the Gulf of Venice.

As some labourers were lately digging for gravel on the ruins of *Drax Abbey*, near Hull, they found a lead coffin, full of bones, and also turned up a piece of brass, about five inches long, one end of which was circular, and at the other was a spirited, but somewhat grotesque, representation of an old man in a very perfect state. The latter is in the possession of T. W. Gleadow, esq. There is great reason for the supposition that it is one of those emblems of office which the ancient jesters were accustomed to carry in their hands on state occasions, mentioned by writers of the olden time, under the name of the "fool's bauble."

During some recent repairs of the roof of the Guildhall in *Lincoln*, the Common Council bell underwent a casual examination, and an inscription in very ancient letters was perceived. The following is believed to be a correct copy of it:

"Cum quis campanam reseret saccum bonus audit,

Et curiam planam fore cum scitote replaudit.

Tempore Willi. Beele,
Maioris Lincolnie civitatis."

"When a good citizen hears this bell, let him take out his gown, and when it sounds again, know that the court is opened."

William Beele, above mentioned, is, without doubt, the same whose name is given as William Bell in the printed list of mayors in the modern histories of *Lincoln*; he served the office in 1491; and a gentleman of well-known antiquarian research has given his opinion that the erection of the Guildhall may be fixed at about the same date.

A meeting has been held at the Institution in *Bristol*, to consider the propriety of founding a college in that city for the education of youth. The meeting was attended by a number of influential gentlemen, and resolutions were passed for carrying the measure into effect. The sum of 15,000*l.* is to be raised in 200 transferable shares of 50*l.* each. It is not intended to board or lodge the students in the college, but they are to be accommodated in the houses of the tutors or professors; and the institution is to be open to persons of all religious denomina-

tions. The Bishop of *Bristol* has addressed a letter to his clergy, expressing his disapproval of the projected college, because it does not provide for the erection of a chapel in which Divine worship shall be performed for the members of the Church of England, and the appointment of a president, or preceptor in theology, to be a member of the Established Church, and a graduate of one of the Universities. On the 10th of December a meeting of the shareholders was held. Much discussion was occasioned by several members having seceded on the ground that the college was not to be established on a religious foundation (Church of England); and a subsequent meeting was held to consider the propriety of entering into a subscription for the purpose of establishing a chapel and theological lectureship within the college.

Nov. 30. Soon after the performances had closed, *Ramsgate Theatre* was found to be on fire. From the combustible nature of the interior of the building, the flames raged with appalling force: and as soon as a vent was obtained by the falling in of the roof, they illuminated the sky for miles round, and the sea, glowing with fiery tints in the darkness of the night, presented a spectacle worthy of admiration. Long before daylight the whole of this fine property, with all the scenery, dresses, decorations, &c. were consumed. The theatre is the property of Mr. Faucit Saville, and it is understood to be insured, but to no amount sufficient to cover the loss.

A meeting of the Clergy of *Bath* has taken place, preparatory to the formation of a Local Board of the "Clergy Mutual Assurance Society." The object of this institution is to enable clergymen to prepare for the education and settlement of their children by means of mutual assurance; and to afford them an opportunity of securing a provision for themselves, their wives, and families, when more than ordinarily needed, namely, in sickness, in old age, and in death.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 24. The new Government Annuity Tables were published. The Act 10th Geo. IV. cap. 24, empowers the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt to grant life annuities, and annuities to continue for a certain limited term of years, such respective annuities to commence either immediately or at a future period, upon a transfer to the said Commissioners of any Bank Annuities, or any Long Annuities, as the consideration for the same. Payments may also be made in money, in lieu of transferring stock.

In the extensive parish of *Pancras* (containing 20,000 householders), there was collected last year 44,000*l.* for poor-

rates, and 12,000*l.* for church-rates. The first Bill passed in 1805, when the poor-rates amounted to 13,000*l.* The vestry-clerk has upwards of 2,000*l.* a year, independent of law charges, which, for the last ten years, have averaged 1,200*l.* per annum. The sum paid for drugs within the same period amounts to 3,000*l.*

Dec. 3 was the first day of the Smithfield market being held on the Thursday.

Dec. 14. The metropolis and its environs were enveloped with a dense fog, and between 11 and 12 o'clock it was hardly possible to walk through the streets without danger. The shops were lighted the same as at night, and the horses of the stages coming into town were led by their drivers, the lamps not proving of the slightest use. Several accidents occurred.

Dec. 16. The first public sale of the materials of *St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street*, took place in the inquest-room. An iron standard, with copper vane, warranted 850 years old, after much competition, sold for 2*l.* 1*s.*; it weighed $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. The turret sold for 10*s.* only; and the flag and flag-staff produced only 12*s.*

Dec. 20. In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Murray, the bookseller, was indicted for a libel on two men of colour, named Eschoffery and Leecene, who were formerly inhabitants of Saint Domingo, but who, at the time of the revolution there, fled to Jamaica to seek protection under the British Government. The libel was published in a work called "The Annals of Jamaica," and charged the prosecutors as "most infamous characters, convicted felons, and miscreants." For this foul charge there did not appear to be the slightest ground, and a verdict of guilty was returned.

Government Prosecutions for Libel.

Dec. 22. Messrs. Gutch, Fisher, and Alexander, the proprietor, printer, and editor of the *Morning Journal*, were tried in the King's Bench, before Lord Tenterden, on an information filed by the Attorney-general; the substance of which was, that the defendants had, on the 30th of May last, published a false and malicious libel on the Lord Chancellor, imputing to him that he had promoted Sir E. B. Sugden to the office of Solicitor-general solely from corrupt motives, being induced to confer the said office upon him by a bribe of 30,000*l.* Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Lord Bexley, the Master of the Rolls, Baron Vaughan, Lord Holland, Mr. Courtenay, and several other gentlemen, gave it as their belief, that the words of the libel applied to the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Alexander defended himself. The Jury almost immediately returned a verdict against all the defendants.

Dec. 23. The trial of the second information against the proprietors and publisher of the *Morning Journal* came on. The defendants were charged with having published

a false and wicked libel on his Majesty and his Government, with intent to defame and degrade his Majesty, and to bring him into contempt with his subjects. The defendants were found guilty of a libel on his Majesty, but not on his Ministers; and the jury earnestly recommended them to the merciful consideration of the Court, as the articles in question had been written in a time of great public excitement.

The trial of the third information against the same Journal was then proceeded in. The libel in this case stated that the House of Commons was bloated with corruption, and the House of Lords was not better; and that his Majesty was a weak and imbecile Monarch, unable to uphold the dignity of his station. A verdict of guilty was recorded against all the defendants.

Dec. 24. The proprietors of the *Morning Journal*, Marsden, Isaacson, and Alexander, were tried on an indictment preferred by the Duke of Wellington for a libel on his Grace. The Attorney-general stated that the article complained of appeared in the *Morning Journal* after other prosecutions were pending, on the 30th July, (previous to which time Messrs. Gutch and Fisher had disconnected themselves from the *Morning Journal*). It purported to have been written by John Little Crosbie, A.M., Minister of Sydenham, Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland. The libel was contained in a letter addressed to the Duke of Wellington, in which the writer, among other things, says:—"I hereby publicly arraign your Highness of the grossest treachery to your country, or else the most ardent cowardice, or if you please, treachery, cowardice, and artifice united." Mr. Alexander, (one of the defendants) said, that with the libel, and the person who wrote it, he had nothing whatever to do, and he attributed the present prosecution to a design of the Ministry, to restrain the liberty of the press, and crush those who dared to oppose it. The Jury, without retiring from the box, found all the defendants guilty.

Dec. 24. *The King v. Bell.* This was an information against the editor of the *Atlas* newspaper, for a libel upon the Lord Chancellor, imputing to the noble and learned Lord that he had bartered ecclesiastical livings. Mr. Bell defended himself at great length. No person (he said) regretted the malignity of the press more than he did; but the law of libel was in such an undefined state, that it was impossible to tell where the boundaries were to confine a writer's imagination. The Jury, after being absent from Court half an hour, brought in a verdict, which was written on paper, "we find the defendant Guilty, but, in consideration of the circumstances, we recommend him to mercy." Mr. Bell's defence was highly complimented by the Chief Justice and Attorney-general.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 29. A new comedy, from the pen of Lord Gleອງall, entitled *The Follies of Fashion*, was brought forward. The object of the noble author is to expose the errors incidental to high life, the intrigues of the aristocracy, and the vulgar imitations of the rich citizens of London, who aspire to fashionable life on the west of Temple bar. The comedy was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

Dec. 26. The Christmas pantomime was, *Jack in the Box*; or, *Harlequin and the Princess of the Hidden Island*.

COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 26. An historical drama, from the pen of Mr. Kemble, entitled, *The Royal Fugitive*, or, *the Rights of Hospitality*, was

produced. The hero of the piece is Prince Charles Stuart. It was extremely well received.

Dec. 26. The Christmas pantomime was, *Harlequin and Cock Robin*, or, *Vulcan and Venus*.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Dec. 3. An exhibition of great novelty was introduced. A new piece, written by Mr. Beazeley, under the title of the *Elephant of Siam*, or, *the Fire Fiend*, was brought forward, for the purpose of introducing the sagacious female elephant from Siam. The principal aim of the spectacle, as the name signifies, is to shew off to great advantage the tricks which the elephant can perform. At the conclusion of the piece a cry was raised for "the Elephant," who made her obeisance to the audience in a very graceful manner.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin, Sept. 30. Charles Scudamore of Wimpole-street, London, M.D. F.R.S. knighted.

Nov. 17. John M'Donald, esq. Lt.-Col. knighted.

Nov. 21. Earl Amherst and Earl Howe to be Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Dec. 7. Right Hon. Stratford Canning and Right Hon. Robert Gordon, Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, to be G. C. B.

Dec. 14. 1st Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. Lord R. E. H. Somerset, 17th Light Drag. to be Colonel, vice Gen. Garth, dec.—17th Light Drag.: Major-Gen. Sir J. Elley, to be Col.—2d Foot: Major John Mac Mahon, 59th Foot, to be Major.—17th Foot: Capt. J. W. Bouverie, to be Major.—37th Ditto: Capt. J. Rutledge Kell, to be Major.—59th Ditto: Major H. Waring, 2d Foot, to be Major.—66th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Anson, to be Col.—Ceylon Reg.: Lieut.-Col. Cha. Arch. Macalester, to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 17. 63d Foot: Lieut.-Col. Francis Battersby, to be Lieut.-Col.—83d Ditto: Major Hon. Henry Dundas, to be Lieut.-Col.—97th Ditto: Brevet Major John Tyler, to be Major.—Unattached: Major A. Hope Pattison, 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

W. Bolland, esq. to be a Baron of the Exchequer.

David Pollock, esq. to be Recorder of Maidstone; Russell Gurney, esq. Common Pleader to the City of London; and W.E. Burnaby, esq. Junior Counsel to the Bank of England; all vice Mr. Baron Bolland.

Robert Benson, esq. to be Deputy Recorder of Salisbury, vice Mr. Tinney.

Algernon Greville, esq. Private Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, to be Bath King at Arms.

Rev. Thos. Kidd, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Norwich, vice Rev. Edward Valpy.

Rev. R. Eden, to be Head Master of the Institution Grammar School, Hackney; and Mr. Thos. Dry, to be second Master.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. H. Brickenden, Winford R. Somerset.

Rev. C. F. Broughton, Uttoxeter V. co. Stafford.

Rev. W. Fletcher, Charsfield P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. P. D. Foulkes, Shebbear V. Devon.

Rev. R. Grape, Hogsden R. Bucks.

Rev. C. J. Myers, Flintham V. co. Notts.

Rev. G. Preston, Christ Church V. with St. Leonard R. London.

Rev. S. Raymond, Swindon R. co. Glouc.

Rev. R. L. A. Roberts, Langwyfan R. Wales.

Rev. W. H. Shelford, Preston R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. H. Watson, West Wrattling V. with Tydd St. Giles R. co. Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

July 3. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Hardy, Quartermaster-general at Bombay, a dau.

Oct. 28. At Nice, the wife of the Right Hon. Thomas P. Courtenay, a dau.

Nov. 10. At Whitehall-house, the Hon. Mrs. Wardlaw, a son.—12. At Norman-

by, Lady Sheffield, a son.—23. At Pals-

stow, the wife of Rev. Vernon Collins, of

Trewardale, a son and heir.—24. At Beverley, the wife of Major Hutton, 4th Dragoon Guards, a son and heir.—At Castle Bromwich, the Countess of Bradford, a dau.

Lately. In Sloane-street, the wife of Capt. J. Blood, 68th Foot, a son.—At Argyll-house, the Countess of Aberdeen, a son.—At Moulsey-hurst-house, the wife of Lieut.-Col. D. St. Leger Hill, a dau.—The lady of Lord Clanmorris, a son.—At Florence, the wife of Thos. Jones Ireland, esq. a son.—In Bedford-sq. the wife of W. J. Lysley, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.

Dec. 1. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a dau.—At Deighton Grove,

near York, the wife of J. H. Fletcher, esq. surveyor, General Post Office, a dau.—4. At the General Post Office, Mrs. Freeling, a son.—5. At Castlebar, Ireland, the wife of Capt. A. Davis, 15th reg. a dau.—7. In Wilton-crescent, Lady Frances Higginson, a dau.—9. In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Viscountess Bangor, a son.—11. At Wye Cottage, near Chepstow, the wife of William Anderson, esq. a dau.—14. At Port Eliot, Lady Jemima Eliot, a son.—17. At Mistley Hall, the wife of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At Madras, R. Fraser Lewis, esq. Master of H. M. Crown Office there, to Fanny Cleveland, second dau. of G. Tyler, esq. E.I.C. niece to Adm. Sir C. Tyler, and great grand-dau. of Anne, Baroness Dacre.

Oct. 29. At Westbury on Trim, in Gloucestershire, Mr. Anthouy Paine Moffatt of Bristol, to Mary, dau. of late John Brooks, esq. of Clifton.

Nov. 2. In the city of Baltimore, Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte to Susan May, only dau. of late Benj. Williams.—10. At the Earl of Rosslyn's, St. James's-square, Bethell Walrond, esq. M.P. of Monrath, Devonshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Janet St. Clair, only dau. of the Earl of Rosslyn.—12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Bruce to Isabella, third dau. of Col. Basset, and niece of the late Sir Rich. Basset.—At St. Pancras Church, R. Bowcher Clarke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emily Maxwell, dau. of the late John Spooner, esq. of Upper Gower-street.—13. At Bath, the Rev. Cha. Rookes, Rector of Teffont, Wilts, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Rudsell, R.N.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Dunlop, esq. Gren. Guards, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Dunlop, to C. C. Jackson, da. of Major-Gen. Sir R. Downes Jackson, K.C.B.—At Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, D. B. Chapman, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park, to Maria, dau. of Rev. Dr. Chalfield, Vicar of Chatteris.—21. At Sidmouth, Winsloe Phillips, esq. Capt. 7th Hussars, to Cath. Aurora, only dau. of the late Col. James A. Kirkpatrick, E.I.C.—23. At Ellingham, Northumberland, H. S. Stephens, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Tho. Haggerston, esq. and niece to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.—At Weymouth, R. Holden, esq. 4th Dragoon Guards, to Margaret, dau. of the late Bayles Wardell, esq. of Weymouth.—24. At Paris, R. S. Puget, esq. son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Peter Puget, to Cornelia, third dau. of the late J. Wallace, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.—30. At Up-

holland, co. Lancaster, John, eldest son of Thos. Woodcock, esq. of Bank House, to Sarah, eldest dau. of J. A. Hodson, esq. of Holland-grove, M.P.

Lately. Rev. Edw. Gould, M.A. to Penelope, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Heigham, of Hunston Hall, Suffolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut. W. C. Webber, R. N. second son of the Rev. Archd. Webber, to Cath. dau. of the late Col. G. Mason, Bengal Artillery.

Dec. 1. At Cheriton, Kent, Audley J. Grier, esq. of the Queen's Royals, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Hammersley, esq. of Sandgate.—At Deptford, the Rev. John Harrington, of Guernsey, to Anne Spencer, third dau. of Capt. Wm. Young, R.N.—At Boxwell, Gloucestershire, J. G. Pignuit, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Geo. Tyson, of St. Christopher's.—2. At Hackney, the Rev. W. Evans, Rector of Pusey, Berks, to Mary Eliz. only dau. of the late John Poore, esq. of Andover.—At Theydon Garnon, Essex, the Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D. Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to Emily, second dau. of W. C. Marsh, esq. of Park Hall, Essex.—3. At Sainby, Lincolnshire, H. Hawkins, esq. of the Priory at Royston, co. Hertford, to Maria Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Osborne, Rector of Haselbeach, co. Northampton.—At Paris, George Vincent, esq. Capt. 4th reg. to Julia Mary Mallet, dau. of Thos. Mallet, esq. sen. of Jersey.—5. At Paddington, J. W. Daniell, esq. of Teddington, to Miss Eliz. Bacon, of Park-pl. Paddington-green.—7. At Dublin, the Hon. Rob. King, M.P. eldest son of Viscount Lorton, to Miss Anne Booth Gore, only sister of Sir R. B. Gore, Bart. of Lissadell, co. Sligo.—8. At Mitchelstown, co. Cork, Philip Davies Cooke, esq. of Owston, co. York, and Gwysaney Hall, co. Flint, to Lady Helena Caroline King, eldest dau. of the Earl of Kingston.—At Gosforth, co. Northumberland, Wm. Henry Ord, esq. M.P. to Frances Vere Lorraine.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF HEADFORT.

Oct. 23. At Lausanne, after a few days illness, aged nearly 72, the Most Honourable Thomas Taylour, first Marquess of Headfort, second Earl Bective, of Bective-castle in the county of Meath, Viscount Headfort, and Baron Headfort of Headfort, co. Meath, and fourth Baronet of Kello in the same county; a Representative Peer of Ireland; K. P.; a Lord of the King's Bedchamber; a Governor of the County of Meath; and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Nov. 18, 1757, the eldest son of Thomas first Earl of Bective, K. P. by the Hon. Jane Rowley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Hercules Rowley and Elizabeth Viscountess Longford. He was educated, it is believed, at the University of Dublin, and, when Viscount Headfort, sat in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Kello.

On the 4th of December 1778 he married Mary, only daughter and heiress of George Quin, of Quinsborough, co. Clare, Esq. (uncle of the first Earl of Dunraven,) by Caroline, daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, the first Baronet of Dove-ridge in Derbyshire, and aunt to the present Lord Waterpark.

His Lordship became Earl of Bective by his father's death, Feb. 14, 1795. His influence in Ireland was very considerable, his estates being valued in 1800 at 16,000*l.* per annum. He was a warm supporter of the Union; was one of the twenty-four original Representative Peers, then elected; and was advanced in the same year to the Marquisate of Headfort, by patent dated Dec. 29, 1800.

The Marquess of Headfort was elected a Knight of St. Patrick in 1807, and invested with the insignia worn by the then lately deceased Duke of Leinster. He was sworn a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, March 10, 1812; and he enjoyed the personal friendship of his present Majesty.

In politics the Marquess was a whig, and a pro-Catholic. In 1806 he laid the first stone of a Roman Catholic chapel at Kello, and presented to it a beautiful altar-piece, the work of an Italian artist. His Lordship rarely delivered his sentiments within the walls of Parliament, and for several years had lived in comparative retirement on the continent.

By his Marchioness before named, who survived him, his Lordship had two sons and two daughters: 1. Lady Mary Taylour, Lady of the Bedchamber to

the Princess Augusta; 2. Thomas, now Marquess of Headfort, and Knight in Parliament for the County of Meath; he married in 1822 Olivia, only daughter of Sir John Stevenson, Knt. and widow of Edward Tuite Dalton, Esq. and has a son, Thomas Earl of Bective, born in 1822, and other children; 3. Lady Elizabeth-Jane Taylour; and 4. Lord George Quin, who assumed that name on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors; he married in 1814 Lady Georgiana-Charlotte Spencer, 3d daughter of the present Earl Spencer, K. G. and by that lady, who died in 1823, has three surviving children, two sons and a daughter.

GEN. SIR J. P. DALRYMPLE, BART.

Oct. 12. At Bath, aged 51, Major-Gen. Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, fifth Baronet of Hailes, co. Haddington.

The house of Dalrymple of Hailes, of which Sir John was the last male descendant, was the youngest branch of the widely-spread family of the Earls of Stair. The first of Hailes was Sir John's great-grandfather, the Hon. David Dalrymple, fifth son of James first Viscount Stair, and younger brother to the first Earl.* The Hon. David Dal-

* It is remarkable, that until the present decease there were in this family no less than five Baronets, all descended, in the male line, from the first Viscount Stair, who died in 1695: 1. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, descended from the Hon. Sir James Dalrymple, the Viscount's second son, created a Baronet April 28, 1698; 2. Sir Hew Dalrymple-Hamilton, the representative of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, the Viscount's third son, created a Baronet at the same time as his brother; 3. Sir Robert Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstone, descended from the third son of the same Hon. Sir Hew, and himself created a Baronet in 1827; 4. Gen. Sir Hew-Whiteford Dalrymple, descended from the fourth son of the same Hon. Sir Hew, and himself created a Baronet in 1814; and 5. Major-Gen. Sir John-Pringle Dalrymple (the subject of this memoir) descended from the Hon. Sir David Dalrymple, the Viscount's fifth son, created a Baronet in 1700. The families of each branch are detailed in the Annual Peerage, so excellently compiled by the Misses Lanes.

vol. Lxi. p. 485. We are there told (probably by the hand now deceased) that that gentleman "had, by his diligence, and very uncommon abilities in the law, as an attorney and conveyancer, made a fortune of more than 2000*l.* a-year in landed estates, and had purchased valuable church preferment for the youngest of his two sons."

The deceased was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1780. He was presented to Llandafilog (a living in the gift of the Lord Chancellor) in 1799, and Llandefalloy in 1800 by the trustees of his late father.

In the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, he made an extensive tour on the continent, his observations during which, in the form of letters to his father, were published in 1792, in two volumes 8vo. under the title of "Travels through Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, the Greek Islands, to Constantinople, through part of Greece, Ragusa, and the Dalmatian Isles." This publication received a strict critical examination (from the hands of Mr. Gough) in our vol. LXIII. pp. 640—645; and is noticed in the *Monthly Review*, New Series, vol. xi. pp. 121—133. A second edition was published in 1794 (*ibid.* xv. 355).

Mr. Watkins was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1794, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1796.

WILLIAM WADD, Esq. F. L. S.

Aug. 29. By an accident on his road from Killarney to Mitchelstown, aged 52, William Wadd, Esq. of Park-place, St. James's, Surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty, one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons and a member of the Court of Examiners, a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and of the Société de Médecine at Paris.

This highly esteemed and much regretted gentleman was the eldest son of Solomon Wadd, Esq. an eminent surgeon resident in Basinghall-street for more than half a century, and a member of the Corporation of London for upwards of forty years. He died at an advanced age in 1821; see our vol. XCI. i. p. 184. Having been initiated in his profession by his father, Mr. Wadd became a pupil of Sir James Earle, and apprenticed to him at St. Bartholomew's hospital in 1797. He afterwards stood a contest for Assistant-surgeon to that noble institution; but was outnumbered by the present Mr. Vincent. Mr. Wadd then commenced business as a consulting surgeon at the west end of the town, where his practice was chiefly among the higher circles. For the last six or

seven years he was one of the Council of the College of Surgeons; and, only a few weeks before his death, was appointed to succeed Mr. Abernethy as a member of the Court of Examiners.

From the year 1807 Mr. Wadd published several professional works on Strictures, &c. of much practical utility, besides contributing largely to the *Medical Journal*. During his leisure hours he employed himself in etching numerous anatomical plates, an art in which he had received the instructions of his friend Mr. Hills, "whose philosophical pursuits and eminent talents as an artist are well known." In vol. LXXXVI. pt. i. p. 240, will be found a review of Mr. Wadd's "Cases of Diseased Bladder," &c. which work is illustrated by twenty-one of his etchings; "Cases in Surgery, on the malformation and diseases of the head," published in 1819, also contains several, as well as other of his publications; but many which he engraved were never published.

In 1824 Mr. Wadd published the first of a series of collections of medical anecdotes and facetiæ, his affection for which had peeped out in some of his more serious publications, and for which his inquiring and lively turn peculiarly fitted him. The volume to which we allude is intitled "Nugæ Chirurgicæ; or, a Biographical Miscellany, illustrative of a Collection of Professional Portraits;" and it is reviewed, with some copious extracts, in our vol. xciv. i. 340—5.

It was followed, in 1827, by "Nugæ Canoræ; or, Epitaphian Mementoes (in stone-cutters' verse) of the Medical family of modern times. By Unus Quorum" (see vol. xcvi. i. 242); and in the same year, by "Mems., Maxims, and Memoirs" (*ibid.* ii. 533).

Mr. Wadd's last amusing publication was on the subject of corpulence,—one which had particularly interested him for many years. His first researches on the subject appeared anonymously in 1810, under the title of "Cursory Remarks on Corpulence" (see our vol. LXXX. i. 153), which arrived at a third edition in 1817 (when a second review was given in our vol. LXXXVII. i. 333). The entertaining publication of 1828 bore the droll alliterative title of "Comments on Corpulency, Lineaments of Leanness, Mems. on Diet and Dietetics" (see our last volume, ii. 542). His talents in etching were displayed in it in some caricature plates worthy of a disciple of Cruikshank; and the literary department raised the humorous author to a lofty pinnacle in the temple of *Comus*.

Sad is the contrast to turn to the melancholy and premature termination of Mr. Wadd's life. He had left town about ten days before, in company with Arthur Teggart, Esq. of Pall Mall, Apothecary Extraordinary to his Majesty, for a short tour in the south of Ireland; and, after spending a few days at Killarney, was proceeding in a post-chaise to Mitchelstown, the seat of the Earl of Kingston. About a mile and a half from Killarney the horses, through some neglect of the driver, took head, when Mr. Wadd opened the chaise-door, and in jumping out fell to the ground. Mr. Teggart remained in the carriage; and after being carried two miles, got safely out of it, the horses having been checked by a park-wall. On Mr. Teggart's returning to the spot where Mr. Wadd lay, he found that unfortunate gentleman quite dead, although he had imagined that he saw him on his feet after the fall.

Mr. Wadd was a man of cheerful disposition and of high talents, and one much beloved and respected by all who knew him. Full of anecdote, he was a most entertaining companion, but at the same time intellectual and instructive; so that while you laughed with the wit, you never ceased to regard the man of information and science.

The quaint and pleasant style in which his latter productions were written, procured for him generally the appellation of "the facetious," a term which his manners and conversation in society were highly calculated to support. The most perfect good humour, with a certain drollery of expression, were his characteristics; but where difficulty or danger presented themselves his professional career was marked by promptness and energy. Few medical men had so little quackery about them as Mr. Wadd; with his patients he was candid, while his candour was that of a gentleman and a friend. He has left a widow and one daughter, having lost his only son, who was drowned at the Mauritius, in March 1828.

REV. SAMUEL CROWTHER.

Sept. 28. In Ely-place, aged 60, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, M. A. Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street, with the rectory of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, and joint Lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

Mr. Crowther was born June 9, 1769, in New Boswell-court, near Temple Bar. His father was Bryan Crowther, Esq. for many years Surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, and au-

thor of some professional works (see his death recorded in our volume for 1815, i. p. 473), and his mother a daughter of Samuel Richardson, the celebrated novelist. He was educated successively at Croydon Free-school, and Winchester college, and from the latter was elected Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was ordained Deacon in 1792, and Priest in 1793; was first Curate at East Bergholt in Suffolk; and afterwards, from 1795 to 1800, at Barking in Essex. It was at the commencement of this latter year that he was elected by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital to the united livings of Christ Church, and St. Leonard, Foster-lane.

In this situation his activity and popularity soon became conspicuous; he opened in 1801 a Sunday evening lecture, which has been ever since continued; and in the same year was elected alternate afternoon Lecturer at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; the duties of all which he fulfilled for twenty-four years; until on Sunday, March 27, 1825, he was suddenly attacked by an apoplectic stroke, whilst reading the morning service. From this affliction he never so far recovered as to resume his public labours, though his mental faculties and bodily strength were partially restored, and happily enabled him to enjoy the comforts of his domestic circle, and of religion, in the close of life.

Mr. Crowther was President of Sion College in 1819-20, and preached the usual Latin sermon at St. Alphage, London Wall, at the conclusion of his office. His publications consist of only a few single sermons, of which two were on the deaths of the Princess Charlotte and King George the Third. He married, in 1804, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. Ware, of Dublin,—and that lady survives him. Their eldest son has been afflicted with blindness from four years old, and was consequently the source of much grief and anxiety to his parents; but our afflictions teach us sympathy with others, and Mr. Crowther was eminently active in works of mercy and benevolence, especially to the rising generation.

Mr. Crowther's funeral took place on the 8th of October. The hearse was preceded by twelve mourning coaches, containing the Churchwardens, the Rev. W. Goode, Curate, the Rev. S. Burder, Afternoon Lecturer, the Rev. H. J. Newbery, Evening Lecturer, the Rev. T. H. Horne, G. H. Hatch, T. H. Causton, and others connected with Christ's hospital, &c. and several of the most respectable inhabitants of the parish. Following the hearse were three mourning

coaches containing the family and more intimate friends, among whom was the Rev. H. Budd; and the procession was closed by the carriages of the Lord Mayor elect (John Crowder, Esq. Alderman of the Ward), T. Kelly, Esq. late Sheriff, and T. Poynder, Jun. Esq. Treasurer of Christ's hospital. The service was read by the Rev. Joseph Simpson, Lecturer of Clapham. On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached at Christ Church, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington; which has since been published for the benefit of Mr. Crowther's blind son.*

There is an excellent portrait of the late Vicar of Christ Church of a large size; and it has recently been well copied in a weekly publication entitled "The Pulpit."

REV. JOHN HARRIS.

Dec. 1. In Wilmington-square, aged 75, the Rev. John Harris, formerly of Aylesbury, where he officiated for nearly forty years as the pastor of a church of Protestant Dissenters.

His ancestors, both in the male and female line, were persons of consequence among the conscientious Protestant Dissenters of their time, and were proverbially spoken of as patterns of probity and honour, of which virtues their descendant was possessed in an eminent degree. Mr. Harris's father was a respectable tradesman in London, who, finding his son from infancy was partial to reading and study (induced in a great measure by his not entering into youthful bodily exercise, owing to weakness occasioned by a spasmodic affection in the neck), and when advancing in age evincing a strong propensity to become a Dissenting Minister, placed him in the Homerton academy, where his assiduity in the pursuit of his theological studies was highly praiseworthy.

Having finished his education, he was on the 22d of Oct. 1777, ordained at Aylesbury, by the Superintending Divines, Pastor of the church of Protestant Dissenters meeting at that place; the formulæ of which, from the certificate of his ordination, is of a nature very similar to that adopted on the ordination of priests in the Established Church.

* An injudicious attack upon Winchester School made by Mr. Wilson in this publication, will, we trust, find its refutation in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Canon Bowles, in our present Number, p. 489.

On the 28th Nov. in that year he married Mary, one of the daughters of the Rev. Dr. Watson (a celebrated Dissenting Minister in his day), and sister to the late Sir James Watson, Chief Justice at Bengal, and to the late William Watson, Esq. Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, and also to the Rev. Dr. Watson, of Woolwich.

At the time Mr. Harris first took up his residence at Aylesbury, he contracted an intimacy with Mortimer the painter, who then resided there, which terminated only with the death of that celebrated and original artist. On that melancholy occasion Mr. Harris wrote a memoir of Mortimer's life, which Dr. Bates, late of Little Missenden, a physician and a gentleman of great learning, science, and taste, pronounced to be, and always spoke of, as being the most beautiful and perfect biographical composition he had ever read.

In 1815 Mr. Harris retired from his ministry, partly in consequence of the deaths of many valuable friends in Aylesbury and its neighbourhood, and partly from the feeling that by residing in the vicinity of London he should, in his latter years, be more in the society of his own and his wife's relatives.

No abatement ever took place in Mr. Harris's love of reading; so that upon his leaving Aylesbury, and coming to live near London, he became an almost daily frequenter of the British Museum. This habit he continued until within about a year of his death, when he was induced by his late wife's niece (who lived with him after his wife's death, which happened in October 1818,) to relinquish it, she having discovered that he had been plundered of considerable sums of money by artful and designing persons, who had waylaid him, and, taking advantage of his charitable disposition and his almost nerveless state of body, had induced him, sometimes by entreaty, and sometimes by force, to part with what money he had about him. Too much praise cannot be given to this lady for her kind attentions to him; for, after she had made the discovery to what extent he had been pilfered, she invariably accompanied him whenever he went from home: indeed her attentions were uniform and unremitted to the moment of his death; and the writer of this article (his only surviving relative) will ever feel, he trusts, a lively sense of gratitude to her for the affectionate care she took of him.

The moral principle which governed all his actions was strict good will and charitable feeling to all men, which he carried to so high a point, that his be-

nevolence to public and local institutions for the relief of the poor, and his private donations for their comfort, were such as treasured upon his own means to such a degree, that, in comparison with his income, he, with only the means of a peasant, must be considered as having acted with the noble generosity worthy of a wealthy prince.

The writer of this article is about two years less advanced in age than his deceased relative; and he can truly say, that from the time either of them were capable of knowing any thing, and of appreciating the pleasures of friendly intercourse, they have never been prevented from deriving that pleasure, and that during a period of seventy years no circumstance has ever occurred which has ruffled the temper of the one with regard to the other; nor, to the writer's knowledge, does he believe that Mr. Harris in his whole life ever bore ill will against, or spoke unfavourably of, any person; but, on the contrary, has been known, when others who have thought that he had been injured, and therefore deemed it right that he should ask for redress or acknowledgement, he would say, "No; I seek not vengeance."

In short, his whole life was a compound of unaffected humility, simplicity, urbanity, suavity of manners, kind heartedness, unostentatious religious feeling and moral conduct: rarely met with, but much to be desired.

E. S. F.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Esq.

Oct. 21. At Broome, near Dorking, William Kenrick, Esq. Second Justice of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth.

Mr. Kenrick was son of the Rev. Matthew Kenrick, LL.D. Rector of Bletchingly, who died in 1803 (see vol. LXIII. p. 791). He was returned one of the Members in Parliament for that borough at the general election in 1806 and 1807, and sat till 1812. He was appointed Master of the King's Household, June 27, 1810; and resigned that post on being appointed a Welch Judge.

Mr. Kenrick purchased the estate, at which he died, in the parish of Betchworth, Surrey. It was then a gentleman's mansion, with a handsome demesne, belonging to Mr. Petty, and called Tranquil-dale. Mr. Kenrick gave it the name of Broome, improved the house, and made additional purchases. Mr. Kenrick has left a son of his own name, born in 1812, and three daughters, Frances, Eliza, and Jane.

J. W. BANNISTER, Esq.

Aug. At Sierra Leone, aged 55, John

William Bannister, Esq. Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in that Colony.

This gentleman was the second son of John Bannister, Esq. of Steyning in Sussex; and was brought up to the navy. He was a midshipman from the early age of nine years; and saw much hard and honourable service on the North American station. He was generally fortunate in sailing with distinguished captains; and was appointed Acting Lieutenant by Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, for his gallantry in the *Guerriere* at the time of her capture. In 1814 he was confirmed in that rank; but, although he offered to accompany Captain Tuckey to Congo, and to serve in other expeditions, he did not succeed in obtaining employment after the peace. In all his ships he had been a favourite with the officers of all ranks; and he left active service with the reputation of a good seaman and a daring officer.

Although Mr. Bannister quitted school (at Waterbury in Kent, under the Rev. Mr. Cooper,) too early to have then made much proficiency even in common learning, masters had been provided in most of his ships; and, upon returning from the Mediterranean before the American war, he was sent for some time, with great benefit, to an eminent naval teacher at Portsmouth. Always properly appreciating the value of literature, he pursued general studies at home with assiduity after the peace, and then advanced himself in the mathematics under good instructors. In 1819 Mr. Bannister located a tract of land in Upper Canada, and entered earnestly into colonial interests; some of which he endeavoured to promote by a pamphlet, published in London in 1822, entitled "Sketches and Plans for settling in Upper Canada a portion of the unemployed Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland" (re-published in 1826). Perceiving in Canada that influence might be gained through the practice of the law, he came home, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1826, with the intention of returning to North America. In 1828, however, he went as Chief Justice to Sierra Leone; fearless alike of the perils of that climate, as of those which he had experienced in his naval career, and endued with the same ardour to rise in his lately-adopted as in his original profession. In this colony, as elsewhere, the energy and kindness of Mr. Bannister's character did not fail to be developed. He performed his judicial duties exemplarily to all, and espe-

cially impressed the coloured people with a conviction of his just estimate of their rights and claims. A striking instance was this: a woman of colour complained to him that her young daughter was detained, under gross circumstances, by a white resident in Sierra Leone; and upon the ordinary messenger being resisted in executing an order for restoring her, the Chief Justice personally compelled obedience to the writ.

M. DUMONT.

Lately. At Milan, aged 70, M. Stephen Dumont, the celebrated jurist, and translator into French of the works of Jeremy Bentham.

M. Dumont was born at Geneva. In early life he struggled with and overcame the disadvantages of poverty, and the brilliancy of his first studies foretold the success of his future literary career. He was educated for the church, and at the early age of twenty-two his persuasive and animated eloquence in the pulpit, the clearness and elegance of his diction, joined to an impressive delivery, attracted crowds of eager auditors. The political disturbances of 1782 induced him to quit his native country, and the scene of his popularity as a preacher was transferred to Petersburg, where he was received as pastor of the reformed church. He also visited England about this period.

In the summer of 1789, the season of promise and hope, especially to a Genevese exile, Dumont went to France and renewed his acquaintance with Mirabeau, whom he found occupied in the composition of his journal, the "*Courier de Provence*," aided by Duroveray, Claviere, and others, who had been expelled from Geneva for liberty. Dumont took an active and very effectual part in it. A variety of observations on the departmental division and municipal administration of France, subjects which have for the last two years agitated that country, were then published in Mirabeau's Journal, by Dumont. His friend George Wilson used to relate, that one day, when they were dining together at a table d'hôte at Versailles, he saw Dumont engaged in writing the most celebrated paragraph of Mirabeau's address to the King for the removal of the troops, which was believed to have been entirely written by himself. It is certain that he reported several of Mirabeau's speeches, which he embellished and strengthened from his own stores, *with that disinterested sacrifice of his own reputation to the diffusion of what*

he considered truth, which accompanied him through life. It is no less certain that he was an utter stranger to the ambiguous projects imputed to those whose general and avowed principles only he promoted. Many years afterwards, when asked by a friend to write the life of Mirabeau, he answered, "No! I know it too well."

In 1791 he returned to England. In the eventful years which followed he continued chiefly to live at Lansdowne-house, or at Bowood, where the most remarkable men of Europe, as well as of England, were frequent and welcome guests. During the latter part of them he began to form an intimate friendship with Lord Holland, whom he had known from childhood; and he was one of the members of the society of familiar friends, the habitual visitors of Holland-house during thirty years. With a mind stored with useful information, a sound, discriminating judgment, a lively fancy, and a style abounding with point, M. Dumont was considered capable of composing original works, which would have insured to him a great immediate reputation. This he sacrificed to the exposition, developement, and adaptation of those principles which have connected his name with that of the eminent English author on legislation. "If it seldom happens," says a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (Sir S. Romilly), "that to such extraordinary talent as Bentham possesses is united an ardent desire to devote them totally and exclusively to the service of mankind, it is no less uncommon to find a writer possessed of the eloquence, and powers of developement, and the perspicuity and vigour of expression which so eminently distinguish Dumont, contented, instead of applying his great endowments to some original work which might immortalize himself, to submit, from no other motive than that of benefiting his fellow creatures, to the humble office of setting forth another's ideas to advantage, and of advancing another's fame."—Ed. Rev. No. 57, p. 237.

In 1814 M. Dumont returned to his native country, which had just recovered its independent government, and in the language of a Swiss journal, "to her interest he devoted his time, his knowledge, and his eloquence. Eager for steady improvement, the cause of truth was proclaimed by him without bitterness—that of liberty without violence. In the Representative Assembly, in its committees, and in society, he captivated every mind, and obtained that confidence and respect from others which was due to the extent of his views, the

soundness of his opinions, the grasp of his intellect, and the purity of his intentions."

The remains of Mons. Dumont were brought to Geneva, and interred beside those of Mons. C. Pictet.

COUNT DARU.

Sept. 5. At his country seat near Paris, of apoplexy, in his 62d year, Count Daru, the author of the "History of Venice," an active member of the Chamber of Peers, and formerly one of Napoleon's Intendant-generals.

Buonaparte, in speaking of the Count at St. Helena, said "that he was as laborious as an ox, and as brave as a lion." As an old minister, as a distinguished member of the Chamber of Peers, as an academician celebrated for the excellence of his writings, M. Daru has left behind him a memory honoured by public regret. In the high offices which he filled under the Imperial Government, he was always distinguished by singular ability and the most honourable disinterestedness. An inflexible observer of regularity himself, he required it of others; but, indefatigable and harsh to himself, he gave the example of industry with an ardour and force truly extraordinary. He was equal to the incredible activity of the head of the empire, and could perform as much as was required of him by the ardent spirit and rapid insight into affairs which distinguished Napoleon. In a life employed in such laborious occupation, the taste for literature and poetry never deserted M. Daru. Removed from his public employments after the restoration, he employed his leisure on that extensive and learned work, the "History of Venice." A memorable act of conciliation and justice, which incorporated into the new constitutional system many men who had been distinguished under former governments, soon called him to the Chamber of Peers. He carried thither an extensive knowledge of government, an extensive capacity, and a great loyalty of principle; and made a distinguished figure in that wise minority which, at a later period, became the majority.

MR. GEORGE WOOD.

Aug. 5. At Canterbury, aged 39, Mr. George Wood, for some years proprietor, editor, and publisher of the Kent Herald newspaper.

Mr. Wood was a native of Canterbury; and first entered on the newspaper business by starting "The Man of Kent,"

a weekly journal, in which he undertook to point out all the abuses of the county, but which had not a very long career. Shortly after its close he purchased the Kent Herald, then limited in its circulation, but which he raised into high esteem with the "liberal party."

Mr. Wood was a man of extensive observation, of considerable reading, and energetic spirit in what he undertook, or encouraged others to undertake. He was a concise and pertinent speaker; and came prominently forward at the Penenden-heath Meeting in opposition to the originators of that measure. He was fond of literature; and took an active part in the establishment of a Museum at Canterbury, which, we are happy to hear, that persons of all classes and denominations, with a generous rivalry, have come forward to support with a sufficient subscription, and various presents of antiquities, &c.

Mr. Wood's life was eminently useful in his native city; but there is reason to fear that his decease was hastened by the embarrassed state of his affairs,—although he had long been a martyr to the gout.

JOHN PARKE, ESQ.

Aug. 2. Aged 84, John Parke, Esq. a celebrated musician of the old school, and Musician in Ordinary to King George the Third.

Mr. Parke, for the theory of music, studied under Baumgarten; and, as an instrumental performer, under Simpson, the best hautboy player of his time. In 1776 he was engaged by Smith and Stanley, the successors of Handel, to play the principal hautboy parts, in the oratorios during Lent; performances which were then honoured nightly by the presence of their Majesties. He was next engaged at Ranelagh, where there was a band of first-rate performers, led by Hay, first violin to the Queen, Crossdill playing the violoncello. This engagement occupied three nights in the week; the other three nights Mr. Parke played at Marylebone-gardens, which were then in the zenith of their fame, under Pinto, the celebrated violinist.

In 1768 Mr. Parke was engaged to play the principal hautboy at the King's theatre. About the year 1770 he succeeded Fisher, the hautboyist from Dresden, as hautboy-concerto player at Vauxhall; a situation which he continued to fill many years with universal applause. About the same period Garrick engaged him at Drury-lane theatre on the most liberal terms; and he and Garrick ever afterwards lived on the

to Woodham Mortimer in 1814 by Abraham Bullen, esq.

Nov. 27. At Beeching-stoke, near Devizes, aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Mayo*, for upwards of fifty years Rector of that parish and of Hewish. He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, M. A. 1774, B. C. L. 1779; was presented to Hewish in 1775 by the trustees of the Duchess of Somerset's Institution for Widows at Froxfield, as their chaplain; and to Beeching-stoke in 1779 by J. W. Heneage, esq. Within these last few years he rebuilt, at his own expence, the parsonage-house at Hewish, and endowed two Exhibitions at Queen's college, vesting the presentation to them in the said trustees and their successors. He has given by his will 100*l.* stock to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Clergy in the diocese of Salisbury, and a small annual sum to future Rectors of his late parishes, for the supply of books to the young, and for the occasional relief of the aged and infirm. His remains were attended to the grave by his brother, his executors, two of his nearest relatives, by the Rev. Archdeacon Macdonald, and by all the Clergy in the immediate neighbourhood, with whom, as with their predecessors during that long period, he lived on terms of the greatest cordiality and friendship. Mr. Mayo was the author of "A Chronological History of the European States, from 1678 to 1792," fol. 1793. "A compendious View of Universal History, from 1753 to 1802," four vols. 4to. 1804.

Dec. 4. At Clifton, aged 25, the Rev. *Francis Blake Woodward*, B. A. of Balliol college, Oxford. He was the third son of the late Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D. and grandson of Richard, Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

Dec. 17. At Stapleton, the Rev. *Thomas Cockayne*, D. D. Rector of Dogmersfield, Hants. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B. A. 1784, M. A. 1788, D. D. 1813; and was presented to Dogmersfield in 1826 by Lady Mildmay.

BRKS.—Nov. 23. At Reading, aged 70, *Thos. Sowdon*, esq. senior alderman of that borough, and a magistrate of the county.

Dec. 15. At Windsor, aged 90, *John Kinsey*, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 1st or Royal Dragoons, in which regiment he served with honour and integrity for fifty years, and was particularly distinguished by his gallantry and intrepidity in most of the memorable actions in Germany during the Seven Years war. He was at all times honoured by the gracious favours of his late Majesty, the present King, and every branch of the Royal Family, and by the special command of his late Majesty George III. was appointed Barrack-master of the cavalry department at Windsor, where he had resided for 28 years, esteemed and respected; his loss will be deeply deplored by his

disconsolate widow (to whom he was united 52 years) and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

BUCKS.—Nov. 18. At the Vache, aged 75, *Thomas Allen*, esq.

Dec. 8. At Acton Clinton, the wife of *G. R. Minshull*, esq. magistrate of Bow-street.

CAMBRIDGESH.—July ... At Upwell, Isle of Ely, aged 65, *J. Lee*, esq. who some years since erected and endowed an almshouse for aged and indigent widows.

*CORNWALL.—*At Truro, the relict of the Rev. *J. Collins*, Rector of Redruth.

DERBYSHIRE.—Nov. 20. At Kedleston, aged 43, the Hon. *Augustus Curzon*, second son of Lord Scarsdale, and formerly a Major in the army.

DEVON.—July ... At Exeter, *W. Newcombe*, esq. banker, of Fleet-street.

Oct. ... At Sheldon, *Mrs. Coulthard*, sister to Rear Adm. Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. and to Sir George Hilare Barlow, K.C.B. and aunt to Viscountess Torrington. She was *Frances-Charlotte-Hilare*, eldest dau. of *Wm. Barlow*, esq. by *Hilare*, dau. of *Robt. Butcher*, esq. and was married to *Thomas Coulthard*, of Chawton, Hants, esq. June 5, 1784.

At Exeter, aged 63, *Mr. J. Kendall*, statuary; he published an essay on the Principles of English Architecture, and executed the altar-piece in the cathedral.

Nob. 28. At East Teigomouth, *Thos. Campion*, esq. second son of *John Campion Coates*, esq. of Esk-hall, near Whitby.

Dec. 7. At Exeter, aged 86, *Thomas Martin*, esq. formerly of Wellington, Som.

Dec. 12. At Collumpton, aged 31, *James Anning*, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 16. At Stone, Anne, dau. of late *N. Hickey*, esq. Berkeley.

Dec. 1. Anne, wife of *Samuel Wittuck*, esq. of Hanham Hall.

Dec. 7. Aged 85, at Bristol, *Mercy*, relict of *Francis Morgan*, esq. of Shepton Mallett.

Dec. 9. At Bristol Hotwells, the relict of *Wm. Walton*, esq. of Everton, near Liverpool.

Dec. 10. At Clifton, aged 94, *Louisa*, relict of the Ven. *John Turner*, Archdeacon of Taunton, and eldest dau. of Adm. Sir *W. Burnaby*, the first Bart. of Broughton Hall, co. Oxford.

HANTS.—Nov. 14. At Basingstoke, in his 80th year, *John Lyford*, esq. formerly a surgeon.

Nov. 18. At Lymington, *Mr. Joha Shephard*. He was a private in the 35th foot at the battle of Minden, 1st August 1759; afterwards Quarter-master of the South Hants Militia; and had reached the advanced age of 85 years, 68 of which he had been a member of the ancient fraternity of Free Masons, and for 53 as Royal Arch.

Dec. 2. At Froyle, aged 78, *Mary Anna*

this he binds the Governors to build and fit up accommodations for one hundred more patients than the original founder provided for. To St. Thomas's Hospital, the Refuge for the Destitute at Hackney, and the Philanthropic Charity, St. George's-fields, he has left 1,000*l.* each; with other contingent benefits in the very improbable case of the Governors of Guy's declining to comply with the conditions of his bequest to that hospital. The vault at Guy's hospital he selects as the place of sepulture in lieu of Bunhill-fields, on the ground that his late brother, Theodore Hunt, who had used him ill, lies there above their two uncles, and he is determined "not to mix his bones" with those of the person alluded to.

Theodore Hunt, it is said, was on a visit to his brother at Petersham, and during dinner happened to stick his fork into a potatoe in the dish, when Thomas broke out into a violent passion, and asked Theodore if he thought himself in a public house. The latter was so greatly offended at the application, that he immediately took his departure, and the brothers were never reconciled to each other afterwards. Theodore's property was estimated at 50,000*l.*; the legacy bequeathed to Thomas was 100*l.*

Mr. Hunt had no surviving relatives. The executors and trustees to the will are Benjamin Harrison, Esq. the Treasurer of Guy's Hospital; J. B. Heath, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England; and Fuller Farr, Esq. the banker, of Lombard-street; to each of whom he has bequeathed 5000*l.* He has settled annuities on his four domestics, on one of whom, his cook, who it appears met with an accident whilst she was in his service, he has settled 100*l.* per annum, and to the other three annuities of 30*l.* each.

Mr. Hunt's funeral took place at Guy's hospital on the 2d of October. At eight in the morning the hearse, followed by two mourning coaches and the private carriages of the three executors, set out from the residence of the deceased, at Petersham. In the first mourning coach were the Rev. Mr. Bean, the Rector of Petersham, Adm. Scott, and Benjamin Harrison, Esq. the treasurer of Guy's hospital. The other mourning coach contained the four domestics of the deceased. At eleven the procession arrived at the outer gates of the hospital, within which were assembled the governors, and nearly all the medical and surgical attendants belonging to the institution. The coffin was then taken from the hearse, and

borne to the hall of the hospital, where it remained for some time, and thence was borne into the chapel, where the first portion of the burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. Bean. The chaplains of Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals were also present. From the chapel the coffin was borne round the court to the vault, and placed next to that of Mr. Guy.—In the same vault, which is a very spacious one, are also deposited the remains of nine other persons, besides the founder of the hospital and that of Mr. Hunt, and from the inscriptions on their coffins, it seems that they were all connected with the institution. The coffin containing the remains of Mr. Guy is inclosed in one of stone, and by the inscription describes that he died on the 27th of December, 1724, aged 80 years, and was buried in the vault of St. Thomas's church, from whence he was removed to the present place of interment on the 4th of September, 1780.

MR. WILLIAM HUGGINS.

Oct. In the workhouse at Oxford, aged 74, Mr. William Huggins.

He was formerly a Bible Clerk of New College, and was much befriended by his contemporary and fellow-student, the late John Coker, Esq. afterwards a magistrate of Oxfordshire, and chairman of the quarter sessions. But his intemperance was so great that he was obliged to leave New College, when he entered the navy as a common seaman. While on ship-board he gained both money and respect, by instructing the young officers in the classics. He distinguished himself in an engagement with the enemy, and had part of his right foot shot away, which rendered him lame for the remainder of his life. On obtaining his discharge he returned to Oxford, and entered a Commoner of St. Edmund Hall; but his excesses were such that he was compelled to leave. He then became usher to the late Professor Robertson, who at the time was Master of the Choristers' School at Christ Church. On the removal of Dr. Robertson he engaged himself as classical usher to the late Rev. J. Hinton (a dissenting minister), with whom he continued many years, occasionally filling up his vacant hours by assisting young students in the University in preparing for examination. It is said that he translated the whole of the "Spectator" into Latin,—probably in impositions! He afterwards became one of the almsmen of Christ Church; but as age and infirmity crept on him, his stipend being but small, he

daughter of the late Rev. W. Douglas, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, &c.

Dec. 6. At Hastings, aged 17, the Lady Anne Catherine Kerr, half sister to the Marquis of Lothian. She was the 4th dau. of Wm. the 6th and late Marquis by the Lady Harriet Montagu Scott, 4th dau. of Henry 3d Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry.

Dec. 7. At Brighton, Lucy, wife of Thos. Pipon, esq.

Dec. 13. At Bognor, W. E. Nembhard, esq. late of Jamaica.

Dec. 14. At Chichester, Frances, relict of John Williams, esq. of Badshot House, Surrey.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, aged 73, Wm. Walker, esq. of Stoke Newington.

WARWICK.—Nov. 25. At Leamington, having given birth to a son on the preceding day, aged 25, Jane, wife of Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. M.P. of Eatoo Hall near Congleton. She was the second daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. and was married June 25, 1827.

Nov. 27. Aged 64, Wm. Whittem, esq. Alderman of Coventry.

Lately. At Leamington, Anne, widow of John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen House, near Lichfield.

Dec. 2. Eliz.-Wrigley, wife of Patrick Simson, esq. of Fillongley; and in the af-

ternoon of the same day, Patrick Simson, esq. having survived his wife only five hours.

Dec. 13. At Leamington, Anne-Jane, wife of Henry Spooner, esq. dau. of late Nath.-Palmer Johnson, esq. of Burleigh-field.

WILTS.—Nov. 20. At the Mount, near Salisbury, aged 29, Caroline-Lætitia, wife of Rich. Hetley, esq. daughter of John Campbell, esq. of Blunham-house, Beds.

Nov. 25. At Wilton, aged 22, Francis Seward, esq.

WALES.—Sept. At Beaumaris, aged 64, Frances-Emma, sister to Sir Rob. Williams, Bart. She was the younger dau. of Sir Hugh the late and eighth Baronet, by Emma, dowager Viscountess Bulkeley, dau. and heiress of Thos. Rowland, of Nant and Caeran in Anglesea, esq.

SCOTLAND.—July. At Ormiston, East Lothian, Harriette, wife of John Francis Staveley, esq. She was the elder dau. and co-heir of the Very Rev. John Murray, Dean of Killaloe (grandson of the first Duke of Atholl), by his cousin, Lady Elizabeth Murray, fourth dau. of Wm. 3rd Earl of Dunmore. She was married first, to Capt. Wm. Lindley of the Westmoreland Militia, and having obtained a divorce in 1805, secondly, at Holyrood-house, Nov. 21, that year, to J. F. Staveley, esq. of York.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 25, to Dec. 22, 1829.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 1918	Males - 1673	Between	2 and 5 342
Females - 1939	Females - 1682		5 and 10 143
Whereof have died under two years old	863		10 and 20 165
			20 and 30 234
			30 and 40 232
			40 and 50 306
			50 and 60 284
			60 and 70 329
			70 and 80 291
			80 and 90 134
			90 and 100 11

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 28.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
73 0	34 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	36 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 28.

Kent Bags..... 6l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.	Farnham (seconds) ... 10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto..... 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.	Kent Pockets 6l. 6s. to 9l. 9s.
Essex..... 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex..... 6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.
Farnham (fine) 13l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Essex 6l. 6s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 28.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 3s. to 4l. 10s. Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef..... 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb..... 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market . Dec. 28 :
Veal..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts..... 3,020
Pork..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves 133
	Sheep and Lambs 16,520
	Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, Dec. 28, 35s. 6d. to 42s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 38s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 74s. Mottled, 80s. Curd, 82s.—CANDLES, 7s. per doz. Moulds, 2s. 6d.

Louisa-Elizabeth. Mr. Gresley was alike distinguished by firmness and independence, and by the milder virtues of benevolence, humility, and piety: his life exemplified the character of a faithful parochial minister, and an English country gentleman.

Oct. 19. In South Audley-street, aged 64, the Ven. *Gilbert Heathcote*, M. A. Archdeacon of Winchester, Treasurer of Wells cathedral, Fellow of Winchester college, Vicar of Andover, and Rector of Hursley, Hants, half great-uncle to Sir Wm. Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart. He was the youngest surviving son of Sir Thomas the second Baronet, by his second wife Anne, daughter of the Rev. — Tollet of Westminster; was educated at Winchester college, thence elected Fellow of New coll. and attained the degree of M. A. in 1791. He was presented to the rectory of Hursley in 1804 by his half brother Sir Wm. Heathcote; was the same year elected a Fellow of Winchester; was presented to the vicarage of Andover in 1811 by Winton college; appointed Treasurer of Wells in 1814 by Bp. Beadon, and Archdeacon of Winchester in 1819 by Bp. North. The Archdeacon married, Jan. 3, 1805, *Sophia-Elizabeth*, second daughter of Martin Wall, M. D. Clinical Professor in the University of Oxford. He united in a singular degree the utmost mildness and sincerity of manners, the soundest judgment, and the most disinterested integrity.

Oct. 21. At Great Tew, Oxfordshire, aged 68, the Rev. *Samuel Nash*, Vicar of that parish and of Eastone. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. LL. B. 1790, was presented to Eastone in 1784, by C. D. Lee, Esq. and to Great Tew in 1790, by George Stratton, Esq. He published an Address to the Board of Agriculture on the subjects of Inclosures and Tithes, 1801, 4to. and Juvenile Poems, 1802, 8vo.

Oct. 22. At Havant, Hants. aged 74, the Rev. *John Bew*, D. D.

Oct. 26. At Fletton, near Peterborough, the Rev. *James Jackson Lowe*, Rector of that place, and late Fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He attained the degree of M. A. in 1816; and was presented to his living by the Earl of Carysfort, in the present year.

Oct. 27. Aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Reynell*, Vicar of Steeple Morden, Camb. He was formerly Fellow of New college Oxford, where he took the degree of B. C. L. in 1793, and by which society he was presented to his vicarage in 1811.

Oct. 28. At Coton House, Warw. the Rev. *George Dixwell Grimes*, Vicar of Embleton, in Northumberland, and late Fellow of Merton college, Oxford. He took the degree of M. A. in 1807, and was presented to Embleton by Merton college, in 1822.

Oct. 29. At Huish, Wilts, the Rev. *Henry Crouse*, son of the late Rev. William Crouse, Public Orator of the University of

Oxford, of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. xcix. i. p. 642. The deceased was of Wadham college, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1818.

Oct. 29. At Sligo, the Rev. *E. Forde*, Curate of Drummard.

Nov. 3. The Rev. *Edward William Peshall*, M. A. of Peterhouse, Camb. youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Peshall, Rector of Oldbarrow, Wore.

Nov. 4. Aged 35, the Rev. *John Strange Dandridge*, Curate of Rettendon, Essex. He was of Emanuel college, Camb. LL. B. 1799.

Nov. 17. At Trimley, Suffolk, aged 60, the Rev. *Joseph Julian*. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B. A. 1798, when he was the 5th junior Optime; held the Rectory of Hasketon from 1807 to 1819; and was instituted to Trimley on his own presentation in 1822.

Nov. 19. Aged 74, the Rev. *Slade Baker*, Rector of Burcott, Berkshire. He was formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. C. L. in 1782, and was presented to his living in 1791, by Jeremy Baker, Esq.

Nov. 20. At Old Cumnock manse, Ayrshire, the Rev. *John Frazer*, Minister of that parish, and formerly of Park Chapel, Monkwearmouth.

Nov. 23. At Ashwick-house, Gloucester, the Rev. *Isaac William Webb Horlock*, Vicar of Box, and Rector of Wynford, for many years a Magistrate for the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset. He was of Brazen-nose coll. Oxford, created M. A. 1777; was presented to Wynford in 1797 by Worcester college, and was instituted to Box in 1799 on his own presentation.

Nov. 24. At Norham-house, Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Thomas Dalton*.

Nov. 26. In Charterhouse-square, aged 86, the Rev. *Richard Dickson Shackelford*, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Vicar of St. Sepulchre. He was educated at Merchant-taylors' School, where he was admitted in 1752, and elected in 1761 a scholar of St. John's college, Oxford. He became a Fellow in 1764, and proceeded M. A. 1765, B. D. 1774, D. D. 1785, and was Proctor of the University in 1773. In 1775 he was chosen Under Master of Merchant-taylors' School, where he resigned the Third Mastership in 1778. His first clerical engagement in London was as Curate of St. Michael, College-hill, and he was presented to St. Sepulchre by his college in 1784. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in 1792.

Nov. 27. At Great Baddow, Essex, aged 48, the Rev. *Abraham Colin Bullen*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Woodham Mortimer. He was of Trin. coll. Camb., B. A. 1803, M. A. 1806; was instituted to Great Baddow in 1812 on his own presentation, and

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From November 26 to December 25, 1892, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Day of Month.			8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				
Nov.	•	•	•				Dec.	•	•	•			
26	29	40	33	29, 80	cloudy		11	38	40	37	80, 10	cloudy	
27	33	42	40	, 70	cloudy		12	40	41	43	, 14	cloudy	
28	40	44	44	, 70	cloudy		13	42	47	39	, 18	fair	
29	42	45	42	, 80	cloudy		14	40	41	32	, 24	foggy	
30	41	41	40	, 83	cloudy		15	32	40	41	, 30	foggy	
D.1	41	43	29	, 80	fair		16	35	38	37	, 20	fair	
2	43	44	43	, 72	cloudy		17	34	39	32	29, 94	cloudy	
3	43	43	42	, 79	cloudy		18	38	40	35	, 60	fair	
4	45	46	45	, 73	cloudy		19	36	39	34	, 80	fair	
5	46	50	46	80, 26	cloudy		20	31	33	31	, 81	snow	
6	40	41	30	, 44	cloudy		21	31	34	31	, 87	snow	
7	31	35	35	, 30	cloudy		22	34	36	32	, 70	cloudy	
8	33	35	32	, 30	cloudy		23	30	38	26	, 70	cloudy	
9	33	34	32	, 30	cloudy		24	34	29	31	, 70	fair	
10	33	35	34	, 10	cloudy		25	30	30	26	30, 00	snow	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 27, to December 26, 1892, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1896.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Ann't.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27	116	98	98	99	99	103	105	19	66 68 pm.			68 69 pm.
28	118	98	94		100	103	105	19	69 68 pm.			67 65 pm.
30 Hol.												
1	116	98	93	100	103	103	105	19	68 69 pm.			67 68 pm.
2	117	98	93	100	103	103	105	19	68 69 pm.			67 69 pm.
3	116	98	Shut.	100	103	103	106	19	Shut	68 69 pm.		68 69 pm.
4	117	98	4	100	Shut.	Shut.		19	68 69 pm.			68 70 pm.
5		94	3	100			105	19	70 pm.			69 70 pm.
6	118	94	3	100			105	19	71 69 pm.			70 71 pm.
7	117	98	3	100			105	19	70 pm.		93	70 71 pm.
8	116	98	3				105	19	70 69 pm.			70 72 pm.
9	117	98	3	100			105	19	69 70 pm.			72 73 pm.
10	118	98		100	100		105	19				73 74 pm.
11	118	98					105	19		70 68 pm.		73 75 pm.
12	118	98					105	19		70 pm.		74 75 pm.
13	118	98					105	19		70 68 pm.	93	73 73 pm.
14	118	98					105	19		70 pm.		73 74 pm.
15	118	98					105	19		68 67 pm.	93	73 74 pm.
16	118	98					105	19		67 pm.		73 74 pm.
17	118	98					105	19		67 68 pm.		73 74 pm.
18	118	98					105	19		67 68 pm.		74 75 pm.
19	118	98					105	19		69 pm.		74 75 pm.
20	118	98					105	19				74 75 pm.
21	118	98					105	19				74 75 pm.
22	118	98					105	19				74 75 pm.
23	118	98					105	19				74 75 pm.
24	118	98					105	19				74 75 pm.
25	118	98					105	19				74 75 pm.

New South Sea Ann. Nov. 22, 93d.—Dec. 26, 93d.

J. J. ARNOLD, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOSWELL, and Co.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCIX. PART II.

Embellished with Views of ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, WANDSWORTH, and of STEPNEY CHAPEL;
and Representations of GRAVESTONES at WHAPLODE, co. LINCOLN.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXV.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, WANDSWORTH.

Architect, Smirke.

THE plan of this Church is a rectangular figure approaching to a parallelogram, the four sides fronting the cardinal points. The western end has a portico and lobbies, and the eastern is increased with a semi-elliptical bow in the centre, beyond which are vestries. The architecture of the elevation shews two portions; the first, which is built with stone, comprizes the portico and steeple; the other, which is constructed of brick, with stone dressings, constitutes the body of the Church.

The accompanying engraving (*Plate I. fig. 1.*) contains a south-west view of the structure, and fully exhibits the sufficiently common-place character of the design. The portico is hexastyle, of the Ilyssus Ionic order. The columns are raised on a platform approached by three steps, and sustain an entablature surmounted by a pediment, the entablature being returned along the wall of the lobby behind the portico, and finishing against the west front of the body of the Church, the portico being surmounted by a blocking course. On the wall behind the portico, are three lintelled entrances, with the same number of arched windows above them, which are walled up to the spring of the arches. In the flanks of the lobbies are also windows.

A square pedestal rises from the roof behind the centre of the portico, forming a platform to the steeple, which is nearly a copy of that attached to the same architect's Church at Bryanstone-square*, the present design having equally the chimney or patent shot tower character. The elevation is made into two stories, both of which are circular in plan; the lower

is surrounded with eight antæ, the intervals having windows founded upon a string course encircling the whole design, except where it is broken by the antæ; the heads are arched, and spring from an impost, common to all, which is broken like the string course by the antæ. This story is crowned with an entablature, the cornice set with Grecian tiles; the second story has a circular stylobate, pierced with four apertures for dials; the superstructure as the last story, excepting that the antæ are made to give place to engaged columns of no definite order. A hemispherical dome crowns the whole, sustaining on its vertex a gilt cross.

The portion already described, is marked by a naked frigidity, the result of a laboured attempt to give an air of simplicity to the architecture. The second portion of the Church, more than three fourths of the whole, assumes an entire different style, in which, it is difficult to say whether the characteristics of a manufactory, or a meeting-house, are the more prominent. The body of the Church rests on a low plinth. It is divided in elevation by a string course into two stories, and in length is made into three divisions, the central one having a slight projection. In the lower story is a series of unsightly windows, with an useless door in the centre of the south side. In the upper story the windows are lofty and arched, the heads bounded by architraves springing from a continued impost cornice; the upright is finished with the cornice only, continued from the entablature of the first portion, and surmounted by a blocking course. The east front is in the same general style. In the centre is the bow, which has three arched windows corresponding with the Church.

THE INTERIOR

is divided into nave and aisles by six square piers on each side, with moulded caps; these, with the intervention

* Described in vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 9.
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of pedestals, sustain a colonnade of slender Doric columns, surmounted by a meagre entablature, on which rests the horizontal ceiling of the Church. A spacious transverse gallery at the west end occupies two of the intercolumniations; and in each aisle are other galleries, the front rows of pews in which are supported on cantilivers. The fronts are worked with mouldings, forming a cornice and attic. By the projection of the front of the galleries, the colonnades have an awkward appearance; the pedestals supporting the columns having no apparent connexion with the piers below them, and the columns themselves, from their slenderness, appearing more like props subsequently added to secure the roof. The entablature surmounting these columns is as much out of character as its supporters; it possesses a sort of catholicism; it belongs to no order, but will equally suit all. The style of the architecture is intended for the Greek Doric; and as the frieze has no triglyphs, and the cornice is destitute of mutules, it displays a magnificent specimen of Mr. Smirke's classical correctness. Enlightened as artizans of all classes are in the present day, how often must the mechanic feel ashamed of being compelled to perpetuate such designs as are produced by men who are puffed in their day as talented architects? how often must the labouring mason blush to perform the task imposed on him of handing down such errors to posterity!

The ceiling of the Church is horizontal, and is traversed from side to side by flying cornices, the intervals between which are occupied by panels.

The elliptical bow at the eastern end, which for courtesy's sake we must style the chancel, is made in elevation into two stories, by the mouldings continued from the galleries. The lower story is wainscoted in the plainest style imaginable; at each end of this screen

is a recess, one containing the creed and paternoster, the other the decalogue, the whole possessing a truly meeting-house character. The upright is finished with the mouldings of the entablature of the lateral colonnades, excepting the cornice, which is carried across the whole recess, and serves to partition its ceiling from the remainder of the design.

The pulpit and reading desk are formed of wainscot, and are exactly alike*; they are square in plan, and very lofty, and so situated as exactly to obscure the inscriptions at the altar from the eye of the congregation, and at the same time to exhibit the nakedness of the wainscot screen. An organ in a wainscot case occupies the centre of the western gallery. The Church is destitute of a font, but has a large imitative stone representation of the royal arms, similar to those which adorn the shops of many tradesmen at the west end of the town, set upon a shelf in front of the western gallery.

This Church is situated on St. Anne's Hill, at the south-eastern extremity of the town. It is calculated to contain 426 persons in pews, and 1332 in free seats, making a total of 1758. The contract for the building was 14,600*l*. It was consecrated on the 1st May, 1824.

STEPNEY CHAPEL.

Architect, Walters.

The second subject in the engraving affords a pleasing contrast to the first; but the Chapel having already been fully described by the writer of this article, we refer our readers to that description in vol. xciii. pt. i. p. 4.

The writer will, however, avail himself of this opportunity of correcting an error he fell into, in saying it was built without assistance from the Parliamentary fund.

This Chapel was the first edifice

* In Isaac Walton's life of that excellent churchman Herbert, we are told by the biographer, that on his re-building the Church of Layton Ecclesia, co. Hunts, "by his order the reading-pew and pulpit were a little distant from each other, and both of an equal height, for he would often say 'they should neither have a precedence or priority of the other; but, that prayer and preaching being equally useful, might agree like brethren, and have an equal honour and estimation.'" I quote these lines, not as exactly approving of the sentiments, nor as supposing that they were the authority for the senseless order of the Commissioners, so often regretted in the course of these articles on New Churches. I fear so good a reason could not be assigned for this obnoxious mandate, which has in all probability resulted from the caprice of some architect who proposed it to suit his ideas of uniformity.

built in the vicinity of the metropolis under the Commissioners for building new Churches, who made a grant of 3500*l.* towards the building, the residue being supplied by a subscription of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. His Royal Highness the truly lamented Duke of York took a lively interest in the building, having laid the first stone, and attended the consecration.

That this Chapel should have remained unconsecrated for nearly two years after its completion, must have caused great disappointment to those friends of the establishment who so nobly contributed towards its erection; and it is to be hoped that such a circumstance will never be allowed to occur in any future instance.

The architecture is exceedingly beautiful, the tracery of the windows correct and elegant, and the western doorway, in the best style of the fifteenth century, would of itself form a study. The Commissioners have now very properly interdicted the use of compo, (by whatever name it may be disguised,) in the New Churches. It is to be regretted that the order had not been made before the erection of this edifice, the ornaments of which would, in that case, have been executed in stone, and would in consequence have been more permanent, than unfortunately they are now likely to be, in consequence of the fragile material with which they are constructed.

This Chapel is calculated to hold 1338 persons, 408 being accommodated in pews, and 930 in excellently adapted free seats. A district has been assigned to it under the 21st sec. of the 58th George III. cap. 45.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

THERE are few departments of the fine arts in this country that have undergone more change in their spirit than the medallic, and the increased patronage of Medals has called into action a corresponding increase of talent and genius. One consequence of this is, that the present series of the Coinage of George IV. in gold, silver, and copper, for which I believe we are entirely indebted to Lord Wallace, is without any exception, as a whole, the finest series this or any other modern country has produced.

Among one of the most gratifying applications of Medals, is that of presenting them as honorary rewards in our public institutions, and of all the premiums I have seen, I think the finest is one now given by Messrs. Green and South, at their School for Surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital in the Borough. It has been designed and executed by the chief engraver of his Majesty's Mint. The obverse bears the head of the celebrated Cheselden; and it is really difficult to give an idea by words of the placid dignity of the whole head, or the calm expression of nature which pervades the countenance; the delicate markings of the features, and the perfect softness of the flesh, are the triumph of the medallic art. Cheselden is represented, according to the custom of his day, in a velvet cap; but, though I am aware that Mr. Wyon has the high authority of Hedlinger and the Hammerini, I cannot help thinking his own fine taste should have objected to this costume, which deprives us of the outline of the head, and we lose thereby the play of the locks, the execution of which (witness the Coins by Mr. Wyon of his Majesty) no artist has turned to more advantage. Nay, I would refer to his Medals of Newton and Bacon,—cover their foreheads, as formerly, and see how different these speaking Medals would have been. I have been unwillingly led into this criticism of a part where the whole, as it is, deserves only the expression of unqualified praise; but I must not omit noticing the introduction of Simon's frost work on the cap, which, by varying the ground of the surface, forms a pleasing contrast with the softness of the flesh.

On the reverse is represented a human body, placed on a dissecting table, in a reclining posture. All the muscles and the effects of their action may be discerned. I shall not ask whether the subject is only sleeping, but I am convinced the *study* has been from the life. In common hands, this reverse would have been a most unpleasant subject; but the extraordinary skill and judgment of the Chief Engraver has converted it into one which is so far from producing a painful impression, that, on the contrary, it rivets our deepest attention from its beauty; and all repelling associations are lost in admiration of the scientific

chains had been running up and down the room; and they asked her what it was she spoke to, and made the noise, and she said she saw nothing, neither did she speak, and if she did it was she knew not what; but the next day she confessed it was a spirit and her familiar in the shape of a greyhound.

The confession of the witch is also confirmed by the evidence of several other witnesses, and a minister; and the Mayor of Youghall also deposed to the fits of the girl, and the extraordinary vomiting on these occasions. But besides all this, there is another very singular circumstance related respecting this mischievous individual; as that she bewitched one David Jones to death, by kissing his hand through the gate of the prison, for which also she was indicted at the Cork Assizes.

Eleanor Jones, the relict of the unhappy sufferer, being sworn and examined in open Court, what she knew concerning any practice of witchcraft, by Florence Newton, upon her husband David, gave in evidence, that in April then last her husband, having been out all night, came home early in the morning, and said to her, "where dost thou think I have been all night?" to which she answered she knew not. Whereupon he replied, "I and Grant Besely have been standing sentinel over the Witch all night." On which the wife observed, "Why what hurt is that?" "Hurt," quoth he; "marry I doubt its never a whit better for me, for she hath kissed my hand, and I have had a great pain in that arm, and I verily believe that she hath bewitched me, if ever she bewitched any man. To which she answered, "The Lord forbid." That all night, and continually from that time, he was restless and ill, complaining exceedingly of a great pain in the arm, for seven days together, and at the seven days' end he complained that the pain was come from his arm to his heart, and then kept his bed night and day, grievously afflicted and crying out against Florence Newton, and about fourteen days afterwards he died.

One Francis Beseley, the gaoler, deposes to Jones having expressed a wish to watch her for the purpose of seeing her familiar, and that he accordingly did so, and that in the course of this time, Beseley having put his hand through the grate, she caught hold of it and kissed it. And witness having afterwards stated that Jones was ill,

went to see him, when he told witness that he had been seized with pain, and that the old hag had bewitched him when she kissed his hand, and that she had him then by the hand, and was pulling off his arm. And he said, do you not see the old Hag how she pulls them? Well, I lay my death on her; she has bewitched me. And several times after would complain that she had tormented him, and after fourteen days languishing he died.

About this time a suspected witch was tried for practising her arts upon a young woman, in the course of which trial the following curious scene transpired.

Judge Archer, who tried the prisoner, told the Jury, he had heard that a Witch could not repeat the Petition in the Lord's Prayer, "And lead us not into temptation," and having this occasion he would try the experiment: told the jury that whether she could or could not they were not in the least measure to guide their verdict according to it, because it was not legal evidence, but that they must be guided in their verdict by the former evidence, given in upon oath only. The prisoner was accordingly called to the next bar, and demanded if she could say the Lord's Prayer. She said she could, and went over the prayer readily, till she came to that petition; then she said: "And lead us into temptation," or "And lead us not into no temptation," but could not say it correctly, though she was directed to say it after one that repeated it to her distinctly; but she could not repeat it otherwise than is expressed already, though she tried to do it near half a score times in open Court.

She too was condemned and executed.

Mr. John Mompesson, of Tedworth, Wilts, in 1661, being in a neighbouring town which was annoyed by an idle drummer, who produced a pass which was suspected to be forged, gave him in charge of a constable. He was committed as a vagrant, his drum being sent to Mr. Mompesson's house until the drummer should be discharged. After this some most extraordinary occurrences took place at Mr. Mompesson's house, which were supposed to have ensued from the diabolical art and power of this drummer, and he was accordingly tried as a Wizard at the Salisbury assizes.

lent manner. He was afterwards touched by several persons and moved not, but Jane Brooks being again caused to put her hand upon him, he started and sprang out twice or thrice as before.

It would be tedious to record the particulars of a variety of other experiments which were tried, with a view of tracing the cause of the boy's affliction to Brooks, which all proved successful. One circumstance, however, which was deposed to by a man and his wife at the Trial of Brooks, was of so singular a nature as to deserve notice.

The boy being one day in the garden, and while not at the distance of two yards from these persons, he was seen to rise up from the ground from before them, and so mounted higher and higher till he passed in the air over the garden wall, and was carried so above ground more than thirty yards, falling at last at one Jordan's door, at Shepton, where he was found as dead for a time; but on coming to himself he told these parties that Jane Brooks had taken him up by the arm out of the garden, and carried him into the air as is related.

From the 15 November to 10 March following, he was, by reason of his fits, much wasted in body; but after that time, being the day the two women were sent to the gaol, he had no more of these fits.

Jane Brooks was condemned and executed.

The following are the particulars of the Trial of Florence Newton at Cork Assizes in 1661. Mary Langden, upon whom the witchcraft was practised, swore that at Christmas last Florence came to her, at the house of her master John Pyne, in Youghall, and asked her to give her a piece of beef out of the powdering tub. The witness answered that she could not give away her master's beef, upon which Florence was very angry, and said, "thou hadst as good as given it me," and went away grumbling. She then stated that a few days afterwards she saw a woman with a veil over her face, and a little old man in silk clothes, and that the man, whom witness took to be a spirit, drew the veil from off the woman's face, and that she knew it to be Florence. That the spirit spoke to witness, and would have had her promise him to follow his advice, and she should have

all things after her own heart. To which she answered that she would have nothing to say to him, for her trust was in the Lord. That within a month after Florence had kissed her, witness fell very ill of fits, or trances, which would take her on the sudden; and while in that state three or four men could not hold her. And in those fits she would vomit up needles, pins, horsenails, stubs, wool, and straw. And she goes on to state a variety of other extraordinary occurrences which took place. That on many of these occasions the witch would stick pins in her arms, and some of them so fast, that a man must pluck three or four times to get out the pin. That sometime she should be removed out of her bed into another room, sometimes carried to the top of the house, sometimes put into a chest, sometimes under a piece of wool, and a variety of other places, and that she never knew where she was, until taken out of the places by some of the family of the house. That she suffered much affliction while Florence lay in prison, whereupon it was deemed expedient that she should be bolted, which was accordingly done, and the witness got well again, and so continued ever since.

After she had closed her evidence it was observed that Florence peeped at her, as it were betwixt the heads of the bystanders, and lifting up both her hands together, as they were manacled, cast them in an angry violent motion towards the witness, as if she intended to strike at her, if she could have reached her. Upon which she fell suddenly down in a violent fit, and continued so for a quarter of an hour, in the course of which she vomited crooked pins, and straw, and wool. Upon which the Court, recollecting that she had become well upon the bolts being put upon Florence, ordered that bolts should be put upon her, whereupon the maid recovered again.

John Pyne, esq. the girl's master, in the course of a long examination, confirms her evidence in almost every particular.

Another witness swears to the prisoner having confessed several particulars of witchery, and also that one evening the door of the prison shook, and she arose up hastily, and said, "What makest thou here this time of night," and there was a very great noise, as if somebody with bolts and

begged of them to think of some way whereby they might be delivered from that calamity. The commissioners proceeded in their investigation of the Devil's tyranny at this place, and found that he had drawn some hundreds, and made them subjects of his power; that he had been seen to go in a visible shape through the country, and appeared daily to the people, and that he had wrought upon the poorer sort by presenting them with meat and drink, and this way allured them to himself. A day of humiliation was instituted by royal authority for removing this judgment. Two sermons were preached, in which the miserable case of those that suffered themselves to be deluded by the Devil was laid open; and these sermons were concluded with fervent prayer. The commissioners afterwards proceeded in their examination, and discovered threescore and ten witches in the village, twenty-three of whom freely confessed their crimes; some were discharged upon a promise of recantation, many were executed, and the remainder received a milder punishment.

In 1682 was published "A true and impartial relation of the informations against three Witches, viz. Temperance Lloyd, Mary Gremble, and Susanna Edwards, who were indicted, arraigned, and convicted at the assises holden for the county of Devon at the Castle of Exon, Aug. 14, 1682, with their several confessions taken before Thomas Gist, mayor, and John Davie, alderman, of Biddeford, as also their speeches, confessions, and behaviour at the time and place of execution on the 25th of the said month."

"The wonder of Suffolke, being a true relation of one that reports he made a league with the Devil for three years, to do mischief, and now breaks open houses, robs people daily, destroys cattle before the owners' faces, strips women naked, &c. and can neither be shot nor taken, but leaps over walls fifteen feet high, runs five or six miles in a quarter of an hour, and sometimes vanishes in the midst of multitudes that go to take him. Faithfully written in a letter from a solemn person, dated not long since, to a friend in Ship-yard, near Temple-bar, and ready to be attested by hundreds that have been spectators of, or

sufferers by, his exploits in several parts of Suffolke. Printed in London, 1677." I. P.

(To be continued.)

ALTAR-PIECE AT ROMSEY.

WE have been favoured by our old and much esteemed correspondent, Dr. Latham, of Winchester, with an account and sketch of the painting mentioned in p. 290; and we are thence enabled to give the following description of it.

The screen, of which the painting was the principal ornament, was of very large dimensions, and, before its removal, reached up to the high window, obscured the two fine Saxon arches behind, and was supposed to be little less than a ton in weight. The shape of the surface which the painting originally filled, is that of a church window, of a rather flat arch, surrounded by a moulding, which is ornamented with crockets at intervals, and sweeps into a point at the head, which is surmounted by a finial.

The painting appears to have been arranged in four tiers or compartments; of which the first was probably a representation of the Deity seated in the clouds; the second was a row of angels; the third a row of saints; and the fourth and lowest the Resurrection.

A coat of paint, in imitation of marble, the "beautification" of a later age, has obscured the upper picture, and great part of the second, as of the angels only the legs and the lower tips of some of their wings, are now visible. The legs consist of nine pairs, each standing on a round platform; they are all covered with feathers, the third pair green as far as the feet, the fifth red, the sixth brown, the seventh green, the rest naked.

The next compartment, which alone remains quite perfect, is a row of nine saints, each, like the angels, standing on a round foot-board, each distinguished by a nimbus, or glory round the head, and separated from one another by an ornamented pillar, the design of which may be most readily compared to a conjunction of hour-glasses, a pattern introduced on the decline of Gothic architecture, and which, together with the shape of the arch, and the general appearance of the painting, may determine the period of

its production to about the reign of Henry VII.

The first figure on the left hand is attired in the habit of a Cardinal, a red gown turned up with ermine, and a red hat; in his right hand is a book opened, and in his left a pastoral staff, with a double cross. This we rather think is Saint Augustine.

The second is evidently St. Francis, exhibiting on his hands, feet, and side, the five wounds of his crucified master, the impressions of which, according to the legend, were communicated to him in a vision by a Seraph. A representation of this miracle will be found on Mr. Greene's altarpiece, engraved in our vol. XLV. p. 25. The saint is here habited in the black robe of his order, with a string of beads hanging from his girdle; in his right hand is a short cross, and under his left arm a book. At his feet a small female figure is kneeling, holding another rosary of red beads. This figure will also be found in the picture on Mr. Greene's altarpiece.

The third saint is naked, with ten arrows sticking in various parts of his body and limbs. It is probably St. Sebastian; since, although our correspondent in p. 260, was correct in his statement that St. Edmund the king met with a similar martyrdom, we are not informed that the present figure is *crowned*, as would have been the case had that royal saint been intended.

In our vol. LIV. p. 14, will be found an engraving of a seal of the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, on which the martyrdom of the patron saint is represented in two compartments. In the upper he is seen tied to a tree and covered with arrows, which five men are engaged in shooting at him. Beneath is his decapitation, and the wolf (according to the legend) bringing back the royal head to restore it to the body. The East Anglian king, in the upper division, is crowned; and the head in the lower, though it does not so appear in the plate, has also a crown in the original, and is correctly so represented in another engraving, made for Dr. Yates's History of Bury. As the wolf, by miraculous influence, was commissioned to rejoin the head to the body, it will not be considered a great additional wonder that the crown did not fall off the head! In the new

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edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, plate XXVII. of seals, a large round seal of Bury is engraved, on which a similar representation of king Edmund's decapitation is copied. In the same plate for Dr. Yates's History is also a small oval seal of one Walter (probably one of the Bury abbots), representing a tree with the wolf and crowned head, and inscribed with the Leonine verse, OSTENDV'T SIGNV' GALTERI REX, LVPA, LIGNV'. There is also a small round seal, with a similar device, in Collum's History of Hawstead.

To return to the Romsey altar-piece.

The fourth figure is a Bishop, with a crosier in his right hand, and an open book in his left. His outer robe is yellow, lined with green, the inner white; on the head is a mitre.

The fifth and centre figure is a female, in a black gown, with deep hanging sleeves, lined with white, and under her chin a white band. In her right hand is a closed book with a red cover, and in her left a crosier.

The sixth is a similarly attired person of the male sex, with a crosier in his right hand, and in his left an open book.

The seventh is St. Roche, who has on his head a close covering of crimson, and above it a black hat. The clothing next his body is black; his loose cloak is of crimson, lined with green, and has a black cape. His legs are covered with boots to the knees, but the right thigh is bare, exhibiting a large bleeding wound, to which he points with his right hand; in his left is a staff, topped by a bent square hook. This saint also, with the dog who, by licking, cured him of the ulcer, is represented on Mr. Greene's altarpiece (not correctly described, however, till p. 176, of the same volume.*

The eighth figure is St. John, distinguished by the partial nakedness of his lower limbs. He has black hair and a beard; his garment is green, lined with crimson, with under-sleeves to the wrist of white. Beneath the right arm is a black book, to which the left hand points. Close to his right leg is the imperfect representation of

* Another representation of St. Roche, where an angel is probing the wound, whilst the dog is seated near, is also engraved, from a carving, in the same volume, p. 332.

one at each end. On the tomb lies a knight in rich armour, with his head on a superb cushion; and at his feet on a wreath, a wyvern's head, erased Argent, collared and langued Gules. His lady lies at his right hand, her head on a similar cushion, and at her feet, on a wreath, a griffin sejant. On each side of the tomb between the bases of the columns are five kneeling children; and the whole is protected by an iron railing. Over the canopy are these shields:

1. Argent, fretty Sable, on a canton Gules a chaplet Or. *Crest*, a wyvern's head erased Argent, collared and langued Gules—IRBY. 2. IRBY, impaled with, Sable, a cross engrailed Or, with a mullet for difference—PEYTON.

The frieze is charged with the following inscription in Roman capitals:

"Heere lieth buried Sr Anthonie Irby, Knight, sonne of Anthonie Irby, esquire, and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas Welbie, esquire, which Sr Anthonie tooke to wife Elizabeth daughter of Sr John Peyton of Iselam in the countie of Cambridge, knight and baronet, of the noble race of the Vffordes, sometimes Earls of Suffolke, by whome he had issue Sr Anthonie Irby, knight, Edward, Thomas, Alice, and Elizabeth, who died an infant; Sr Anthonie the eldest married his first wife Frances, daughter of Sir William Wray, knight and baronet, and Frances his wife, daughter and coheire to Sir William Drvy of Halsted in Suffolke; his second, Margaret, daughter of Sr Richard Smith of the countie of Kent, knight."

To this inscription there is no date, but on searching the pedigree of this family I find that Sir Anthony died in 1623. Near the tomb are suspended the knight's helmet and banner, which contains his arms.

The font is placed in its legitimate situation in the centre of the unpewed space at the west end, and exactly between the north and south porch doors. It is elevated on a circular basement of three steps, and supported on a square plinth of black stone rounded at the angles. Upon this is a central cylinder of black stone surrounded with four twisted columns. The font itself is square at the base, and higher up the corners are cut away so as to form a hexagon, each face being panelled and fluted. The whole height is about seven feet.

The nave opens into the chancel by

a beautiful Norman arch, finely ornamented with a double row of zigzag mouldings. Over this is a wooden singing gallery, which occupies the place of the ancient rood loft, and is accessible by the old stone staircase within the south pier. The chancel screen is gone, but the beauty of the lower part, which is incorporated into the pews that stand at the entrance of the chancel, extorts the sigh of regret that the remainder has been consigned to oblivion. The designs have been tastefully carved in oak, and polished. In the north pew are two shields flanked by pointed arches cinquefoil, the spandrels decorated with flowers.

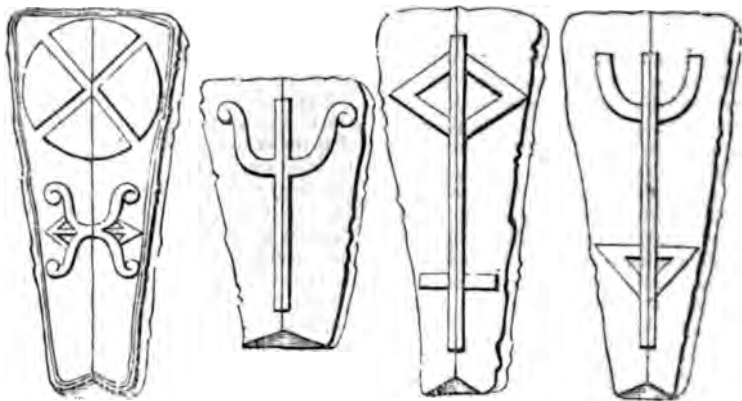
1. On a fess between two chevrons voided three cross crosslets; on the angle of the upper chevron a crescent for difference; impaled with, Ermine, three fusils in triangle Ermines. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, as the last shield. 2 and 3, as the impaling of ditto. Impaled with a fess between three fleurs de lis. The ornaments in the south pew are divided into five compartments. 1. A rectangle intersected by diagonal lines, and decorated with balls and flowers. 2. A ribbon or fillet flowing, and inscribed with these letters, cut in relief, R, O, E, T O, G, N. 3. An uncouth figure of a beast with a collar and wings tasselled. 4. A shield, charged with a fess between three fleurs de lis springing out of crescents, impaled with a fess chequée between three roses. 5. A ribbon or fillet, as before, part cut away, but the remainder bearing the letters M, B, O.

The chancel being new, contains little of interest. The altar-screen is Grecian; and within the altar rails are slabs to the memory of two of my sisters, Frances Oliver, who died Nov. 10, 1811, aged 27 years; and Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Watkins, who died Oct. 16, 1818, aged 32. In the chancel floor are a few other monumental slabs, and amongst the rest a blue stone to the memory of the Rev. John Thomas, who built the Vicarage house, and died Oct. 7, 1688.

The churchyard is spacious, and on two short fragments of wall adjoining the public gates, are some coffin shaped stones, which bear the impress of antiquity, though they are now applied to the unworthy purpose of a common coping to the wall. One of them, which I consider the oldest, is purfl-

round the edges, and though it has undergone the silent operation of time for many centuries, yet at the broad end may be distinctly traced a saltire

indented in a circle in relief. In the centre is a device, which I confess my inability to elucidate.



A stump cross stands on a basement in the north-east, under which a few patches of tessellated work have been

recently discovered by the Rev. S. Oliver, the present Curate.

Yours, &c.

GEO. OLIVER.

HALES-OWEN, SHROPSHIRE*.

THE little town of Hales-Owen, composed of several small streets, is seated on a rising ground in one of the most beautiful and picturesque parts of the kingdom, seven miles west of Birmingham, and five south of Dudley. It is a place of great antiquity, and though a borough, boasts not the privilege of sending members to parliament, and its market has long since fallen into disuse. The ancient cross is still standing; the shaft is of one stone, about seven feet high (placed on a single stone about two feet square, and the same in height), surmounted by a modern gilt ball and cross. Besides the Church (which is interesting to the tourist as the burial-place of Shenstone), there are two meeting-houses and a grammar-school in the town.

The Church, a large and ancient edifice, built at different periods, consists of three aisles, the ground-plan being a parallelogram. From the centre arises a plain but neat embattled tower, divided into three stories,

supporting a slender and rather elegant spire. The north porch is built of brick, but the south one is of the same kind of stone as the rest of the Church. Under the eaves of this porch project stones at equal distances, each ornamented with a grotesque head, or animal: the door leading from it into the body of the Church, as well as that at the west end, are good specimens of the style called Saxon, consisting of a head of circular receding arches, adorned with zig-zag bands. Over the western door is a long narrow lancet shaped window, and by the side of it a neat tablet to the memory of James-Augustus and Linnæus-Brisco, sons of James-Augustus and Elizabeth Hunter; the one died in 1809, aged 13 years and 6 months, the other in 1811, aged 17 years and seven months: also of their four brothers and two sisters, who died in their infancy. A few feet above the chancel window, the tracery of which has been removed, is a row of eight small Saxon arches; and several grotesque carvings are to be observed in different parts of the Church.

The interior is plain. The unceiled roof, the low Saxon arches in the choir, together with the dilapidated state of the pews in the body, many of which are carved, present a very antique ap-

* We have considerably abridged this article, in consequence of a view of the Church, and copies of most of the monumental inscriptions, having appeared in our vol. LXXIII. pp. 613, 724.—EDIT.

pearance. The choir is divided from the body of the Church by a wooden partition, and is by far the most ancient, for its roof, as before mentioned, is supported by Saxon arches, while that of the body is upheld by lofty pointed ones. The chancel is also separated by a Saxon arch; over it are the Royal arms and the Decalogue; the Creed and Lord's prayer are in the north aisle. There are several tablets of charitable donations. The pulpit is curiously carved. A gallery was erected against the partition, the whole breadth of the Church, in 1735, as is seen by an inscription in the front of it.

In the south aisle of the choir is the font, of great antiquity; it consists of a circular bason, standing on a low massy pillar, raised on a step about a foot high; four human figures are placed at equal distances round the bason, each supported by a slender column. Near it is a white marble monument, commemorative of Rebecca Powel, wife of William Powel, Esq. who died in 1817, and her two grand-daughters.

In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of William Hinchley, who was for 58 years a faithful servant and friend in the family of James Male, Esq. of Belle-Vue in this parish. He died in 1812, aged 72.

The altar is composed of a slab of white marble, supported by an iron frame work. Against the east end of the north aisle are the remains of an ancient fresco painting: in one part the Virgin is seen with the infant Jesus; in another a man leaning on a gallows, with a bishop standing beside him; in a third compartment are several figures in a ship, doubtless alluding to the history of Christ's stilling the tempest. Portions of other figures are plainly discernible.

Immediately beneath is an inscription to the memory of the Rev. William Hume, vicar of the parish eleven years, who died in 1721. Also of the Rev. Thomas Jukes, Vicar twenty-four years, who died in 1779.

In the same aisle, in one of the pews, is a stone, upright against the wall, in memory of several members of a respectable family named Cox, of Cradly in this parish. The inscriptions on the floor are numerous.

About a mile from the town, on the left-hand side of the road to Birmingham, are the Leasowes, the once fa-

voured residence of Shenstone. The house is finely situated on a hill commanding a delightful prospect of the town of Hales Owen, and the surrounding country. The grounds owe all their present beauty to nature, for the grottoes that Shenstone erected are fallen, his walks neglected, and his cascades cease to pour their mimic floods. At the bottom of the lawn is an imitative ruin† overgrown with ivy, and inhabited by a peasant: it was built with stones brought from the ruins of the priory, which are about a mile distant; these are now converted into stables and other farm buildings.

JOS. CHATTAWAY.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—No. IV.

XXXI. **I**T has been a favourite object with the learned, for the last two or three centuries, to form what they have named an "Universal Character," such, they state, as has already been adopted by the Chinese, and the surrounding nations of Chinese origin. The Arabic numerals, which are read off by every European into his own language, (although in French, English, and every other dialect they remain invariably the same,) are, it is alleged, a proof that a series of ciphers might be constructed which might extend this benefit from the mere representation of arithmetical figures to that of language in general.

Such has been the assertion which for more than two centuries has been gravely propounded by "the learned," and seemingly regarded by others as an incontrovertible truism. It is almost impossible to conceive how it could so long have imposed upon the common sense of any one possessed of any knowledge of languages whatsoever. The arithmetical figures must necessarily exist in every dialect, and may therefore easily be represented by cyphers. I may be readily read off by the Englishman as "one," by the Frenchman as "un," and so on; but should we adopt a sign to represent the word *home*, or *comfortable*, or *gentleman*, the Frenchman could not possibly transfer them to his own language, because there are no expressions to convey the same meaning. This, therefore, is an

† See the views in our vol. LXV. p. 457; vol. xciii. ii. 105.—There is also another view of the house in which Shenstone was born, in vol. LXXXI. ii. 305.

insuperable obstacle, even in languages so much resembling each other, in the general form of expression as these. If we endeavour to apply it to others, the absurdity of the effort becomes still more glaring, especially if we take some which differ in syntax. By what magic could "*Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris*," be possibly rendered in French or English.

It follows, therefore, as the thing is so evidently impossible, that those travellers must be mistaken who represent the Japanese and other nations as reading off Chinese manuscripts into their own language in the same manner that we decipher the Arabic numerals. The process must no doubt be neither more nor less than a translation, the reader substituting the Japanese words and phrases for the Chinese ones, just as a ready French scholar will glance his eye over Gil Blas in the original, and, even though he may have never seen it before, read it off into English. But even this process can only be carried on with languages resembling each other in the syntax—it was impossible for a Latinist to do the same with Tacitus, however skilful he might be.

This then is the operation of the Chinese characters, and, wonderful to say, even this seems to have found admirers. Dr. Hager, who some twenty or thirty years ago published a thin folio on Chinese hieroglyphics, mentions, as an instance of their use, that some Chinese who were seen by a traveller on the frontiers of Thibet, were unable to express their wants to a friendly priest by word of mouth, but succeeded in making themselves intelligible, by writing down their wishes in these hieroglyphics. This Dr. Hager seems to consider as a wonderful proof of the utility of the Chinese characters; but what can more obviously demonstrate their absurdity and awkwardness? This friendly priest must have studied the hieroglyphics, to be able to understand them; and, having studied them, was yet completely ignorant of the spoken language of China. Had he devoted his time to any other dialect, he would at the same time, with the symbols, have learnt the sounds, and been able to hold a conversation. The words of this very sentence are characters like the Chinese; like the Chinese, they are an accumulation of peculiarities, to which a certain meaning is

affixed—but, unlike the Chinese, the sound is conveyed also—unlike the Chinese, they are intelligible to a whole nation directly the twenty-six elements are acquired. After this, what becomes of the boasted wisdom of the dwellers on the yellow sea—of that famous character-system which has been so be-praised by the unthinking of Europe. It is all reduced to this, that the natives of the country are obliged to devote a greater portion of time and study to learn to read their own language, than they need expend in acquiring root and branch of any other tongue whatever; and that those foreigners who learn to read their works, are still incapable of holding any conversation with the nation, a faculty which in every other case they almost simultaneously acquire. It will convey but a trifling notion of the disadvantages of the system, to say that it is the same as if the Italians still spoke Italian, but wrote in Greenlandish, because Greenlandish would still be capable of being read aloud, which the Chinese characters are not.

Let us now proceed from this "Universal Character" system, to another, bearing the same name, but far different in its objects and its value.

XXXII. It is universally admitted that no alphabet now in existence approaches in the slightest degree to perfection. They have nearly all some letters too many, and are all, without exception, deficient in representatives of various sounds. The varying value of the letters is also an objection applicable to every alphabet. The disadvantages of this state of things are many, and of no slight importance. In comparing vocabularies of unknown languages, in endeavouring to represent foreign and unfamiliar sounds, they are felt with irresistible weight. Though two men may pronounce an Otaheitean sound the same, they will seldom spell it in a similar manner; and if they be of different nations, never. The remedy is in the hands of those who devote their studies to *Language-ology*—it is to adopt an alphabet capable of representing all sounds whatever, that can be produced by the human voice. Bishop Wilkins, about a century and a half ago, pointed out the best method of doing this.

It is to compose an alphabet, in which the forms of the letters shall represent the sounds intended to be conveyed.

To illustrate his meaning, he gives, in his valuable work on Languages, a representation of the throat, palate, tongue, and other organs of speech, and of their situation when certain sounds are produced. To represent any sound, he draws a representation of the situation of the organs which produce it, in their situation at the time it is produced, in which of course an oblique downward line stands for the throat, a horizontal one for the tongue, &c.—and in this manner a letter is formed. Thus to represent any sound whatever, even though it be the barbarous click of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which disfigures the language of the Hottentots, we have only to discover how it is produced, and we at once know what letter to appropriate to it—and can, if it be hitherto unrepresented, frame a new one, upon scientific principles, with the utmost ease. It is also impossible, following this method, to write the same sound two different ways.

This alphabet is at once the most powerful and the most simple possible, and it is a disgrace to the age, that it should have been allowed to sleep in oblivion for so long a period. It ought to be instantly adopted in all works, such as Adelung's *Mithridates*, or Fry's *Pantographia*, intended to facilitate the comparison of languages, in all pronouncing dictionaries, and works of that description. It might be called, in honour of its ingenious inventor, "The Wilkins Alphabet."

XXXIII. Most people have met with the joke of the man who on hearing the word "that" used improperly, exclaimed, "I say that that that that gentleman used is wrong." These five "thats," one after another, are laughable enough, but the joke is a joke only in print. In speaking, the conjunction "that," and the pronoun "that," are clearly distinguishable, and it is to the disgrace of our orthography that they are not equally so in writing. Perhaps the best remedy would be, as the vowel in the latter is spoken by far the clearest, to put a *t* to the end of the pronoun, and we should then read "I say that thatt 'thatt' that thatt gentleman used is wrong."

XXXIV. Leibnitz, it is said, in his youth formed a project for establishing an universal language. It is what a great many other people have done

in their youth, and found out the folly of it afterwards. Who are to construct this "universal language." It is generally said, "an assembly of the learned." What sort of work they would make of it we may guess, from the bye-languages they have already formed for the various sciences, which are in almost every instance so deficient in sense, sound, or any other recommendation, as to be a disgrace to those that use them. Any one who has ever looked into a work on Geology, will heartily pray to be delivered from such a nuisance as a language formed by "the learned."

It has however been regretted by some, that one of the already existing languages is not chosen for the general vehicle of information of all kinds. But this plan has been already tried with the Latin, and, as every one knows, has failed. While it was persevered in, the consequences were by no means agreeable. In Germany, for instance, how lamentable was the state of literature. All learning, all literary amusement, confined to those who could spare time to learn a dead and difficult language. And how dull and spiritless the books that were published—all as lifeless as the idiom they were written in—chiefly consisting of commentaries on the ancient Poets, or unreadable attempts at imitating them, in which their thoughts and expressions were unsparingly pilfered; no poets, historians, novelists, or writers of any kind worth noticing. When the German language was adopted, how speedily the scene was changed, how rapidly a literary excitement produced among the people, what crowds of masterpieces loaded the press, till finally German literature took its place among the first and fullest in Europe.

And, after all, what would be the use of an universal language. It would save "the learned" the trouble of a little more study, at the trifling expence of depriving every man in Europe of the natural vehicle of expressing his thoughts and feelings—it would render those who learned it capable of perusing every thing published—at the expence of depriving every thing published, of that richness and raciness which might render it worth perusal.

But supposing it should not be a dead language upon which the choice should fall—supposing it should be a

living one—the French, for instance, which some of our light writers, if that is the proper term for our writers of light reading, seem to reckon it the bounden duty of every living wight to be acquainted with. In that case, what should we do but pamper the vanity of one nation by as unjust a sacrifice of the rights of all the others, as if we should condemn the latter to be the natural slaves of the former. We should, in fact, render them slaves in soul, if not in body. By this measure we should also deprive ourselves of a thousand works of genius, which could not be written in that language so as to produce the effect they would in others. Beneath the genius of Shakespeare or of Schiller, the French language sinks, and thousands of thoughts find utterance in English or German, which it is physically impossible to transfer to French, even by the aid of paraphrase. The same objection applies to all languages.

Again. It is a fact demonstrated by experience, that at the first formation of a language, or shortly after, a genius is awakened by the free liberty of word-creation enjoyed, which the subsequent annals of a nation seldom or never can parallel. Our Elizabethan age is an evidence of this—as well as the German Elizabethan age, or, as we might term it, “Cradle age,” apparently not yet exhausted. A continual freshness and activity is kept up in the literary world by the continual awakening of new languages, and the consideration of their novel powers, which could not be experienced if one language, even the most perfect conceivable, were adopted. Take the Greek for instance, esteemed by many the finest of all,—in its cradle age, when all was new, we know that it produced masterpieces which are indeed, as one of their noblest historians phrases it, “possessions for ever;” but when that first noble enthusiasm had settled down, though the language remained equally beautiful, nerry, and expressive, it produced no author at all calculated to compete with the great names of literature, save Theocritus.

The rise of a new language communicates, as it were, an impetus to all around it, which naturally endeavours to emulate any peculiar excellence it may possess. Our age of Anne was partly created by the developement of

the French classical literature, and who can doubt that the energy lately manifested in the age of the Regent, was greatly, was principally owing to the rise of German, which diffused as it were an universal freshness through the literary horizon.

Not with feelings of jealousy and regret, therefore, ought we to eye the developement of any new language and literature, but with those of pleasure and love (if so German a term can be allowed), as adding something to the patrimony of mankind and of ourselves. Another tongue is even now beginning to manifest signs of youthful energy to the east of Europe,—let us regard it as one of the happy fortunes of our times, that they will most probably witness the creation of the Russian literature, and the polishing of the Russian language.

XXXV. The votaries of “Science” are generally loud in their condemnation of the pursuits of the votaries of “Language,” seemingly unconscious that their own vocation chiefly consists in the study of “Gibberish.” A person who is learning that a “fall-curve” is by him to be entitled a “parabolic curve,” is, one would think, engaged in no very intellectual occupation, when compared with him who is tracing the meaning of the word “Parabola,” instead of repeating it like a parrot.

A. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Dec. 1.

THERE are few subjects within the compass of human inquiry, that can be deemed of greater interest than that which tends principally to establish safety of intercourse between nations, in the mutual exchange of works of art, and natural productions. Such useful investigations, before they can assume the form of a regular essay, are made known through popular works like yours, and by communicating with eminent characters, whose sentiments are thus elicited. In my last paper, the rising science of Magnetic Variation was cleared of a *multiplicity of poles* in both hemispheres; rendering important calculations comparatively simple and unembarrassed. It will be the present object, as far as can be warranted by facts and observations, to trace the *polar orbit, within, and on the surface* of the earth, occasioning the constant increase and decrease of

the variation and dip, or inclination of the magnetic needle. It is to be always recollected, that similar figures to these projected, are equally applicable to the action and properties of the south east pole in its hemisphere.

Having premised this much, I go at once into the subject; trusting that the rationale is well founded, however

imperfectly I may treat its detail. In former papers in your valuable publication, it was made out, by a series of satisfactory approximations, that the site of the magnetic pole was very near the truth; and that the period of the revolution was 720 years, exclusive of fractions that observations could not admit of.

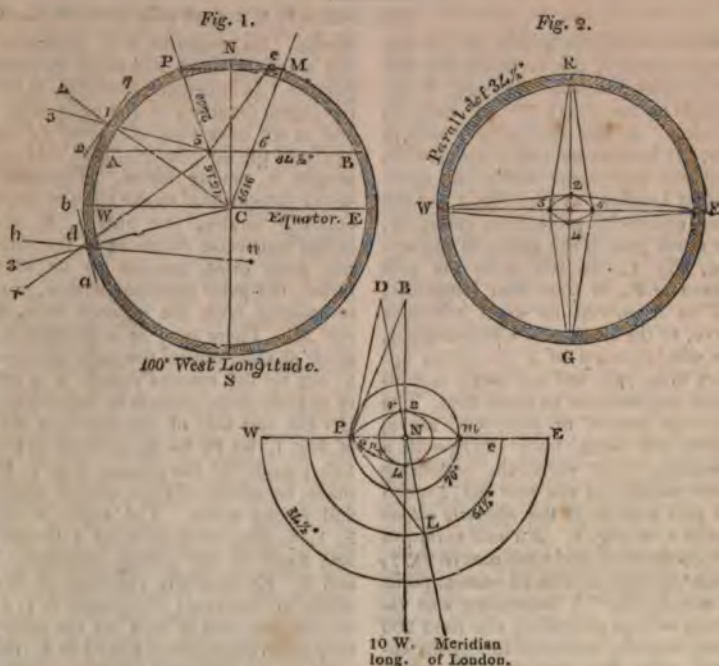


Figure 1. is a section through the meridian of the north west magnetic pole, P being the point of maximum magnetic intensity, where the needle would stand perpendicular, in prolongation of the radius C 5 P, on which 5, the real magnetic pole, will appear to be situated. The dip of the needle at 1, is by observation, the angle 3, 1, 2, of 70°. Were the place of the south east pole precisely known, it could be calculated, according to its action, inversely as the square of the distance, how much it repelled 1, the north end, and attracted 3, the upper and south extremity of the dipping needle. As, however, extreme accuracy cannot be obtained without indispensable observations at the very position of the poles, let it be supposed that the needle points to the magnetic

pole 5, in the line 3, 1, 5, of its inclination to the horizontal, or tangent 2, 1, 7, at the extremity of the semidiameter, C 1. It is evident, that the complement 3, 1, 4, to the dip, is equal to the interior angle 5, 1, C. We have the angle at the centre, PC1, equal to the difference of latitude between P and 1. The radius, 1C of the earth, is also given. It then remains to find trigonometrically, the side 5C, intercepted between 5, the real place of the magnetic pole, and C, the centre of the earth, by the following obvious calculation, for whose facility and brevity we are indebted to John Napier, Baron of Marchiston, though his fine invention was, as generally happens, much improved by scientific men.

As Sine of 1, 5, $C = 116^\circ = \text{Log.} = 9.9586602$
 Is to Radius 1, $C = 3985 \text{ miles} = \text{Log.} = 3.6004283$
 So is Sine of C , 1, 5 $= 20^\circ = \text{Log.} = 9.5340517$

13.1344800

9.9586602

3.1808198

To 5, $C = 1516.8188$

The semidiameter of the Earth = 3985

2468.1862, or P , 5, = 2468 miles *within the Earth*.

When, after the middle of the sixteenth century, the variation was observed with tolerable accuracy, it appeared to be about $15^\circ 11'$ east, in London. It was *decreasing*; and in 1657, it became *nothing*: because the magnetic pole came under the meridian of London, at r of Fig. 3, which is an equatorial projection, round N , the north pole of the earth, in the section, Fig. 1. In 160 years the pole arrived at P , in 100° west longitude; and as it moved in some eccentric curve, to the amount of eighty degrees, the whole period of a revolution appears to be 720, and not 1096, according to suppositions in those days. The *magnetic power*, or *pole*, will move, during 200 years, from 1817, with a *decreasing* west variation, becoming again *nothing* in the year 2017, when the pole will be at the *opposite situation* to r , of Fig. 3. An east variation will commence, and terminate in 2177, when the pole attains its utmost point of easting, M . A decreasing east variation will go on during the next 200 years, making the variation again *nothing*, with the moving pole at r of Fig. 3, in the year 2377. Other nations will reckon their periods from the time of having *no variation* under their meridian: and it is to be recollected by your readers, Mr. Urban, in future times, that these periods will be liable to some correction, when, beyond a process of *approximations*, the *real* orbit, and rate of movement of the pole, will have been definitively discovered by an actual observation, alone leading to an indispensable desideratum in science. Though the rate of movement of the pole is equable, the increase and decrease of the variation are not at an uniform rate. The medium-rate with us, is $9' 6''$.5, but this varies on account of the effect of magnetic strata, situated between the place of observation, and the nearest pole; or according to the situation of the two poles, relative to the place of the

needle. Experiments with representing magnets, shew this effect by comparison. It is evident that PM , is the transverse diameter of the polar orbit; and as we have two sides, and all the angles of the isosceles triangle PCM , its length is readily found. The sines being proportional to the sides of their opposite angles, the line 5, 6, the *actual* transverse diameter of the interior polar orbit, appears to be 1038 miles; the polar positions within, corresponding with the exterior ones, P and M . There may be a geometrical mode of ascertaining the polar position 5, but for the reasons stated, it is not so eligible as the process by logarithms. On the east side of the meridian NS , of Fig. 1, let Pe be made equal to Pi . Let a model of the section, Fig. 1, be made, by means of thin, pliable wood, and strong wires. The angle of dip 3, 1, 4, may be applied to a tangent line fixed at the similar positions, 1 and e . By carefully running in two wires in the exact directions 3, 1, 5, on one side, and of e , 5, on the other, they must concentrate nearly at 5, the place of the pole: but the truth of this depends on what is now frequently found, *viz.* that at equal distances from a point of *maximum magnetic intensity* P , the dip of the needle is nearly equal. This equality is not constant, on account of what has been stated.

Having said that the action of the more distant pole, diminishes the *inclination* of the dipping needle, it may be requisite to advert to the *principle* of this certain effect. By comparing the observations of CAPTAIN COOK, and of other eminent navigators, with those more recently obtained, the place of the south east pole would appear to be nearly at n , in the interior of the southern hemisphere. By applying a thread round the globe, through the exterior place of the two magnetic poles, the west will be found shorter than the east division, because both poles are not situated in equal and op-

posite latitudes and longitudes. It is evident, that the *half* of the west division will give the farthest south, and that of the east, the farthest north part of the magnetic equator, constantly changing on account of the movement of the poles in contrary directions. This will give on the section, the present south point of the magnetic equator, nearly at *d* of Fig. 1. The pole *n*, properly speaking, is on the west side of the section, Fig. 1, but is assumed there, to demonstrate the action of the south east pole, on the south end of the needle. Suppose the north west pole *s*, not to exist, the *dip* of the needle at *d* would be the angle *hdb*; and supposing there were no south east pole *n*, the *dip* at *d* would be the angle *adr*. As these two poles, at an equal distance from *d*, neutralise the effect of each other, the needle will be *horizontal* on the tangent *adb*. In moving from the point *d* of the magnetic equator, to the northward, or southward, the needle is found to *incline* downwards, or *dip* to the nearest magnetic pole; while the other, or more distant, will attract the higher, and repel the lower end, *inversely*, as the square of the distance. At the point *P*, where the needle will stand perpendicularly over the pole *s*, the effect of the pole *n* will be inconsiderable, as it will be very nearly in the line of the needle in that position. If we could at all times find the *precise* place of each magnetic pole, a requisite correction could be calculated, and applied to the apparent dip of the needle. An error of one degree, either in the place of the pole, or in the complement of the dip, will be found by trial, to make a difference of sixty miles in the depth of the pole, and of 42 in the length of the transverse diameter, 5, 6, of the real polar orbit.

It remains to have made known what may be the number of degrees of latitude which the pole may be distant from *N*, the earth's north pole, when in the situations 2 and 4 of its orbit, supposed, for illustration's sake, to be on the parallel of 80° of fig. 3. The moving pole will arrive under the meridian of 10° west longitude, in 180 years, reckoned from 1817, or in the year 1997. It will then be found by the dipping needle, to be at 4, after describing one fourth part of its orbit, or some unknown curve, such as *P4* of fig. 3. The points 4 and 2 becoming

thus made out, after a long period, the conjugate diameter 2, 4, of the orbit will be obtained. The lives and property of a great proportion of maritime nations depend in a great measure, on the solution of a problem of vast moment; and a serious responsibility attaches where *delay* will prevent the accomplishment of a national object. The pole is now moving in a north-east direction, as proved, by comparing the accurate observations of intrepid navigators. Ere long it will pass on, under *uncomeatable* regions, for a long period of years. The process, while it can be followed, is obvious, safe, and facile. A run of a few degrees from the north coast of America, in such vessels as Sir John Franklin had, would lead to *P*, the former place of the pole, and where it would now no longer be found; but, probably, at some point, such as *a* of fig. 3. The latitude and longitude of *a*, where the needle would stand perpendicular, would be carefully taken. In five years more, the position *a* would be visited, when the dip would indicate that the magnetic power had moved on to *n*. After another period, it might be found at *v*, beyond which any farther pursuit might be impracticable; and would be unnecessary, as the nature of the polar orbit, and rate of movement, would thus be distinctly made out. The readiest mode of finding these points in the polar curve, would be to move on the line of *no variation* at the time, till the needle stood perpendicular on the point sought after. The orbit of the south-east pole would be discovered by a similar procedure; and if ice prevented it at any point of the line of *no variation*, oscillations of the needle, compared with similar ones in a similar latitude and longitude on the line of *no variation* in the northern hemisphere, would by analogy, furnish the place of the south-east magnetic pole.

The east variation, equally as the west, is occasioned by the position of the north-west pole *P*, in reference to the earth's pole *N*; and not by any *imaginary* pole in the north-east quarter. For instance, the people at *D*, have an east variation *NDP*; and they will have no variation, when the pole comes under their meridian, which is the same as that of London. The inhabitants at *B*, have an east variation, *NBP*, and will have no variation,

when the pole will twice come under their meridian, at 4, the first quarter, and at 2, the end of the third quarter of the whole orbit, P4m2 of figure 3. The inhabitants at *e*, had no variation with the pole at P, but will have an increasing west variation, as the pole moves in its curve over the points *a*, *n*, and *v*. Thus it appears that the single pole P, accounts for every description of variation; and in the southern hemisphere, although the south end of the needle is that principally acted on, still the variation is reckoned from the north end of the needle, but the dip there, is necessarily reckoned at the south extremity, in contradistinction to the north dip.

It is to be noticed, that every magnetised needle is naturally a dipping needle; and that it is rendered a horizontal needle by being balanced and attached to a card. Each end of the needle will point to its relative pole only when the needle lies in the plane of the two magnetic poles. In every other situation each pole will prevent the needle from pointing exactly to either; and the attraction and repulsion of the more distant pole will be always, according to what has been stated, showing strongly the necessity of the indispensable process recommended.

The dip of the needle has been diminishing from the period of the discovery of this phenomenon by Norman. As due attention was not paid in former times to the coincidence of the centre of gravity and centre of motion, recorded observations, though inaccurate, are still sufficient to show the fact of a diminution of dip, which I shall attempt to explain by a *rationale*, founded on statements sanctioned by a theory resulting from experiments and calculation. It is requisite to refer to plain and linear plates, because—

“*Segnids irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta, fidelibus.*”

Granting that Cavallo, in 1775, observed the dip with tolerable accuracy, we find at London its amount to be $72^{\circ} 3'$, to be compared with the present dip of 70° . This for 54 years gives an annual decrease of $2' 16'' 6$. The question necessarily arising is, when did the decrease commence, and when will the increase begin? Let fig. 2 be a section through the parallel of latitude AB of fig. 1, and $34^{\circ} 30'$

from the equator; and having in its plane the transverse diameter, 5, 6, of the interior polar orbit, 2, 5, 4, 6, of fig. 2. The section is to be supposed parallel to the equator, and standing at right angles to NS, the axis of one hundred west longitude. Suppose radii passing from C, the earth's centre, through the cardinal points, 5, 4, 6, and 2, they would terminate on the surface at P, 4, *m*, and 2, of fig. 3; giving the four principal points of the exterior polar orbit, on every part of which the needle will stand nearly perpendicular, when the magnetic pole in its real interior orbit is on the radius or semidiameter of such point. There being no data for ascertaining the length of the conjugate diameter 4, 2, the number of miles which the magnetic power moves annually in its real and sensible, or apparent orbit, cannot be obtained till the important experimental process described shall have been followed. The number of miles cannot probably exceed eight in the exterior orbit, and which will measure half a degree on the equator, because the pole moves through the whole amount of the equatorial degrees, in 720 years.

To a person at G, at the upper part of section, fig. 2, the dip will be greatest when the pole is at 2 of its orbit; and will diminish while it is moving during 360 years through the west half of its orbit, 2, 5, 4; and will increase while moving through the eastern semiorbit, 4, 6, 2. To those situated at R, the effect will be the reverse; and to both it will be similar, when the pole is at 4 and 2. To those situated at E and W, the dip will increase when the pole is moving inwards from 2 to 5, and from 4 to 6, in the opposite quarter-orbit. The dip will diminish while the pole is moving outwards towards the circumference, from 5 to 4, and from 6 to 2 of the opposite quarter of the orbit. When at the points 2, and 4, the dip will be similar; and when at 5 and 6, it will be apparently the same. The case is different when the observer is not, as here, situated in the plane of the polar orbit. At present, the magnetic pole or power is moving eastward in its interior orbit, from 5, the utmost point of westing in fig. 2, towards 4; and the quarter of its interior curve equal to 5, 4, will correspond with the fourth part of the exterior orbit found by the dipping.

needle, or P4 of fig. 3. That the pole is moving in this curve, or in some similar one, is proved by the experienced diminution of what is termed the VARIATION; that is to say, the angle of variation NLP, is found now to be less than it was when the pole was at P, the farthest point to which it moved in its constant course eastward. It is evident that when the pole is in the position 4 of fig. 2, it will be nearer to the surface of the earth, on the side on which London is situated, than it will be at 2, the opposite part of the interior orbit. It follows from this, that in London the dip of the needle will be at its maximum when the pole is at 2, and at its minimum when it arrives at 4; and consequently that the dip will diminish while the pole, as at present, is describing the western half, 2, 5, 4, of its orbit, and increase while it is moving through the other or eastern half, 4, 6, 2, or 4, *m*, 2, of fig. 3, which indicates the corresponding orbit on the surface. There will be a point between 5 and 4, and between 6 and 2, where the diminishing and increasing dip will be equal. It must be also manifest, that to inhabitants who are nearer to the point 2, than to the place 4 of the orbit, the dip will be of a differing description; or in general, that it will depend on the greater or less contiguity to, or distance from, the relative extremities of the conjugate diameter 4, 2, of fig. 2, or 4, 2, a curve of fig. 3, on the surface. From not knowing nearly the length of the conjugate diameter 4, 2, it cannot at present be determined, whether the greatest diminution of the dip will be at 4, and the greatest increase at 2 of fig. 2; but these circumstances will take place when the pole is contiguous to, or at the parts 2 and 4 relatively, in the polar orbit.

The diurnal variation minutely described by Canton, and observed first by me in the southern hemisphere, as stated in the Philosophical Transactions, is now decidedly reduced to the action of the solar heat, the great source of magnetism, and found to be a modification of, and intimately connected with, galvanic electricity. The magnetic fluid pervades all space, and all substances; is equally active in *vacuo* and in *pleno*; and is so subtle, that no test can discover in what proportion it is incorporated with atmo-

spheric air. It is constantly flowing between the two poles, and occasions the action of the needle in their direction, by the inverse rule. It may be probable that it is the known principle inherent in these magnetic powers, viz. *mutual attraction and repulsion*, which retains them in their orbits; while, like the planets, they cannot move out farther in the description of fluid in which they manifestly move at a certain distance from the centre of the earth. The Sacred Writings inform us that the earth is "*inanis et cooperta*;" and philosophers agree, that were it solid, increasing in density to the centre, it could not float in ether, at its present distance from the Sun. The resistance offered by the ethereal fluid filling space, must be inconsiderable; as the earth, without having the globular form of its atmosphere even deranged, flies in its orbit at the stated rate of eleven miles and a fraction in a second of time. Its weight must, on received principles, be equal to the weight of the bulk of ether which it displaces. This makes exceedingly against solidity to the centre. Were such the case, it could not by any known laws of matter have assumed the form of an oblate spheroid, which must have arisen from its having yielded into that shape in consequence of the rotatory motion round its axis. If these arguments, here merely slightly touched, apply rationally to the motion and construction of the earth, how much, *à fortiori*, must they bear on such a planet as Jupiter! Professor Leslie, in his recent "Elements of Natural Philosophy," writes luminously on this subject. He says that an absolute void is impossible; and that the subterraneous cavity must be filled with some diffusive medium of astonishing elasticity. From a clear train of induction, he says that "the great central concavity is not that dark and dreary abyss which the fancy of poets has pictured. On the contrary, this spacious internal vault must contain the purest ethereal essence, light, in its most concentrated state, shining with intense refulgence, and overpowering splendour." After all, I fear we must confess that

"Not deeply to discern, not much to know,
Mankind is born to wonder and adore."

JOHN MACDONALD.

that it was derived from the initials of a Roman judge, "Sanctus Simon Simplicius;" although the subject has been so fully discussed since Fuller's time, and, we think, finally set at rest by Mr. Beltz, the present excellent herald, who explains the letter S as the repeated initial of Souvenez (see our last volume, i. 603).

"In Fotherby's aisle on a fayre thicke marble, whereon is engraven a sword length-ways, with this inscription, in *Saxon characters*; ICI GIST SIR PIERES DE GONSSELL LE FRERE SIR GILES. p. 29.

French epitaphs were not used by the Saxons, and these pretended Saxon characters were no doubt Lombardic.

"On a flat marble stone in the quire is the portraiture, in brasse, of a Judge in his robes, a girdle about his waiste, and a *knife like a fawchion hanging in itt.*" p. 30.

We find from the epitaph annexed that it appertains to William Lodington, who we add from the *Chronica Juridicalia* was made king's sergeant in 1414 (p. 117), and a Justice of the Common Pleas 16 June 1416 (id. p. 119). The epitaph states that he died in 1419, 9 January. But the archæological curiosity remains to be explained. Upon the memorial figure of Judge Greville, (William Greville made Justice C. Pl. 21 May 1510, *Chronica Juridicalia*, p. 149,) at Campden in Gloucestershire,* is, says Mr. Gough, (*Sepulchr. Monum. Introd. i. clix*) "a good representation of the ancient *anlace*, which was a knife or dagger worn at the girdle." From this coincidence we are inclined to think, that a knife so worn was a costume of judges. It is known that the puisne judges are by ancient custom *knighted*; and we have no better explanation to offer, than that the dagger, anlace, or knife, was an allusion to that honour. The dagger itself was a plaything, worn behind the back, by a belt round the neck, and in various ways (see plates in Strutt's *Dresses*); but though the Frankeleyn of Chaucer wore an *anlace*, or knife, at his girdle (Strutt p. 299), yet the Judge in plate Lxxx has it only at his girdle, the more pacific accompaniment of an ink-horn, of the form of an ovo-conical powder-flask.

In p. 36 we find a deprecation of the misnomer of *Gothic* architecture, as applied to that most beautiful style,

said to have been *matured and invented in England*, and therefore with more propriety denominated *English*. Were this the fact, we should not hesitate at the appellation; but it is untrue. The *Gothic* is quite a *different* style from the preceding Anglo-Saxon or Norman; and William de Seres, who gave (we speak from memory) the first complete specimen of *pure Gothic*, in the Cathedral of Canterbury, was *not* an Englishman.

In France there are coetaneous, and we believe even earlier specimens; and the only assimilations are to be found in the East. *Facile est addere inventis*; and after introduction through the Crusades, it was easy to ameliorate the style, by rejecting the fantastic of the parent model, and bringing it into subjection to a homogeneous regularity. If these opinions be well founded, the Anglo-Saxon ought to be characterised as the debased Roman of the *Gothic* conquerors (*unde*, we presume, the term *Gothic*) and the succeeding pointed arch style, the *Oriental*, or Asiatic.

That there is a superior taste in the English misnomered *Gothic*, we willingly admit. But that the style alluded to was *matured and invented in England*, is absurd, and to be classed with the Gundulphian origin of all our castles, and a foundationless Norman mania, a theory which has been formed without a requisite collection of facts and historical research, both of which will be found to overthrow it. It is therefore empiricism, not science. We dwell more particularly upon this subject, because it seems to be legitimated among numerous archæologists (we do not allude to Mr. Oliver, but his authorities), to advance mere opinions as scientific truths; and then controvert reading men and matter-of-fact people, who justly oppose them.

Mr. Oliver's subsequent account of the church ends, as most church descriptions do, in the mutilations of *church-wardenism*. This is the dragon which St. George has not subdued, while all other beasts of monstrous forms have disappeared, as snakes have done, through St. Patrick, from Ireland. But church-wardens are fiends which defy exorcism, are invincible as hydrophobia, and only to be assimilated in their barbarous un-taste to school-boys scrawling figures of men, houses, and

* Engraved in *Bigland's History*.

trees. How they have disfigured this unfortunate church, will appear from the following extract:

"In ancient times, when the roof of this church was maintained at its primitive altitude, and the aisles of the nave and chancel were of their original magnitude and decoration, the structure would present the appearance of a small cathedral, and be at once the pride and ornament of the town. A tier of eight small windows in the recesses formed by the angles of the ancient roof in the lower part of the towers, are now closed up; and the turrets at each extremity of the nave and transept, which once measured the exact height of the roof, now appear to soar to the sky, when compared with its present elevation. The primitive position of the roof is designated by permanent marks; and the appearance of arches on the outside, plastered up with mortar, which formerly stood boldly and independently in the interior of the edifice, look like muzzled giants placed as a perpetual indication of the depressed sense of religious feeling which, from motives of parsimony or avarice, as well as vitiated taste, has consigned to ruin and deformity a building which our ancestors erected in all the pride of architectural beauty to decorate the town." P. 40.

Mr. Oliver deserves every praise for his patient industry, the true principle of archæological merit.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ; with an English Translation and Notes. By J. S. Cardale. 8vo. pp. 425. Pickering.

BOETHIUS was a noble Roman, who was born about the year 479. His talents being soon discovered, he was, after preparatory education at home, sent to Athens to study Greek and philosophy. Returning young to Rome, he was promoted to the principal dignities of the state; but by the machinations of political enemies he was banished to Ticinum, now Pavia, in Italy, where he was put to death in 526. During his exile he wrote this once famous work, which has often been a favourite study for persons in affliction, and was translated into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred; and also by Queen Elizabeth when a Princess and prisoner. Warton, we think, says, that Boethius was the favourite author of the middle age.

Considered as a system of philosophy, it is quite common-place and general; but even Cicero was not precise; and there is more valuable and profound

instruction in the works of Dr. Johnson than in all the moralists of antiquity. Such aphorisms as—there is no cure of grief but time,—where there are two motives, the ostensible is not the real one, &c. are not to be found among the ancients. Boethius's work consists of querulous moralizing, of grief that is merely teasing, not destroying. Of the science of philosophy he was completely ignorant; for he did not know that the love of pleasure and the love of action are the actuating principles of human conduct, and that he wrote this book merely *pour se desennuyer*. We shall not therefore make any long extracts, because all that is substantial in Boethius is to be found in the reflections of Solomon about the vanity of all pleasures, though many think with Lord Byron, that our pleasures would do well enough if they had but duration. He was a good judge; a Lord among voluptuaries, as well as a real Lord; the prodigal son of genius, who feasted among harlots, but ate no husks with swine; the mixed deity, the Apollo Priapus of profligate young men; but, though worshipped as an idol, never consulted as an oracle. Duration, in fact, can be predicated of deity only; but while man has passions he will not extirpate his desires; nor, in Swift's phrase, cut off his feet to save the cost of shoes. Indeed no waste of time can be more conspicuous for its folly than to persuade people not to be happy if they can, because the ingredients of that happiness consist of vanities. We shall therefore turn to other parts of this book.

Dr. Hickee has made three dialects of the Anglo-Saxon, viz. (1.) the *Britanno-Saxon*, terminating with the Danish settlement in this country; (2.) the *Dano-Saxon*, subsisting till the Norman conquest; (3.) the *Norman Dano-Saxon*, spoken till the time of Hen. II. which might be termed *Semi-Saxon*. Mr. Cardale contends, that Dr. Hickee has unnecessarily multiplied the dialects, and that there are only two, the *pure Anglo-Saxon* and the *Dano-Saxon*; the former being used in the southern and western parts of England, and the latter in the northern parts and the south of Scotland. Mr. Cardale therefore affirms that, although there might be intermixtures,

"The Dano-Saxon never superseded the Anglo-Saxon. In a formal dissertation on this subject, citations might be made from

and many distinguished persons among the clergy and laity. And we cannot better discharge our duty to the public than by giving a brief analysis of its contents, interspersed with some extracts, and accompanied with a few remarks on the plan and execution of the work. Mr. Colls (being of opinion that with superficial readers the Anti-pædobaptist argumentation wears a surface of great plausibility, and that the mere statement of their opinions is so specious and apparently accordant with Scripture, that most readers are liable to be misled by what, on closer examination, will be found to be utterly erroneous views,) has, with much good sense and judgment, applied himself first to remove the difficulties which are apt to embarrass such persons as have not carefully considered the arguments of the Anti-pædobaptists. In doing this, Mr. Colls states the principal objections which have been urged against the baptism of infants, and then briefly, but we think satisfactorily, refutes them. Having thus removed some of the impediments in his way, Mr. Colls, in chap. i. proceeds to prove that infants *are* fit objects of baptism, from our Lord's rebuke to those who forbade them to "come unto him;" and with reference to various passages of the New Testament. He first appeals to that important text, Mark x. 13—17, and encounters the objection of the Anti-pædobaptists that the parents were not believers. Their bringing their children to receive his blessing argues, Mr. Colls thinks, their conviction of his divine character, and the truth of his pretensions to be the Messiah. The last, however, is not quite certain; for if they had regarded Jesus in no other light than as a prophet, or eminent teacher, yet they *might* have brought their children to him to receive his blessing. It was (as is observed by Rosenmuller and Kuinoel on Matt. xix. 13.) a persuasion among the Hebrews that the prayers of men eminent for their piety, and particularly of prophets, were highly available, and never missed their fulfilment; and that happy and blessed were those whom they had thus recommended to God. (Gen. xlviii. 14; Numb. xxii. 6; Luke ii. 28.) See Dr. Bloomfield's *Recensio Synoptica* on Matt. xix. 13. Nay, Buxtorf has shown that it was not unusual for children to be brought to

elders, or persons of noted piety, in order to receive their blessing by prayer and imposition of hands. At the same time, it seems *exceedingly probable* that those persons were, more or less, believers.

Mr. Colls then takes up the glove thrown down on the part of the Anti-pædobaptists, who defy us to prove that the children were *infants*; and he encounters this defence of their system by adverting to the force of the *diminutive* *παιδιος*, referring also to Matt. ii. 17, "they saw τὸ *παιδιος*." But that passage will only prove that the word *may*, not that it *must*, have that signification here. He might more strongly have shown how utterly unfounded is such a pretence, by adverting to the term employed in the parallel passage of St. Luke, τὰ *βρίφη*, i. e. *babes, sucklings*. For no instance, we apprehend, can be found of *βρίφος* having any other sense. Nay, it sometimes means the embryo in the womb; and as it seems to be cognate with *ἔμβρυον*, such would appear to be its primitive signification. The *καὶ*, too, (*even*) in St. Luke, confirms the above sense; as also does the use of the article, which has an *intensive force*, coming under the canon of Bishop Middleton, i. § 2, where the article is said to be employed *plurally*, to denote a whole class and description of persons and things. And the learned prelate well refutes the notion of the grammarians, that in such a case the article is used *indefinitely*. Besides, it may be observed, that the *ἰσχυρὰ λέξις* of Mark is only applicable to very young children. After noticing the futile sophism of the Baptists, that the words are to be understood exclusively of *those* children, Mr. Colls introduces a powerful passage from Bishop Taylor; and proceeds to remark:

"Now, then, I appeal to common reason, whether there be not here what the Baptists demand, a fair and clear scriptural ground for infant baptism. If children may come to Christ, and must, by the command of Christ, be suffered thus to approach him, and there be no other way that we are acquainted with of coming to him but by baptism, what can be more plain than that, in enjoining that they should be permitted to come to him, he commanded that they should be suffered to be baptized, and forbade that they should be hindered from

baptism? And since it is only in his sacraments and ordinances our Saviour is now present with us, what way have we to bring our children to him, as he has directed, but by baptism to offer and dedicate them to him?"

We should perhaps scarcely venture to go so far; but granting that the words may not of *themselves* be sufficient to prove infant baptism to be an institution of Christ, yet that must abundantly appear from various other parts of Scripture; so that our Lord could not but here intend a *reference* to it. This is strongly confirmed by the ancient Fathers referred to by Dr. Bloomfield in his *Recensio Synoptica*.

Mr. Colls next encounters that most unfounded of all positions, that "the infants were brought to Jesus to be *healed* by him;" and in this view remarks on the *inhumanity* which such an interpretation implies in the Disciples. It is strange, however, that he should not have thought of the yet stronger argument, that while the words of Matthew show the *purpose* for which infants were brought, namely, that Jesus should put his hands upon them and pray (without a word of *healing*), so those of Mark, "he took them up in his arms and blessed them," (not *blessed and healed* them) show *what* was *actually* done.

Mr. Colls then proceeds to discuss another debated passage, Matth. xxviii. 19, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." And he very truly observes that *μαθητεύσατε* signifies far more than *teach*, namely, *proselytize*. Some valuable matter may here be seen in the note of Dr. Campbell, and Dr. Bloomfield, in his *Recensio Synoptica* in loc. especially a most masterly defence of Infant Baptism, from the pen of the celebrated Wetstein, as translated by Dr. Bloomfield, and inserted in his *Recensio Synoptica*.

Mr. Colls next applies himself to refute the stale objection, that "the Apostles never baptized infants;" justly observing, that as they baptized *whole families*, there must have been infants among the number. He also quotes Origen, as saying that they received it by tradition from the Apostles to baptize little children;" and Calvin, as affirming that there is no writer so ancient as not to refer its origin to the apostolic age. Of Dr. Gale's book,

(the most able work that has appeared on the antipædobaptist side), it is truly observed by Mr. Colls, that the fallacy which runs wholly through it, is the maintaining that every thing concerning baptism that refers only to *adults*, shows that *infants* may *not* and *must* not be baptized.

After rescuing Mark xviii. 16, from the misinterpretation of the Baptists (who are desirous to press that passage into their service), Mr. Colls proceeds to demolish an argument which the Baptists regard as a tower of strength; namely, when they maintain that there is no mention in all the New Testament of any one infant that was baptized by Christ or his Apostles. For this Mr. C. satisfactorily accounts.

Among other miscellaneous remarks further on, occurs the following: "All are guilty; Jesus Christ alone excepted, whom God sent, not in sinful flesh, but only in the likeness of it. Rom. viii. 3. And this accounts for his being called τὸ γενόμενον ἅγιον, the thing born holy, holy in its very birth, Luke i. 35." We are surprised that such an inaccurate exposition should have escaped Mr. Colls. In the former passage it is surely most uncritical to suppose any emphasis in ἐν ὁμοιότητι, which is only a phrase for an adjective, as in Rom. i. 23, ἐν ὁμοιωμάτι ἀνόου φθαρτοῦ ἀνθρώπου; as also in Rom. v. 14, ἐπὶ τῇ ὁμοιωμάτι τῆς παραβάσεως, for ὁμοίως τ. π. In the latter passage Mr. Colls's interpretation of τὸ γενόμενον ἅγιον, is even yet less defensible. The reading there of all the editions, and almost every MS. is not γενόμενον, but γεννώμενον. But even were γενόμενον adopted, it would not justify the above-mentioned interpretation. That sense could not be extracted from τὸ γενόμενον ἅγιον; not to say that the *tense* would be unsuitable; for γενόμενον could not well be taken in a *future* sense, whereas γεννώμενον (scil. ἐκ σοῦ, which is *added* in several MSS. and very many versions and Latin Fathers) may. The sense Mr. Colls recognises in the words would require τὸ ἐκ γενετῆς ἅγιον, and, after all, would be exceedingly awkward and harsh.

To the interpretation at p. 35, of 1 Cor. vii. 14, "but now they are holy," propounded by Mr. Colls on the authority of Bishop Taylor, &c.

entirely assent. In fact, it differs scarcely at all from the view taken by Grotius, Capellus, Wetstein, and other interpreters. Our opponents will, however, be more ready to bow to the decision of the pious and judicious Dr. Doddridge, to whose note in his *Family Expositor* we refer them.

At p. 53 we find Mr. Colls affirming that the covenant made by the Almighty with Abraham, into which the little ones were admitted, clearly contained an engagement to give an *eternal life* after this." But surely the engagement, if any, was far from being clear. Has Mr. Colls ever read Bp. Warburton's *Divine Legation of Moses*? Without adopting the fundamental position of that immortal monument of learning and genius, we cannot but maintain that the promise or engagement was but darkly couched, so that it might truly be said that "life and immortality were brought to light by the Gospel."

In the *argumentatio ex consequentiâ* adopted by our Lord, Matt. xxii. 31 and 32, and from which Mr. Colls pleads, for the admission of such like *in favour of infant baptism*, he remarks that "none can suppose our Saviour ignorant of a good argument, or the right way of disputing." Perhaps it is sufficient to say that the manner of argumentation was agreeable to the accustomed methods of the Jewish doctors, who used to slightly *allude* to passages in Scripture, and left their auditors to find the *consequence* of any proposition, omitting in argumentation the transitions and conclusions, the uses and applications. This was therefore done by Jesus *κατὰ συγκατάθεσιν*, and was a proof of the *condescension* as well as wisdom of him who spake as never man spoke.

But to return. Mr. Colls proceeds to show how strongly John iii. 5, is in favour of infant baptism, as also 1 Cor. x. 2. Finally, he concludes the chapter as follows, p. 71 :

"I have now shown from various passages in the New Testament, that the admission of infants to the advantages of the covenant, is repeatedly recognised. I have proved that the qualifications of infants for that admission are to be found, according to the expressly revealed will of the Almighty, in the discipleship of their parents; and I have produced passages which distinctly refer to this right of infants as an acknowledged principle, which passages can

only be understood by admitting this privilege; and I have finally referred to the unquestionable fact,—a fact which our opponents have never denied, though often challenged to it,—that this right of infants to the covenant has never been revoked."

Our limits will permit us to do little more than repeat the contents of the other, and, upon the whole, far less important chapters.

In chap. ii. Mr. Colls adduces many arguments in proof of the church membership of infants under the Abrahamic and Levitical dispensations, and of the spiritual nature of the covenant with Abraham. That infants have been engaged to honour and love God, and therefore are capable of coming under such an obligation, Mr. Colls shows from Deut. xxix. 10—12; Gen. xvii.; Gal. v. 3; Exod. xix. And he introduces a long and excellent passage from Archdeacon Potts's *Charge on Infant Baptism* (which on other occasions he liberally quotes), as also another from Mr. Taylor's *Facts and Evidences*, in three Letters to a late Deacon of a Baptist Church.

Chap. 3 is occupied with testimonies in support of Infant Baptism from the Fathers of the four first centuries of the Christian æra. After having shown from the Old and New Testament that Infant Baptism is to be *inferred by just consequence* from the nature of the divinely appointed rites of initiation into the Jewish and Christian Churches, Mr. Colls thinks himself fairly entitled to *assume* the fact of Infant Baptism as incontestably established. But as the writings of the successors of the apostles cannot but be highly important in ascertaining whether the *practice did really exist* in the earliest ages after the apostles, Mr. Colls proceeds to lay before his readers testimonies on this subject from the most distinguished of the Fathers, as Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian, Gregory Nazianzen, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, St. Chrysostom, St. Jerome, St. Augustine. We can only find room for that of Justin Martyr:

"Several persons among us of both sexes, of sixty and seventy years old, who were proselyted to Christ in their childhood, continue uncorrupted."

Mr. Colls, however, thinks himself in candour bound to admit a fact, namely, that the Greek originals of

Origen's works are, with a few exceptions, utterly lost, and that there remain nothing but Latin translations of them. What could Mr. Colls have been thinking of when he wrote this sentence, which would make us doubt whether he had ever seen Origen's works? We could furnish Mr. Colls, even from the scantiest collections of the works of the Adamantine Father, with such a mass of Greek as would engage him some considerable time to peruse, nearly 1000 pages in the edition of Huet, and much more in the edit. Opt. of De la Kue, 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1733—59. Mr. Colls has in fact derived most of the matter in this chapter from an excellent little work by Mr. Walker, called "A Modest Plea for Infant Baptism," Cambridge, 1677, 8vo, and from Wall's "History of Infant Baptism." Nor was it to be expected that so young a man should be conversant with the works of the Fathers themselves. Mr. Colls, indeed, has in his work been deeply indebted to Walker, Bp. Taylor, Lightfoot, Hooker, and Wall, and has every where melted down their weighty ingots, and converted them into a form more suited to the commerce of everyday life. In short, he is to Wall what Less is to Lardner.

Chap. 4 is occupied with an examination of Dr. Gale's *Reflections on Mr. Wall's History of Infant Baptism*, 1711, 8vo; and of Mr. Cox's book on Baptism. The former of these is undoubtedly the ablest work that has ever appeared on the antipædobaptist side of the question; and the latter is the most recent one, 1824, though many parasangs behind the other in vigour and acuteness. Now, as Mr. Wall's work is allowed to be a very masterly production, it might almost seem a work of supererogation in Mr. Colls to offer supplementary remarks upon it, especially as Mr. Wall himself published an *Answer to Dr. Gale* in a work entitled, *A Defence of Infant Baptism*, and which procured him a doctor's degree, Oxford. But Mr. C. apprehends, and not without reason, that Mr. Wall occasionally made unnecessary concessions to his Baptist opponent; since, confidently relying on the triumphant evidence of Infant Baptism, which he was enabled to adduce from the works of the early Fathers, he even consented to regard the evi-

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dence of Scripture in favour of infant baptism, as nearly in equipoise to that adduced by the Baptists against it. Inasmuch that even after the weight thrown into the scale by Mr. Wall from the testimony of the Fathers, Mr. Colls thinks that the question is left by him undecided. This may be going too far, yet we apprehend that Mr. Wall did indeed make unnecessary concessions; and although we would not abide by all that Mr. Colls has brought forward, yet what he has written deserves the attention of all who would be well informed on the subject of Infant Baptism. Upon the whole, he has, by the aid of truth on his side, been enabled to worst Gale, and in the same strength he has effectually baffled the feeble efforts of Mr. Cox.

Chap. 5, which concludes the work, is occupied with a refutation of the view which our Antipædobaptist brethren are pleased to take of the sense of βαπτίζω, maintaining it to be confined to immersion. But here their case is so bad, that even a far less acute examiner than Mr. Colls would expose its utter unsoundness. Upon the whole, we exhort such of our readers as feel interested in the question, and are attached to our Church, to carefully read Mr. Colls's book. And there are, we apprehend, few who will not rise from its perusal better informed on the important point it discusses. At the same time, we counsel Mr. Colls to apply himself to improve a work which may prove highly serviceable in maintaining the Scriptural doctrine of Infant Baptism. Such improvement is indeed necessary, especially when, as is now the case, Mr. Colls, in his anxiety to establish Pædobaptism, presses arguments into the service which are anything but cogent, and occasionally such as involve views, to say the least, erroneous and uncritical. Thus, for instance, at p. 55, Mr. Colls writes as follows:

"Our Saviour never expressly commanded the holy communion to be received, but that, when the Supper was celebrated, it should be in his memorial."

This is surely a perversion of the plainly imperative injunction,—"*This do in remembrance of me.*"

Again, at p. 64, he unnecessarily abandons the Pædobaptist argument.

that at 1 Cor. xi. 28, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, may include both man and woman. Mr. Colls would have us to know that the expression of the apostle is confined to the male gender by the word *himself*. We, however, would have Mr. Colls to know that as the word ἄνθρωπος is taken, like the Hebrew *אִישׁ*, for *ἵναστος, quisque, every one*, (as at Rom. iii. 28, δικαιοῦσθαι πίστιν ἄνθρωπον, 1 Cor. iv. 1, οὕτως ἡμᾶς λογιζέσθαι ἄνθρωπον, and Septuagint, in Numb. xvi. 17,) so the gender in ἱανὸν is only accommodated to the *grammatical form* in ἄνθρωπος, with no reference to any sense of gender. Besides, that the masculine is used where a common gender is designated. Such aberrations, however, as the above are excusable in so young a writer, and being rare, detract very little from the solid merit of a work which, after close examination, we can conscientiously recommend to our readers, whether clerical or laical, and to whose author we *ex animo* address a "farewell and prosper."

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A Letter from Sydney, the principal Town of Australasia. Edited by Robert Gouger. Post 8vo. pp. 222.

WHENEVER a population increases so much that employment cannot be found for it, emigration becomes a paramount necessity. This necessity from various causes, especially the use of machinery and the erroneous administration of the Poor Laws, presses more heavily upon the British dominions than upon any part of Europe. To suppose that methods can be adopted of preventing the most dangerous forms of crime, where a large mass of the people is in a state of utter destitution, is absurd; and colonization is the obvious and best mode of prevention. Accordingly Australasia and Canada are the colonies patronized by Government, and each has its respective claims. That of Australasia (abbreviated to Australia) is the one now before us.

According to this work, and it is very elaborately and statistically written, it is plain that where land is excessively cheap, labour is proportionally dear; indeed where the quantity of soil is indefinite, labour is not attainable in any degree commensurate with the necessity. Such a necessity anciently gave birth to slavery, of

which the natural death is an increase of free population, adequate to the territory. In such countries as Australia, free labour will not do; because, from the cheapness of estates, the workman becomes almost immediately a master. The convict, to a very limited extent, supply the place of slaves; but without far greater additions, cultivation must proceed very tardily.

This deficiency, as referring to food, is, of course, the first want.

We think that much of this difficulty may be abated by mills and other machinery. It has been presumed, that rough roads and paved streets will so derange the clockwork of locomotive steam elephants, that they cannot be worked, except on rail-ways: but we know, from certain Italian roads, that large stone blocks, upon which the wheels roll, are good substitutes for iron rails. Waggon and team-work may therefore be facilitated; but if the derangement of the machinery, by common roads and fields, can be prevented, we hope that they may be rendered able to draw ploughs; and that they may be made to thresh corn, cut timber into planks, and shape stone, is already discovered. We therefore hope that, by these aids, assartment and cultivation may be essentially aided, and the desideratum of labour be greatly removed.

The next grand point is the importation of females. There are ten males to one female; and the prevalence of prostitution is most abominable. Mr. Gouger surprises us by his ignorance of the world; because he makes an appeal for redress of this evil to the higher religious societies of the parent country. We wish that there were any reasonable hope of success; and sincere is our regret that there are enormous sums of money annually extorted from weak people and intimidated shopkeepers, by irrational or worse enthusiasts, for what they are pleased to call the "spread of the Gospel;" but which is, in reality, the spread of civil and political evil. Missions are excellent things when consistently and judiciously conducted: but what are the melancholy facts? Facts, however, which do not surprise, because no rational man expects proper conduct where there is no responsibility. The Quarterly Review proves, that spurious translations of the Scriptures are circulated abroad, even to support

infidelity. In Canada, says Mr. Talbot, the enthusiasts and missionaries are smugglers and apostles of republicanism. In the Mauritius and West Indies, Governor Farquhar, Mr. Barclay, &c. find them to be dangerous incendiaries of insurrection. In India, Bishop Heber detects them in exciting religious (always implacable) feuds among the natives, and thus eventually and incidentally sapping authority. And recent accounts from the Cape state, that an organization of the Caffres to attack the settlers was aided by the missionaries, who conducted the necessary correspondence. We have also read (and the man published his own case), that, although large sums had been collected at home, one missionary had been sent, even to the South Sea, with such an insufficient supply, that he was very soon unshod and denuded—even ultimately obliged to turn savage and polygamist for the support of life. Under such circumstances, nothing efficient, in the way desired by Mr. Gouger, is to be reasonably expected. But how severe the grievance is, let us now hear in his own words:

"Are there not Societies in England, which have expended millions in sending men and books to the heathen? Why do they not send some women to this abandoned community of their fellow Christians? Are not those devout persons surrounded by unfortunates who become prostitutes for want of bread? Tell them that here prostitution is owing solely to the want of women*; and that there is abundance of bread for any number of poor creatures that they might mercifully send to us. Tell them, moreover, that, if they will equalize the sexes, we offer a husband, plenty, and a virtuous life, to every one of the miserable beings whom they may charitably withdraw from sin and misery. Can they, though, be ignorant of the depravity that reigns here? For what do they combine and subscribe? For the promotion of religion and morality all over the world? Tell them that every female child in this colony, not defended by parents of some influence, is sure to be hunted by a dozen roaring lions, and that her destruction is almost inevitable; that the frequency of early corruption has already established a general license of manners; that mothers are not ashamed to sell their own daughters, even before the young creatures know what chastity means; that husbands make a market of their wives; that early prostitution oc-

casions barrenness; and that the origin of all this evil—the inequality of the sexes—is partly maintained by the evil itself.

"Do they imagine that the evil may be cured otherwise than by equalizing the sexes? Would they make prostitution a legal offence? Would they put an end to the general corruption of females, by restraining and punishing incontinence? Let them beware! Let them first consult some captains of men-of-war, or his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, if truly informed of the moral state of this people, will tell them, for God's sake, to beware! It is a fact, a miserable truth, that the most virtuous and sensible of the Colonists are fain to rejoice at every addition to the class of prostitutes; at every sale, that is of a female child by her own parents; of a wife, by her own husband; at the earliest possible destruction of innocence; at the greatest possible female corruption. Good and wise men, they choose the least of two dreadful evils." pp. 109—111.

We have read of female convicts returning from transportation with five hundred pounds in their pockets.

Now, assuming fifty pounds to be a sufficient sum for the outfit and passage of a poor and virtuous young woman, fifty thousand pounds per annum might be advanced by Government, for the deportation of one thousand girls; and such arrangements made as might secure them husbands, and a repayment, by a moderate tax upon their estates, levied in kind.

How people contrive to laugh and grow fat, in this park or manor annexed to Newgate, the following extract will show:

"An example has just passed my window (says Mr. Gouger), in the shape of a dashing English landau. It contains a 'lady' who married a poor half-pay lieutenant, and who now drinks tea that, in England, would cost twenty shillings the pound. They emigrated to New South Wales in 1815. But how did she get that carriage, and how does she manage to send to China for the gunpowder? Thus: her husband is both landowner and merchant: being constantly supplied with a number of convict labourers, he breeds cattle and cultivates grain; and, as he gives to his labourers but just enough for their subsistence, he has a large surplus produce. Having sold to the local government wheat and beef for the supply of prisons, hospitals, and barracks, he is paid partly with bills upon the English Treasury, and partly with dollars sent from England for the support of the great penitentiary. He remits one of those bills to his London agent, and desires him to purchase with the proceeds thereof a superb

* There are ten males to one female.

ject of a tale called the "Knight of Bivar (now the Cid); and the conclusion gives us some verses, which we shall extract, because they illustrate the peculiar manners of the times.

"The auspicious day arrived, and the noise of bells, the strains of music, and the joyous cries of the crowd, were overpowering, as the bridal procession proceeded to the cathedral."

"Sayn Calvo, the Lord Bishop,
He first comes forth the gate,
Behind him comes King Diaz,
In all his bridal state.
The crowd makes way before them,
As up the street they go—
For the multitude of people,
Their steps must needs be slow.
The King had taken order
That they should rear an arch,
From house to house all over
In the way that they should march.
They have hung it all with lances,
And shields, and glittering helms,
Brought by the Campeador
From out the Moorish realms.
They have scattered olive branches,
And rushes, on the street;
And the ladies fling down garlands
At the Campeador's feet.
With tapestry and broiery
Their balconies between,
To do his bridal honour
Their walls the burghers screen."

"As soon as the splendid *cortège* left the palace, in its way to the church, various companies of the inhabitants began to perform the curious masques which they had prepared for the occasion; and the hilarity of the vast multitude was greatly excited by the burlesque gambols, which soon began to make themselves conspicuous. Immediately preceding the bridal train, the most singular and festive contrivances were observable.

"They lead the bulls before them,
All covered o'er with trappings;
The little boys pursue them
With hootings and with clappings;
The fool, with cap and bladder,
Upon his ass goes prancing,
Amidst troops of captive maidens,
With bells and cymbals dancing;
With antics and with fooleries,
With shouting and with laughter,
They fill the streets of Burgos—
And the devil he comes after;
For the King has hired the horned fiend
For sixteen maravedis;
And there he goes, with hoofs for toes,
To terrify the ladies.
Then comes the bride Ximena—
The King he holds her hand;
And the Queen, and all, in fur and pall,
The nobles of the land;

All down the street the ears of wheat
Are round Ximena flying;
But the King lifts off her bosom sweet
Whatever there is lying."
i. 364—366.

They who are fond of chivalrous romances, will be highly gratified with these Tales.

Chemical Fragments. By Henry Bingley,
M. R. I. 12mo. pp. 55.

THE Muses, it is said, were originally dames who kept penny-schools, and aided children in learning to read, by putting the alphabet into verse, of which a fine specimen remains in "A was an archer that shot at a frog," &c. It has been also said, that Sternhold and Hopkins were taught in these schools. These circumstances are, however, matters of lost, perhaps of apocryphal history; but nevertheless it is most certain that laws were anciently put into metre, in order that they might be sung, and so better remembered. In accordance with such an ancient opinion, Mr. Bingley says, "an idea struck him that the elements of Chemistry would admit of being put into a shape that might be more attractive to those just entering upon them, than their ordinary prose form." (Pref.) He has, therefore, taken a method of balladizing, of which the very ridiculousness will be sure to effect his purpose. In proof, we give the following stanzas from

The Laboratory.

"Choose ye a room with anxious care,
Walls of no thickness mean,
Of stone or brick, and pray beware,
No timber intervene.
This room should high and lofty be,
Full twenty feet in length,
Its ventilation good and free,
And sixteen feet in breadth.
Windows at top thence to remove
All fumes of noxious air,
Which highly deleterious prove
When they are present there.
A table like a double cross,
Place central in the room,
With skill inlaid with shelves and drawers,
But not too cumbersome.
Have furnaces of various sorts,
For various uses made,
Alembics, crucibles, retorts,
Here lend your friendly aid."
&c. &c. &c.

made of a baronet's seat a public-house for all Sion-bound travellers (i. 289); usurped the authority of the master, and deprived his relatives of a home; a case by no means uncommon, where property is in the hands of weak people.

So many extracts from this feast of tales have been published, in various periodicals, that we can no more fix upon good things not already shown and advertised, than we can, upon a question—which is the greatest beauty at a ball? where there are many beauties. A judgment of Paris is not so palpable a thing as a choice of Hercules; and, in such circumstances, the wisest act is to leave the decision to individual taste. We cannot quote reflections; for it is not a work which philosophizes or sermonizes; but the characters are hieroglyphics, that interpret themselves, and give the best lessons of instruction in knowledge of life, brilliant and military manners, and elevated sentiment. The pictures of Hibernian character are perfect Hogarths; and we shall give an extract which would make a painting worthy that inimitable master. It refers to an assemblage at the door of an Irish landlord.

“ ‘Halloa! Padreen, where are you bringing the Captain's horse to? You know Father Watt's mule is there, and he kicks like a horn devil. Put him in the three-stalled stable. Miles Dogherty, who broke your head this turn? You're always fighting, and be d——d to you! Tim Bryan, Mr. Dempsey will take the *vestment* that he never laid eyes on Tibby since the fair-day of Donnsmoona. Try up the country.’ And, pointing over his left shoulder, he winked significantly at the complainant. ‘So, another ewe's gone! We must hang some sheep-stealers next assizes, or the country will be ruined. Philbin, when did you kill these ducks? Take them to the cook, and make her give you a glass of whiskey. Mor-teen, that will be allowed you in the May rent, but you must clear up the last yule. No turf, do you say?’ (to a gassoon, who whispered in his ear) ‘Off! you idle villains. Every man of you bring in a cleave from the bog, or I'll obliterate you!’

“ ‘So saying, he waved his hand, thundered out a volley of imprecations; and, instantly forgetting their relative misfortunes, the owners of stolen sheep, lost daughters, wild ducks, and broken heads, scampered off to bring in fuel for the kitchen.” iii. 261.

We could extract, with pleasure, the ideas of the second in a duel, con-

cerning the expression of natural feelings, in a Tyronian combat, and who said, “that he might be shot,” but we have seen the whole story in a newspaper. Nelson said, that he had brought his men to that point of heroism, in which “they did not mind shot more than peas.” It is a matter of course, that possible, nay probable martyrdom, is the *sine qua non* principle of a soldier; but the reasoning of the Second, as if a corpse could eat, drink, and sleep, so that death is only promotion, and a dinner in consequence to bosom friends, is a capital absurdity. Old officers, more philosophically, say, “Fighting is a dose of physic which we are inevitably bound to take; and we will fight the better, to work it off the sooner. If we escape, the result is promotion, and a glory which brings all mankind into a most kind impression concerning us, even admiration.”

The Romance of History. Spain. By Don T. de Trueba. In 3 vols.

SPAIN was once a nation of high military character; and it has been observed, that the ridicule of Cervantes had as paralysing an effect upon that high character, as the discovery of America had upon the national industry. We do not wholly ascribe this decline of chivalry to the popularity of “Don Quixote,” but to the expulsion of the Moors, and long peace. However this be, Bishop Percy, in his Ballads (e. g. *Rio verde*), has shown us that a fine spirit of romantic gallantry and heroic sentiment once obtained in the Peninsula; and of the same kind—“fighting, plotting, and loving,” are the Tales before us. They are, in short, melodramas, characterized by that labyrinth of stratagem which is the distinguishing feature of Spanish histrionics. The modern famous Guerilla warfare seems to have grown out of the age of chivalry, of the ancient combats and feuds, which form in general the subject of these Tales, and were embellished with love adventures, jests, tournaments, and other *Frois-sartiana*.

The hero, or Arthur of Spain, was Don Rodrigo Diaz, commonly called the Cid, and Campeador. He died in 1099, after having conquered Valencia, and never having been defeated. His courtship and marriage form the sub-

"At length, after a lapse of some ages, modern Italy brought forth Borgonzo di Botta, the reviver of dancing, music, and histrionic diversions. He signalized himself in the fête which he prepared for Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, on the marriage of that prince with Isabella of Arragon. The taste and magnificence displayed in this superb festival at Tortona, was imitated by all the principal towns of Italy, who seemed eager to concur in the regeneration of those agreeable arts.

"We may therefore say, that the Italians were the first to subject the arms, legs, and body to certain rules; which regulation took place in the sixteenth century. Before that time they danced, in my opinion, much in the same manner as the Greeks and Romans had done before them, which was by giving high leaps, making extravagant contortions, and resting in the most unbecoming attitudes. A commonplace practice was the only instruction such dancers received." pp. 10, 11.

Spain, says M. Blasis, was the *first* country that *followed* Italy, though he admits that the *chica*, afterwards the *fandango* (an indelicate dance) was borrowed from the Moors. (p. 16.) The truth is, that it was a very ancient dance; the castagnets or cymbals being used by the Bacchantes.

The minuet (says Mr. Blasis, p. 43) originated in Poitou. Contredanses, quadrilles, and waltzes (the last of which took their rise in Switzerland), are, he adds, modern. We doubt this.

We have already given our opinion of those puritans who find no sin in swindling, and much in dancing; but to satisfy the scrupulous, we shall show the positive benefits which result from this elegant amusement, benefits admitted by men of wisdom. Health, strength, activity, and physical beauty, are connected with dancing, and gymnastics are found necessary to prevent spine complaints and other consequences of sedentary pursuits in girls' schools. Captain Cook partly ascribed the health of his crew to dancing on ship-board. Hippocrates recommends dancing as an excellent remedy for various diseases; Tissot absolutely orders it as a necessary relaxation; and it is most true that

"Dancing ought to form a part of the physical education of children, not only for their better health, but also to counteract the many vicious attitudes and awkwardnesses which they too often contract." P. 27.

At the same time we condemn the *waltz* in unqualified terms; for it de-

stroys the peach-bloom of female character, delicacy. We heartily wish that forward misses who are fond of this twirling, were compelled to perform it singly, under the application of an eel-skin lash.

Labour and stage-dancing as producing only perspiration and disorder, are now out of vogue; and human bears are more easily taught to dance than natural ones, at least as easily; but nevertheless attitude and grace cannot be learned from such a humble process; and books of this high professional character are eminently useful. The work before us shows us in a most instructive manner all the arcana of the art, elucidated by suitable plates and competent skill. Connoisseurs and accomplished men may greatly improve by it their taste and judgment.

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Memoirs of John Martyn, F.R.S. and of Thomas Martyn, B.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. Professors of Botany in the University of Cambridge. By George Cornelius Gorham, B.D. Hatchard.

THIS very interesting volume is a singular departure from a very prevalent practice; and its author may claim for himself the merit of having said, where the temptation to diffuseness was great, too little rather than too much. In a neat octavo volume of about 250 pages, Mr. Gorham has compressed the biography of the Martyns, father and son, both of whom "in succession and in the same University," adorned the chair appropriated to their favourite science during the long period of ninety-three years; and when it is added that an account of these eminent men constitutes the history of Botany during the eighteenth century, the good taste of the biographer is the more meritorious. We call to mind the inflictions of much of the *Biographia Britannica*, the tediousness of a great part of modern biography, where much labour has been bestowed on little matter, and feel refreshed by the contrast presented by these modest and well-written accounts of the botanical Professors.

Of the first we shall have but little to say; it is a republication of a memoir printed sixty years ago, in a small piece entitled "A short Account of the late John Martyn, F.R.S. and his Writings." The Editor has made some

additions, and the whole is an appropriate introduction to the original Memoir that follows.

Of Professor Thomas Martyn we gave an account in our vol. xcv. ii. p. 85, and the accuracy of that sketch is fully confirmed by the present more extended Memoir. As it is needless to repeat our former outline, we will endeavour to select some passages illustrative of the character of this eminent botanist, and of the science of which he was so bright an ornament.

Mr. Martyn had imbibed a taste for botany very early from his father, and had pursued it with ardour while under his paternal roof, 1752. The Linnæan system had not then been introduced into England; but Mr. Martyn since assisted in making it better known. He introduced it to the University of Cambridge in the first course of lectures ever read in England, founded on the method of the illustrious Swedish naturalist. He had been preceded indeed by several publications in which the Linnæan system had been expeditied, but he had the honour of being the first public advocate and the earliest promulgator of this system of botany in an English University. The correspondence of that eminent botanist Dr. Pulteney with Mr. Martyn on their favourite science, is in the highest degree interesting and instructive.

It is, however, too evident that botany was not at this period a favourite study at Cambridge; and to keep even a small class together, it was necessary to combine other branches of natural history, animals, and fossils.

In a letter to Dr. Pulteney, Mr. Martyn quotes an extract of a letter from Linnæus, in which the vagaries of that great naturalist are aptly characterised as the dreams of a genius. In allusion to his observation on *fungus*, Linnæus thus expresses himself:

"Quis potuerat a priori dicere, Fungos esse *Animalia*, et eorum ova excludi in aquis, et more piscium ludere, dein transire in Fungos? Mihi semper occurrit istud Plinii,—'mihi contentum esse persuasit rerum natura, nil incredibile existimare de ea.' Delectatus fui hoc autumnum videre istos vermes e quibus Fungi prodeunt, et eorum stupendam metamorphosin ex agillissimis vermibus in immobiles herbaceos Fungos."

To the Gent.'s Magazine for 1785, vol. LV. Mr. M. contributed a paper GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCIX. PART II.

with the signature P. B. C. containing "Suggestions on the utility of publishing a Catalogue of Plants with the names accented, and observations on the disputed Pronunciations of several names," a plan approved by Dr. Pulteney, and in which, as Mr. Martyn was subsequently informed, Dr. Darwin had made some progress. He was not, however, equally fortunate in another request made through the medium of the same journal. He issued a prospectus for his "Dictionary," and selected the aid of scientific correspondents; but this public appeal produced him no literary aid.

It seemed to be the fate of Mr. Martyn to be in intimate correspondence with those with whom he had no personal acquaintance; after a correspondence of twenty-six years with Dr. Pulteney, they met accidentally in a bookseller's shop. A short epistolary intercourse existed also between him and the poet Cowper,—having expressed his admiration of Cowper's writings, the compliment was thus acknowledged in a letter to Mrs. King, dated Nov. 29, 1790:

"I value highly, as I ought, and hope that I always shall, the favourable opinion of such men as Mr. Martyn; though, to say the truth, their commendations, instead of making me proud, have rather a tendency to humble me, conscious as I am that I am over-rated. There is an old piece of advice, given by an ancient poet and satirist, which it behoves every man, who stands well in the opinion of others, to lay up in his bosom: *Take care to be what you are reported to be*. By due attention to this wise counsel, it is possible to turn the praises of our friends to good account, and to convert that which might prove an incentive to vanity into a lesson of wisdom. I will keep your good and respectable friend's letter very safely, and restore it to you the first opportunity. I beg, my dear Madam, that you will present my best compliments to Mr. Martyn, when you shall either see him next, or write to him.

"To that gentleman's inquiries I am, doubtless, obliged for the recovery of no small proportion of my subscription-list; for, in consequence of his application to Johnson, and very soon after it, I received from him no fewer than 45 names, that had been omitted in the last he sent me, and that would probably never have been thought of more..... WILLIAM COWPER."

But it is difficult to write of Mr. Martyn without entering more at large into botanical researches than our li-

mits permit, or that might sufficiently interest the general reader. We would refer the student in this science to the work itself, where he will find abundance of matter to gratify his taste, excite his curiosity, and instruct his mind. Of the most indefatigable industry the Professor seems to have made light of labours which would have oppressed an ordinary spirit by their weight, and other men's labours were to him recreations; and during the time that he was engaged in that laborious work, the Gardener's Dictionary, published in 4 vols. folio, his mind and his pen were engaged in other scientific pursuits.

To this great pioneer in the science of Botany, its admirers are deeply indebted; he has fixed its language on sound philosophical principles, and in despite of the little encouragement given to him at the University, he persevered in awakening attention; and the botanical class is now a considerable one, "a grace has passed the senate, by which it is required that all candidates for the degree of bachelor in medicine shall attend one course at least of lectures in botany."

The character of Professor Martyn is beautifully summed up by his biographer, and it may well become the serious attention of those who, "set apart for the office of Christian Ministers," are also engaged in the pursuits, professional or otherwise, of science and philosophy, to reflect, that there is a snare in such pursuits, of which it becomes them to take heed, lest more important duties be sacrificed, and personal religion neglected. It was the humbling confession of Professor Martyn, that the too ardent pursuit of his favourite studies had left him too little leisure for his ministerial duties, and that he had lived too much in the world.

We warmly recommend this little volume to readers of intellect and intelligence; it is written in an excellent spirit, and deserves a place in every library.

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Rutt's *Life of Dr. Calamy*.

(Concluded from page 525.)

THE book before us consists of matters adapted to a particular taste; that of knowing who filled such and such a meeting house, and whether he diminished or enlarged the congrega-

tion. That congregation, however, consists of persons, who are always disagreeing about Antinomianism, Calvinism, and other polemics. The arduous situation of the minister is how to satisfy his congregation under this anarchy of opinion,—how to moderate in a debating society. But philosophers in reading polemics consider how much of them consists of deductions from prejudices, passions, and interests, which have no tendency to extend knowledge or public good. Bishop Middleton opposes the congregational control as to doctrine, because it is known that the meeting-house of one persuasion to-day becomes that of another to-morrow; and philosophers think with Hudibras that the Bible was not promulgated for debate and mootings,

"As if religion was intended
For nothing else but to be mended,"

but for the promotion of morality and philanthropy under the impulse of faith in immortality through Christ; but, as contention implies bad feeling, they, the philosophers, also consider that such feelings produce vices and not virtues. Men of Calamy's puritanical ideas, however, think that there are no vices whatever except those of sensual indulgence; but theologians read, that in Scripture abstract vices of the mind, as infidelity and schisms, come under the denomination of the tares sown among the wheat by the devil. At the same time, it is natural to suppose that wherever an interest is taken in a particular thing, it incites proselytism, and, in consequence, (from the *quot homines, tot sententiae*), debate, and that unfortunately about subjects which, if known, would not render men either wiser or better. Philosophers and naturalists know that the laws of Providence act upon principles quite different from those of Dr. Calamy; and strictly limit human well-being, both here and hereafter, to piety, morality, and philanthropy. We find no fault in Dr. Calamy, as to good wishes towards either of these; we only mean that he is a partisan and political pillar of his peculiar system. It is proverbial of puritans, that they like no religion but their own. Public good, distinct from that system, does not enter into his calculation. At the same time, he was a powerful school-maſter, and in his day a pulpit oracle,

but, alas! what say Mr. Pelham and philosophers? viz. this, that when disputes ensue about religion, reason is immediately lost sight of, and enthusiasm is substituted. Of course we shall avoid fishing in troubled water, and shall now make an extract about a matter curiously illustrative of the possible consequences of preaching printed sermons. It is an incident which we think highly amusing.

"I this year (1694) preached a funeral sermon for Mr. Samuel Stephens, a young candidate for the Ministry, well known about the City. He appeared to be very hale, and of a good constitution, but was soon carried off by a malignant fever. I endeavoured to improve such an affecting providence, by a suitable discourse from John ix. 4: 'I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day,' &c. I ventured upon one thing, which had not been usual among Dissenters, to have the corpse present in the place of worship while I was preaching, which was at Mr. Richard Taylor's Meeting-house in Moorfields; and the people, when sermon was over, followed the corpse to the burial-ground in Bunhill-fields. I was prevailed with to print the sermon; and that had an odd consequence, which no man could foresee.

"Some years after, a young clergyman in the City, incumbent at Crooked-lane, had a fancy to preach this sermon in his own pulpit, at the funeral of one of his parishioners; and if I, who was invited to the funeral, had not happened at that time to be out of town, I should have been one of his auditors. It so fell out, that a particular friend of mine had married the daughter of the deceased, which was the occasion of my being invited. My friend had the printed sermon by him, and had been reading it a little before, which was the occasion of the discovery. This Clergyman had none of the best characters amongst his neighbours; and my friend, who was the son-in-law of the deceased, had intimated as much as that came to, to two other Clergymen, relations of the deceased, who were at the funeral.

"These gentlemen, at their return from the funeral to the house of the deceased, spake to my friend in recommendation of the sermon they had heard, and told him they hoped his parson was misrepresented by his neighbours. My friend told them he agreed with them in approving the sermon, but he believed he could show it them in print, and he did so, and they read it over, and frankly owned it was the very sermon that they had heard, word for word, excepting only the character, which being given to a young probationer for the ministry, could not by any means have been applied to an elderly tradesman; and whereas I had prefixed an introduction before the reciting

my text, which was a little peculiar, this gentleman had made use of that too, without variation, which made it more remarkable. The widow sent the parson half a guinea instead of a whole one, thinking that enough for reading another man's sermon at her husband's funeral; and he thinking himself affronted, and discovering his resentment, the thing came to be talked of all over the parish, and was the occasion of the people's buying up all the remaining copies of my sermon. The parson declaring over and over, that he had never seen my sermon, suffered much in his reputation." i. pp. 353, 354.

In i. 180, we have the following anecdotes concerning Partridge the astrologer:

"He valued himself not a little upon his astrological remarks in his almanack for the year 1688, which he intimated would be fatal to King James. Many told him afterwards, that he was much out, because King James was not dead; to which he replied, that he was dead in law, which was to all intents and purposes sufficient." i. 180, 181.

Partridge and a Mr. d'Aranda,

"With great exactness calculated the year, the month, the day, and the very hour when the city of Rome was to be burnt and destroyed, so as never to be rebuilt any more. I desired him [Mr. d'Aranda] to tell me about what time this was to be. He desired to be excused as to that; but at the same time assured me, that according to the course of nature, I might live to see that time. i. 181.

Upon this paragraph the editor observes,

"There had been published in 1656, a prediction of Rome's burning in exactly ten years [1666], the foreteller little designing to prognosticate the fire of London."

Previous to the arrival of William III.:

"They had public prayers in all the churches in Holland every day, for a good while together, which was an unusual thing in that country; and I observed the ministers prayed for a *north-east wind*, by name, which would bring the forces from thence hither to the best advantage." i. 152.

In vol. ii. 217, we have an account of the indignity to which chaplains of noblemen were exposed, namely, that of retiring from dinner before the second course or dessert. We apprehend that one reason at least connected with this custom, was, that their presence was deemed a restraint upon the freedom of light and sometimes worse conversation over the bottle.

In the same volume (ii. p. 182) the paucity of trees in Scotland, as noted by Johnson, is explained by the aversion of the country people to them. They had a notion that they spoiled the ground, and would eat out the heart of it.

Here we must leave the work. It contains many curious things, especially the second volume, of a political and historical kind, and throws great light upon the religious principles and parties of the day. The editor, Mr. Rutt, who is the laureat and historiographer of these principles and parties, has very ably executed his task, and with more temper than is found in his "Diary of Burton."

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Oldfield's Wainfleet.

(Concluded from p. 529.)

IN p. 180 we have the following account of Cranberries:

"A principal part of that portion of the Fens which appertained to this parish (Friskney) was denominated the Mossberry or Cranberry Feg, from the quantity of Cranberries which grew upon it, in its wild and uncultivated state; the soil, a deep peat moss, being admirably calculated for their growth. It was not however until the commencement of the last century, that their value as a luxurious article of food was at all known in this parish, when they were brought into use by a native of Westmorland, in which county, and Cumberland, great numbers are annually gathered. After that period, and until the drainage of the Fens, the quantity gathered yearly in this place was very great. In some years, when the season was favourable, as many as four thousand pecks have been collected, but the average quantity was about two thousand. The general price paid to those who picked them, was five shillings per peck; those who purchased them, disposed of them principally in Cambridgeshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, for the making the well-known 'Cranberry-tarts.' Since the drainage and inclosure, few have been gathered, and those few have sold from thirty to fifty shillings per peck." P. 180.

In the same page we find that in one season, only ten decoy-pools sent 31,200 wild fowl to the London market!

If we go back to the invention of things, the ascription of a modern date must be applied, in matters dependant upon physics, to the new construction or application of them, not to the phenomena attached to the principles of them. For instance the properties

of steam and the æolipyle were not novelties before the Christian æra. To the matters before us. The composition of ancient bronze is well-known; but the following account of a Celt shows that it must have been of dissimilar materials, under the admission that brass could not have had the character described; and yet that there was something of a similar compound, is beyond reasonable doubt. Analysis alone can settle the question.

"In the year 1818, an ancient Celt was found by a labourer, in digging a ditch in the fen, of a deep yellow or gold colour. So nearly did it resemble that metal, that the labourer who found it was 'upwards of three years before he would part with it for less than the price of standard gold.'" P. 181.

In p. 161, we find that "a female has for several years officiated as parish clerk of Driby."

Odd as it may seem, it may nevertheless be true, that there may not be males in humble life, in some agricultural parishes, qualified to read well enough for the discharge of so low an office. But that such a circumstance connected with Church duty, exposes a holy concern to ridiculous imputation, is evident; and we are utterly astonished that such an occurrence has escaped the prohibition of the Ordinary.

On a tablet in the chancel of Friskney, were painted the following lines:

"Istum Cancellum si qui Clerus ingreditur,
Aut legat, aut cantet, aut ipse foras graditur;
Sed si quis Laicus intret sub calamine cultus,
Offerat, et redeat, cum sanctis ordine fiat,
Non intus maneat albis quin sit coopertus;"

which lines are thus correctly translated:

"Into this chancel if any Clergyman enter,
Let him either read or sing, or else go out of
doors; [ship,
But if any Layman enter this place of wor-
Let him present his offering, and return,
Let holy things be done in order;
If he be not covered with a surplice, let him
not remain." P. 183.

From this it appears that no Layman was to enter the chancel who did not merely go there to present an offering, or assist in the service, vested in a surplice. This custom is alluded to in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, ii. 698, where it is said, that "our ancient princes and nobles joined in the choir-service clothed in surplices."

In p. 173 is the following paragraph, which, as given, is inexplicable, in re-

ference to a precise archæological character:

"About half a mile south-west of the Church [of Friskney] are some lands denominated Abbey Hills, but, whether they were so called from their forming part of the possessions of this Abbey, cannot now be ascertained. A building of considerable magnitude, surrounded by a moat, has at some remote period undoubtedly stood upon them. The remains of the moat are still distinctly visible. A paved causeway has been discovered a little below the surface of the earth, in a direct line from the site of the building to the Church. In 1814 some workmen in digging a hole for the purpose of setting down a post, discovered, about five feet underground, a small room of a circular form, detached apparently from the other parts of the building, and which was entered by a descent of five stone steps. On the floor they found several marine shells, and a steel instrument, resembling a cleaver, having a ring at the end." P. 173.

Another abuse, as bad as that of the parish clerks (monsters of the blue-stocking tribe) is noted in p. 289, under the parish of Winthorpe:

"About thirty years ago, a great number of the ancient records of this parish were destroyed by the Church-warden, who committed to the flames all those which he had not the ability to read."

When is a stop to be put to such flagrant outrages?

Here we shall leave the work, with the praise justly due to Mr. Oldfield, for the pains and industry this publication exhibits. The essence of Topographical writing consists in collection of every thing that can possibly be found concerning ancient places. We must, however, observe, that the support of reason is a duty incumbent upon all writers whatever. We therefore object to such presumptuous trash as is inserted in p. 142, viz. that because some ruffians dragged the corpse of a dissenting minister out of his grave, one of them died suddenly, and the other languished, through divine judgment. Have not resurrectionists (as they are called) done as much as that, and are they suddenly struck dead? Bishop Sherlock tells us, that it is utterly impossible for us to know who are taken off in judgment, and who are not. Does the sect patronized by Mr. Oldfield, profess to understand the Laws of Providence? Can any one establish his claim to such a knowledge? If he cannot (and philosophers know that it

is impossible), such a pretension is either insane or blasphemous—indeed a fraud, which was only practised in the Romish Church, to influence vulgar minds, insusceptible of reason, and assailable only by superstition. Why give such trash insertion in a Topographical work? It is a retrograde step of the march of intellect—reduction of mind to the character of it in the dark ages—in literal coarseness, stuffing it with old women's nonsense. We have an appendix almost full of the lives of fanatics and enthusiasts, who, as history shows, have never made men wiser; on the contrary, have waged war with public benefit and common sense.

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The Family Library, No. VIII. The Court and Camp of Buonaparte, pp. 326.

WHEN the danger of the State requires service eminently successful, merit is sought and preferred. France at the Revolution was in this state, through external enemies; and high military character could alone preserve its independence. The result was a ruling conclave of brave, skilful, and needy adventurers, who, anxious for Golden Fleeces, became Argonauts under Buonaparte. The object desired as to character was merely not to be fools. Most able and even heroic things they certainly did, but they had not Greek or Roman grandeur of soul,—had no more moral qualities than pirates. Life was in their estimation only a game, of which the sole object is to win; but partly miscalculation, partly necessity, ruined their chief and themselves. How this happened, we will endeavour to show.

It is stated by Gibbon and other philosophers, that no nation can afford more than one man in every hundred of the people for the profession of arms. If old men, women, and children be deducted, the rule will be found to apply very well to the remainder. It has been also noted, that the wear and tear of the English army even in time of peace is 22,000 men per annum. France out of a population of twenty-five millions, could afford a permanent establishment of 250,000 men, from which deduct, as inevitable waste, 22,000, the remainder is 228,000,—suppose one in five to be rendered *hors de combat* in every campaign, through death or wounds, the diminution added to the indispens-

Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained, independently of technical Mathematics. In 2 vols. Vol. ii. part i. comprehending the subjects of Heat and Light. By Neil Arnott, M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo. pp. 320.

HE who is fond of the marvellous, cannot do better than study Natural Philosophy. He will there see miracles far beyond conception by the most fertile imagination, and ultimately perhaps agree with our author, that all the phenomena of the Universe are effected by the modifications of one simple substance, so infinitely divisible and imponderable, that, as Sir Isaac Newton thought, "even one ounce of it uniformly distributed over the vast space in which our solar system exists, might leave no quarter of an inch without its particle," and yet so susceptible of other forms, as, we think, to be fluid or solid, and constitute matter of every kind, through changes occasioned by the attraction or repulsion, or modification of its particles. If for instance Man was formed out of dust, and returns to it, it is proved by the latter event that he originally was dust; and assuredly it is just as miraculous for a living intelligent animal to undergo such a transformation, as for any substance to have variations which imply other phenomena. To explain the essence of substance is impossible, because *infinitorum nulla sit ars*, and that matter is divisible *ad infinitum*, is shown by Mr. Higgins on Light (pp. 3, 9). The cause of Motion is either not to be known at all, or is incomprehensible by our senses (id. p. 8); but it is evident that Substance is powerfully acted upon by foreign agents; as for instance, particles of substance are repelled by heat, which is a solar emanation, and are aggregated by withdrawing it. To suppose, besides, that there can be abstractedly such a thing as a perfect vacuum, a real nothing, is absurd, and an hypothesis formed only through our imperfect senses. In short, we believe that there is only one original substance, however modified, throughout all nature; and that, if we cannot find out the cause of motion, we cannot find out the modes of action in such a substance, through defect of faculties.

We have gone into these premises because Dr. Arnott supposes (p. 3) an ethereal fluid, *distinct from sub-*

stance, to be causative of phenomena; but we doubt it. We by no means suppose an *anima mundi*, only that substance has properties variously convertible by laws of providence, which of course imply divine agency, and that alone. We are led to that opinion, by the glimpses which chemistry affords of the self-action of bodies; and the subjection to the same accidents, and identity of properties in all of them, is to us a proof that their essence is one and the same, and not distinct.* All have gravity, attraction, repulsion, motion, &c.; and there is nothing of which insusceptibility of decomposition can be predicated, except the Almighty. We beg to be understood, as not going further than opinion; but we think that we are vindicated, more especially by the following fact, dependent upon a common chemical rule. We think, then, that the bare extraneous action of an Ethereal fluid is insufficient to solve the phenomenon of the creation of man from dust, because it implies only a superinduced action, not a change of one and the same substance; but that evidently does ensue both in animals and vegetables; which however would not, as before observed, return to dust, if they had originally been any thing else.

But to the work. We do not know a book upon the subject more satisfactorily and judiciously written; and the very considerable ingenuity of the author is employed by him for the useful purpose, as if he was a magician, of evoking new discoveries, not to gratify barren curiosity, but to realize, in sober sadness, most valuable advantages. The construction of air-engines, with an expansive power four times greater than that of steam from an equal quantity of fuel, is the chief object to which we allude. Dr. Arnott has given different specifications of plans for the construction of such an engine, and then says,

"Could an obedient and durable engine be contrived, at all approaching in simplicity to the plan given above, its advantages over the steam engine would be very considerable. First, its original cost would be much less, by reason of its small comparative size, its

* It seems to be highly probable, that simple elementary matter consists of certain minute atoms, possessing certain polar actions, or repulsions and attractions. Weldon on Chemistry, p. 30.

simplicity, and the little nicety of workmanship required. Secondly, it would occupy much less room, and would be very light; hence its peculiar fitness for purposes of propelling ships and wheel-carriages. Thirdly, the quantity of fuel required being so much less, would not load the ship or carriage, leaving little room, as in steam-boats, for any thing else. Fourthly, the expense of fuel and repairing would be but little. Fifthly, the engine could be set to work in a few minutes, where a steam-engine might require hours. Sixthly, little or no water would be required for it." Pp. 75, 76.

We regret that the simple explanation of the cause of stuttering (given in p. v.), and its easy cure, cannot from its length admit of extraction. We feel it, however, a duty to praise the liberality of the author in thus making it public; and we heartily wish that it may procure him numerous patients.

Painters may derive great benefit from studying the second section of the "Intensity of Light, Shade, and Colour," in pp. 260 seq.

Sketches of Intellectual and Moral Relations.

By Daniel Pring, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo.

MEDICAL men, say the French, do not believe in the existence of angels, because they never dissected any; that is to say, they become materialists, because there are forms of being of which they neither have, or can have cognizance. But it is very poor philosophy to suppose that there cannot be existence without substance. Who can predicate substantiality of mere Laws of Nature? In reference to our own species, the difficulty has been to discover how mind acts upon matter. Mr. Warren (*Disquisition upon Life*), in our opinion, comes nearest to the mark, when he attributes, upon well-founded animal analogies, a power of galvanic action to mere volition; so that every man carries about him a galvanic battery, which the body obeys.

Dr. Pring has evidently a masterly anatomical knowledge of the human frame; but of his conclusions, we are bound to say, that they neither do or can solve phenomena. He holds religion to be mere assumption (because men have erred concerning it), but he does not reflect, that *to be* must precede every thing else, that the Creator must precede the created, and that religion

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(as we shall soon show) is deduced from such primary cause, by a natural inference, and therefore is a matter distinct from physics—but Dr. Pring makes it a mere result of fear or diffidence, in the following words:

"The truth or reality of this [the Christian] dispensation rests upon the authority of certain alleged facts or doctrines; if this authority is excepted against; if these facts and doctrines are thought to be incredible—by all persons so regarding them (which, if practice is a test of belief, we may suppose to comprise at least nine-tenths of the Christian world) *this system imposes no real obligation to morality*. I will by no means deny to this system the efficacy of a partial obligation; but it is in general extremely weak: in other instances it is not acknowledged in any degree,—and perhaps even this partial efficacy, chiefly arising from fear and diffidence, will decline, as the customs, opinions, or prejudices, drawn from the dark abyss of antiquity, are unsettled by the augmenting impulse of the human mind." P. 389.

Now we utterly reject the philosophy which assumes what is not from what is, viz. that there are no primary causes, where secondary causes do not indicate them,—such philosophizing is like that of the Indian prince who would not believe that there was ice or snow, because he had never seen any. If there be a Creator distinct from a created, there may be a science distinct from physics, which exclusively belong to the latter class; and if so, the principle of religion may be justly considered as the germ of that distinct science. In proof of this distinctive origin, we beg to observe, that limitation, time, and locality apply to physics, whereas the attributes of Deity (and they do not admit of dispute), are infinity, eternity, and omnipresence. These attributes form the foundation of religion; and therefore it is not, as Dr. Pring assumes, a mere ignorant deduction from physics, because the contradictory properties of physics do not admit of such a deduction. According to them, the Deity himself must be finite, temporal, and local. Dr. Pring, however, is not the first and only medical man, who has alleged that the coat made the tailor.

The Annual Peerage for 1830 has made its appearance (being the fourth) with the other Annuals of the season. We observe the Editors have retained their accounts of the families of those Peers whose titles have

become extinct during the past year, a plan we trust they will continue, so long as any widows or daughters survive, and thus supply what has always been a deficiency in Peerages after the extinction of a title. We wish this careful and copious compilation the success it decidedly merits.

Mr. CROMPTON has published a second edition of his *Savings Bank Assistant*, to which he has prefixed the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, recommending the adoption of a plan of Mr. Higham's, for granting Government Annuities through the medium of the Savings Banks. This will probably be carried into effect, should the Committee be re-appointed next Session, and would add greatly to the importance and utility of Savings Banks. "A valuable addition," says Mr. Crompton, "to the proposed plan would be, to grant Reversionary Annuities, commencing at the death of the subscriber, during the life of a nominee, to enable a person to provide for a wife or aged parent, on easy terms."

Another edition (being the fifth) of *The Whole Duty of Constables*, by a late acting Magistrate of the county of Norfolk, has just been published. A large impression of the fourth was taken off by the public in the course of the last twelve months, which induced the present editor again to revise the Constabulary part of this Manual of judicial reference, and to enlarge the Appendix, which now contains (besides Mr. Peel's Six Acts for Amending the Criminal Laws) those on the same important subject, called "The Lansdowne Acts," relative to offences against the person, summary convictions, and law of evidence; with the Act passed in 1829, for the better regulation of divisions in the several counties of England and Wales, and of the duties of high constables, &c. in consequence thereof.

In the opinion of the author of *The British Naturalist*, "the dictum of authority, and the divisions of system, are the bane of study to the people at large;" and he has accordingly thrown his collections into the form of a miscellany, taking subjects as they occur, in the several localities of the mountain, the lake, the river, the sea, the moor, and the brook. The introduction affects a high strain of metaphysics; and, with a little obscurity of style, contains, among many judicious remarks, some false reasoning. For instance, speaking of the works of art, he asserts, that "although, during the last half century, there have been many more successful inventions than during any other period of the same length, it is certainly not too much to say, that the failures have increased in a much greater proportion;" not considering that, while the successes of former generations are in many instances "failures are almost

entirely forgotten. "Order," we are told, "is Heaven's first law," and we cannot recommend this volume, to the exclusion of more systematic manuals; but it may serve as an agreeable change to the student; and, in its more lively parts, display to the stranger the attractions of Nature's wonders.

Mr. FRANCIS WHISHAW has published an accurate two-sheet *Map of the Manor and Parish of Hendon, Middlesex*, which cannot fail to be particularly acceptable to the numerous gentry resident in that very extensive parish. It is accompanied by a *Book of Reference*, giving the names of owners; names and dimensions of every field in the parish; an Index of the names of the owners, in the Book of Reference; and another Index to the Map. We are glad to see that Mr. Whishaw announces a Second Part, containing an Historical Account of Hendon, with Notices topographical and biographical.

Mr. CRUTWELL, in his announcement of *Lectures on the Currency*, states, that Cobbett affirmed, only a few years ago, "that he alone possessed the secret which should enable the country to extricate itself from ruin; but that nothing of such secret should ever transpire, unless the sum of five thousand pounds were first subscribed for his sole exclusive use, precluding all future inquiry as to the purpose or manner in or for which it should apply it." No country can be ruined while it possesses agriculture and manufactures; and all that a paper currency (Mr. Crutwell's hobby) does effect, is greater facility of accommodation, and a larger extent of fictitious capital.

The Death Warrant of Negro Slavery contains reprint articles on the subject, from the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, introduced by (as usual) an acrimonious preface. We have, in our notice of a "Letter from Sydney," shown how slavery has grown out of circumstances.

The Facts relating to Chinese Commerce refer to institutions in the country with which it is not practicable (says the Author) for individuals to have a beneficial trading connexion; and that the monopoly of the East India Company is, therefore, an absolute necessity. He says (p. 16) that the private trade of the Americans has always been to them a ruinous concern.

The Economy of the Hands, Feet, Fingers, and Toes, by an Old Army Surgeon, is a work that we can recommend to such of our readers as are afflicted with corns, bunions, or deformed nails. The "safe and certain" methods of rendering the skin white, soft, and delicate, "without detriment to health," may also be worth the attention of our female friends.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT ROME.

In p. 157 we briefly noticed the formation of this Institution for the purposes of archaeological correspondence. From the "Bullettino degli Annali" of the Institute (an octavo volume of fifty-six pages), which has recently been published, we learn that the Society enjoys the patronage of many illustrious personages, foreigners as well as Italians, eminent for their love of antiquities. Moreover, the "Bullettino" contains much curious information connected with antiquarian researches, especially concerning discoveries made in excavating the ancient Etruscan city of Tarquinia, not far from Corneto. It had long been known that within the vast circumference of its Necropolis were scattered many remnants of Tarquinia's former magnificence. Winkelmann and other learned writers had noticed the tombs, and the painted vases (resembling those of Magna Græcia), which were occasionally found in this part of the old Etruria. But nothing very important appears to have been done until the year 1823, when some excavations were made by certain individuals of Corneto. In 1825, these researches were continued "dall' Inglese, Lord Kinnaird." Several precious articles were subsequently found by Signor Carlo Avvolta, and Signor Vittorio Massi. Two magnificent tombs, of which the walls exhibited many extraordinary paintings, rewarded, in 1827, the researches of Counsellor Kestner and Baron de Stackelberg, who, assisted by the pontifical government, have succeeded in bringing to light many valuable specimens of ancient painting. Other excavations, about the same time, furnished Signor Vittorio Massi, above-mentioned, with various painted vases and different fragments of antiquity; some of these have contributed to found the collection formed by Messrs. Dorow and his associates, and the remainder is still at Montefiascone, in possession of Signor Massi. During the course of last year (1828), some indications of concealed treasures, and the importance of those vases which M. Dorow had purchased, gave occasion to more numerous and regular excavations. A vast and desert plain, extending in circumference about five miles between the territory of Canino and Montalto, and crossed by the little river Fiora, has already been regarded as the ancient Necropolis of some Etrurian city, and probably of Vulci. The adjacent grounds, belonging partly to the Signor Candellori, of Rome, and the Signor Feoli, have produced many beautiful painted vases: but the Prince of Canino (Louis Bonaparte) being principal owner of the territory, has,

through his own and his princess's generosity, been enabled to collect, within a few months, an astonishing number of monuments, estimable for their beauty and for the instruction which they furnish to studious antiquaries.

The greater part of these objects are found in small grottoes, at the depth of a few palms under ground. The general construction of these monuments does not afford much new matter for observation; but it is an extraordinary circumstance that objects so interesting and valuable as works of art, should be discovered in such a miserable situation. A more detailed account of them must be reserved for different fasciculi of the "Annals:" here it may however be observed, that the number of vases inscribed with letters far exceeds that furnished by the excavations made in Magna Græcia, above one thousand having been disinterred within a few months. Thus the estate of Prince Musignano has become a museum of noble monuments, executed in the happiest schools of art, recalling the best ages of Grecian workmanship, while the abundance of Greek inscriptions found on the painted vases, might induce us to suppose in the soil of these Etrurian coasts some remnants of a Grecian colony. Indeed the TONAE-NE-ENAEON, observed eight times on different antiques found here, might serve to indicate that the Etruscans of this place were diligent performers of the Attic games, or of games corresponding to the Athenian usage.

But the beauty of Grecian art is found at Tarquinia combined with characters belonging most indubitably to the Etruscan alphabet; the names also of various Etruscan families are inscribed on monuments at this place—such as the Appian, Annian, Larzian, Minutian, and Fabian. Yet a great number of small objects, executed in gold, ivory, bronze, and stone, discovered with the painted vases, in those excavations, bespeak rather the elegance of Grecian artists than the stiffness of monuments indisputably Etruscan.

The importance, however, of such rich discoveries in the supposed city of Vulci, does not authorize us to omit noticing, that many curious antiques have been found in the vicinity of Tarquinia, and in the ancient Cossa (mentioned by Pliny), and the present Orbetello. These are described in a communication from Signor Carlo Avvolta, who found in those places about two hundred sepulchral depositories, with vases and pateræ, near the remains of the dead: and he remarks, that when a tripod was the first

object that presented itself, a vase was always discovered. We must notice another passage (among several very interesting) in the letter of Signor Avvolta, dated on the 28th of April last.

"Many of the tombs and grottoes which I excavated at Montarozzi, contained the remains of human bodies which had been burnt, close to others which had not been burnt, as well as burnt and unburnt bones in the same grave: whence it might, perhaps, be justly affirmed, that the Etruscans of this region were accustomed to *burn the bodies of their dead, and at the same time to inter their dead without turning them.*"

Other excavations accidentally made near the wall of Orvieto, are described by Signor Cervelli, an accomplished painter, who mentions, in a communication dated last April, that some months before, several articles of terra cotta, ornaments, bassi-relievi, small statues, half-figures (probably of Jupiter and Priapus), vases, and other pieces, had been found at that place. And Signor Pietro Casuccini discovered, in the ancient sepulchres at Chiusi, many very beautiful remnants of former ages. The Canon Mazetti also mentions, among others, interesting antiques found at Chiusi, some urns of stone, sarcophagi of cornelian, and vases of black clay but not baked. At Volterra also, and in its neighbourhood, several curious urns and other monuments of Etruscan antiquity have been lately discovered by Signor Giusto Cinci. For the account (here epitomized) of excavations made in Etruria, we are indebted to the ingenious Professor Gerhard.

Some researches in the kingdom of Naples among the Italo-Grecian tombs, particularly those of Nola, afford M. Panofka a subject for an article in which he very ingeniously describes the burnt vases called *salicerni* found there a few months ago; a class altogether unknown at Corneto and at Canino, and distinguished for the purity of their design. From various circumstances it appears, that the ancients were in the habit of breaking those vases before they cast them on the funeral pile of their parents or friends. There also were found (what no other classic soil has hitherto produced) two cups, of which the insides display a white and brilliant varnish like the most beautiful porcelain, while the exteriors present figures painted in red on a black ground. One cup exhibits Minerva and Hercules, delineated in a fine style; the other a toilette-scene, the name of one woman being inscribed ΑΙΝΕΣΙΑΔΩΠΑ. Fragments of a third cup found at Nola (and now in the collection of Major Lambert at Naples), are remarkable for their excellent design, and the gilding which appears on the ear-rings, bracelets, and necklace of the principal woman, to whom another offers a casket. These three cups probably served as presents on occasion of

nuptials. In the same place was discovered a vase of which the extraordinary form represented an Ethiopian in the throat of a crocodile.

Two years ago the Duc de Blacas found at Nola several magnificent vases, besides the skeletons of two young children with their playthings lying near them. M. Vulpes, a celebrated physician of Naples, making some researches at Ischia in 1826, found at the feet of a skeleton a large vessel full of eggs.

Another article in the "Bullettino" describes many discoveries made in 1828 and 1829, among the remains of Pompeii, particularly in the building called the House of Castor and Pollux, where several fine pictures rewarded the excavator's labour. The latest researches brought to light a door situated at the extremity of the building; hopes were entertained that this might communicate with another house, which, in this case, must have belonged to the sumptuous owner of this vast habitation, and might reasonably be expected to contain a multiplicity of curious and valuable objects. Yet it is not improbable that this doorway opens only into a small street near that called *dei Mercurii*, in which have already been discovered two secret outlets. In the same street many interesting objects were found near a chamber furnished with licentious paintings, which sufficiently designate the character of the house. Glass vessels, of different sizes and colours, found also in this building, serve to confirm the opinion that it was a public place destined to nearly the same purposes as our modern coffee-houses; and the indecent pictures above-mentioned show that the ancients sometimes employed those drinking-glasses on very strange occasions. For the account of these discoveries our obligations are due to M. de Laglandiere.

The excavations made at Rome, especially in the Forum Romanum, are described by the Chevalier Bunsen. It appears that in 1818, the Abbate Uggeri published a project on the subject of such researches: the late Duchess of Devonshire had already, in 1817, commenced the task of excavating under the direction of the celebrated Carlo Fea: in 1827, the Conde di Funchal continued the work, and lately the Duc de Blacas has resolved to prosecute it in a manner that promises the most complete success. This undertaking is encouraged by the pontifical government, desirous of furnishing to the poor workmen of Rome the means of obtaining an honest livelihood by their labour, at the same time promoting the objects of scientific and literary research.

There is an account of excavations made in the Forum Trajanum and its vicinity; in the Via Appia, and the Vigna Giangiorgi, and the Vigna Capranica, where the Duke of Buckingham caused researches to be made, and found a sepulchre with painted

ornaments, and a sarcophagus. In the Via Latina, Signor Fioravanti made some interesting discoveries; and in the Via Flaminia, at the place called Torvergata (five miles from Rome), the Vicomte de Chateaubriand, having excavated the ruins of an ancient villa, found several busts and sarcophagi, medals, and other remnants of antiquity. Signor Copranesi has disinterred some statues among ruins near Montecalvo, in Sabina; and an accidental excavation, between Frascati and Marino, has enriched the cabinet of the Prince de Anglona with many valuable articles of gold and paste.

The first fasciculus of the "Annals" will contain an article communicated by Sir William Gell, on the structures called Cyclopean, in Greece, Magna Græcia, and several districts of Italy, most of which have been discovered by Sir William himself, Mr. Dodwell, and latterly by Mr. Fox. By these three English gentlemen we learn, that within little more than one year, three ancient cities have been discovered, — Lista, Batin, and Trebula Suffena.

TOWER OF LONDON.

We congratulate the lovers of archaeological truth that, from henceforth, there will not be a single curiosity in the Tower exhibited with a false name. The last stronghold of humbug, the Spanish armoury, has yielded to the strong and repeated remonstrances of Dr. Meyrick, and the spoils of the Armada have vanished. Not that a single thing has been removed; but the partisan, with Sir Dudley Carleton's arms engraved thereon, is no longer vouched for as the foreign general's staff; nor the leathern pavoise exalted to a consecrated banner, *et sic omnia*.

A new name has been given to the apartment. No public military memorial existing of our conquests in the East, Dr. Meyrick suggested it should be appropriated to that purpose. Those specimens once in the Duke of York's collection, and which belonged to the renowned Tippoo, with others, will be deposited in two glass-cases. Their number will be increased as other similar curiosities occur, and the whole will be called "the Asiatic Armoury." Two very great rarities have been found among the effects of the late furbisher, a match-lock arquebus and a match-lock escolopette of the time of Henry the Eighth, with the H., rose, and *fleur-de-lis* on their stocks. But independent of this arrangement, the sides of the room, and the ceiling, have been ornamented with fanciful devices, formed from the blades of swords, &c. by Mr. Stacey, in a manner highly creditable to his taste and ingenuity.

ANTIQUITIES IN ESTREMADURA.

Some workmen, who were lately employed

in digging a field near the ruins of the amphitheatre of Merida, in Spanish Estremadura, in order to lay the foundation of a house, found a great number of bones, some of which belonged to the hyæna, and some to the elephant. There were also some human bones. At a short distance from the same place, several pieces of money were also discovered, but they were so much disfigured that it was impossible to decipher the inscription on them. Besides these things, they found two vases of the beautiful marble which is dug from the mountains of the Sierra Morena, at three days' journey from Merida. These vases are in fine preservation, and beautifully sculptured.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE MOREA.

The French savans, in their late mission to the Morea, discovered at Olympia, hidden under the muddy deposits of the Alpheus, the remains of a temple of Jupiter, of great extent. The President of Greece gave leave to the French troops to remove any part of those precious relics, which was, however, no easy task, for it was an indispensable preliminary that roads should be opened in a very rugged spot, and that carts should be dragged over hills and marshes. The French, however, were indefatigable, and the result was, that a number of bas-reliefs, and other monuments, have been conveyed to Navarin, where they will be embarked and taken to Marseilles, or some of the towns of France most accessible to travellers and amateurs of the fine arts.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN FRANCE.

The Archaeological Society of Dieppe, under the patronage of the Duchess de Berri, have been making some recent excavations in the neighbourhood of the town, near what is commonly called Cæsar's Camp, the actual site of the ancient city of Limes, which may be considered the Pompeii of France. The result of the first researches, made by order of the duchess, at Candicote, near the gates of the town, were the discovery of some fragments of a vase of great beauty. Those undertaken in the course of the present year, and carried on in her royal highness's presence, have revealed the existence of a Gallo-Roman borough, the ruins of which are situate between the villages of Bracquemont and De Graineourt. Among other remains have been found the representation of a female figure, in terra cotta, seated on a chair, and suckling two infants—apparently the votive offering of some lady in the straw. Hooks, nails, and other implements, with Roman tiles, &c., have been discovered in great abundance, together with a beautiful glass urn, containing a medal of Antoninus Pius. A large house, consisting of a spacious atrium, or hall, with a numerous suite of apartments branching off, has been since laid open.

Among the articles in best preservation, are several Roman medals in bronze; a gold pin, turned with great delicacy; a *stylus* for writing, and a perfume-box (the last two made of very fine silver); an agate set in a handsome gold ring, and having a small bird engraved upon it, with a motto, of which the words *Ave mea* are alone distinguishable.

In making some repairs in a well, on the

Parsonage farm, *Faversham*, the site of an ancient monastic foundation, a curious stone was taken up, bearing a sculptured figure on it, reported (but we should suppose erroneously) to be a caricature of Henry the Eighth. The monarch, it is said, is represented in the act of devouring a nun, in allusion, no doubt, to the dissolution of the monasteries and nunneries, which took place in his reign. It is in the possession of John Bax, esq.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ON THE EXCAVATION OF VALLEYS.

Henry T. de la Beche, esq. F.R.S. &c. has recently communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine*, some curious and interesting particulars respecting the natural formation of valleys. "Two opinions (he observes) have been entertained by geologists, as to the causes that have excavated valleys: some contending that they have been produced by the rivers that now run in them, aided by the bursting of lakes and meteoric agents; while others consider that the greater proportion of such valleys has been formed by what has been called diluvial action, and by other causes operating at the bottom of ancient seas. It appears to me that these two rival theories may be reconciled with the facts presented by nature, and that both are, to a certain extent, correct. It would, I think, be almost impossible to deny that rivers, more particularly those discharged from the many lakes that probably once existed, have cut deeply into the land, and have formed gulleys, ravines, and gorges: but again, it seems utterly at variance with the relations of cause and effect, to suppose that valleys, properly so called, could have been formed either by the discharge of lacustrine waters, or by the rivers that now run, or could ever have run, in them."

"It seems to me that aqueous excavations are of two kinds: 1. Those produced by vast and violent causes not now in action. And, 2. Those resulting from the continuous and gradual operation of lakes, rivers, and other agents that have been termed meteoric: the latter series of causes operating upon valleys that most frequently owe their prior existence to the former series, and both offering very distinct appearances. Excavations of the second kind, or those produced by actual streams, present cliffs, gorges, and ravines; while the first are marked by grand and extensively rounded outlines, and by valleys of a breadth and magnitude which would seem only referable to a voluminous mass of moving waters."

The author then proceeds to illustrate his opinions by various examples.—1. Valleys of excavation in Dorset and Devon.—2. Valleys of excavation in Jamaica which cannot

be referred to rains or rivers.—3. Valleys of denudation subsequently cut into ravines, and otherwise modified by existing causes.—4. Action of rivers in nearly level and spacious valleys.—5. Rivers escaping from plains through gorges.

Under the last head, the writer says, that "the Lake of Geneva would appear once to have been much more extensive than at present, and to be only the remains of a greater lake which has been partly drained by the cutting down of the gorge at the Fort de l'Ecluse. The gorge at Narni seems to have let out the waters of a lake, the ancient bed of which now forms the plain of Terni. These examples have principal rivers now running in them: the bed of the Rhone runs through the drained part of the ancient lake, the remainder of which constitutes the existing Lake of Geneva, and the Nera flows through the plain of Terni; and if the respective gorges through which the waters escape were again closed, these rivers would again form lakes on the surface of the plains. The great fertile plain of Florence seems once to have been the bed of a lake, the drainage of which was effected by a cut through the high land that bounds it on the west. If this outlet were closed, the waters of the Arno would again cover the plain, and convert it into the bed of a lake."

"These appearances are not confined to one part of the world; it is very easy to see, from the descriptions of intelligent travellers, that they exist very commonly: I have myself observed examples in Jamaica. The district named St. Thomas in the Vale is a marked one: here we have low land bounded on all sides by hills which would form the banks of a lake, were not the waters let out by the gorge through which the Rio Cobre flows. Luidas Vale, in the same island, is a district surrounded on all sides by high land, and would form a lake, were not the waters, derived from heavy tropical rains, carried off by sink-holes in the low grounds. In consequence of this escape of the waters a lake cannot be formed, and therefore no discharging river, which should deliver the excess of waters over the lowest lip of the high land."

"The celebrated falls of Niagara afford an example of a river now in the act of cutting a gorge, which, if time be allowed, may let out the waters of the lake above it. If this should ever be accomplished, the gorge will resemble those we have been describing, and show equally with them, that existing rivers may excavate gorges and precipitous channels, but that these excavations are entirely distinct from valleys of denudation. In all such cases as this, and in the minor effects of meteoric influence, we have gorges, ravines and gulleys, cliffs, taluses and landslips,—all tending to destroy the more or less rounded forms of anterior valleys which were excavated by a force acting generally and with enormous power; a force scarcely referable to any other cause than a voluminous mass of overwhelming waters.

"Considerable changes have been, and continue to be, effected on the earth's surface by causes actually existing. In the time of hurricanes, tropical rains effect that which an inhabitant of milder regions would scarcely credit. In Jamaica, the great hurricane of 1815 produced numerous cliffs and landslips in the mountains of St. Andrew and Port Royal. The gulleys, also, in this island are very numerous and deep, particularly in the great gravel plains. This gravel the torrents do not produce, but only tend to cut up and destroy; so also do the rivers which traverse it; the effect both of rivers and torrents being to make precipitous excavations not only in stratified rocks, but also in these beds of gravel, the origin of which must be referred to some more powerful, more general, and more ancient cause.

"Although I consider that many gorges have been cut by the gradual discharge of lakes, and by the rivers that now flow in them, I by no means suppose that all gorges or ravines have been thus formed: many evidently were not; and of these, some have rivers now flowing through them, others contain no stream whatever. The gorge of Clifton, near Bristol, through which the Avon passes, may be cited as an example of the first kind; if this were closed, the resulting lake would be drained in the direction of Nailsea, and exert no action on the rocks of Clifton. The carboniferous limestone districts of England abound in examples of the second kind; viz. of gorges entirely dry, or through which the rills now passing are too insignificant to have caused them.

NEW CITY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library Committee have recently made a report to the Corporation, in which, after having announced that 1,050 volumes, chiefly of valuable and scarce works, have been received from citizens as donations, they state, that the collection of prints has also, during the same interval, been con-

siderably increased by the purchase of several hundreds of prints and drawings, the number of which now amounts to nearly 2,000 prints, and 100 drawings, and are preserved in portfolios. The subjects consist entirely of metropolitan topography and portraits of eminent city characters; the former are arranged in wards and parishes, so as to form at all times a ready illustration to the various works on London in the Library; the latter (which includes a series of the Lord Mayors, Sheriffs, &c.,) are kept in books, endorsed, and accompanied by a MS. catalogue. There are, besides, various books of prints, prints and drawings in frames, and plans of London upon canvases.

Of larger works, as well on the subject of London as of the adjoining counties, English history and jurisprudence, and other useful works, indispensable in every public library, the addition made to the printed catalogue, since the opening, by purchases and gifts, will be seen also to be very considerable. They include, amongst the purchases, sets of the St. James's Chronicle, London Chronicle, Lloyd's Evening Post, and other newspapers, amounting to 380 volumes; complete sets of the Gentleman's and European Magazines, in 230 volumes; Todd's Dr. Johnson's, and other Dictionaries; Pyne's Royal Residences; sets of the Peerages, &c. Amongst the gifts, the whole of the publications printed by the authority of his Majesty's Commissioners for the preservation of the public records—presented by the Commissioners; sets of the Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, in 142 volumes, folio; a very fine set of the *Archæologia of the Antiquarian Society*, in 21 volumes, quarto; &c. &c.

A foundation is also laid for a *Civic Museum*, or collection of metropolitan antiquities and curiosities. Towards this desirable object, Mr. Cuerton has presented several Roman and other antiquities, discovered in digging the foundation of the New Post-Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Other articles have also been sent, found in excavating for the foundation of the New London Bridge; also several subjects of antiquity and curiosity from the late Guildhall Chapel, and other places.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 31.

The Hulsean prize was adjudged to Thos. Myers, scholar of Trinity College, for his Essay—"What was the extent of the knowledge which the Jews had of a future state, at the time of our Saviour's appearance?"

EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC POLE.

According to intelligence from New York, the American brig *Anwann*, under Captain Palmer, has been fitted out for a voyage of discovery to explore the Antarctic regions.

To thousands held in slavery from their birth?
 Ask ye if minds in native ignorance
 Can curb the stubborn passions of the heart,
 And be prepared for the important change?
 O let not faithless prejudices prevail
 I would not pour the sudden light of noon,
 Like an o'erpowering flood, on those who
 long

Have lived in total darkness, lest the blaze,
 Too brilliant and intense for feeble sight,
 Should strike with blindness, and misguide
 their feet

Thro' paths of danger, horror, and dismay!
 No; it were better, it were more humane,
 That good should mildly come by slow
 degrees.

No longer shall the tender ties of love
 Be torn asunder by the sale of blood.
 The anxious parent and the guiltless child
 Shall live together. Nature thus will teach
 The lovely peaceful charities of life,
 Expand the feelings of the struggling heart,
 And raise the intellect above the slave.
 Then shall inviting Education come,
 And sweet instruction to the simple mind,
 Will prove a welcome treasure of delight,
 Grateful to give, and grateful to receive.
 Thro' the dark wilderness a light shall break,
 And Sorrow's children shall indeed rejoice!
 There shall be raised the standard of our God;
 Heralds of peace eternal shall proclaim
 The tidings of salvation, and the sound
 Of freedom for the soul shall teach the heart
 To feel the value, and to prize the gift,
 Of liberty on earth!"

"Tis thus he speaks.

With smiles of pleasure and with inward joy,
 Justly exulting in so great a theme.

Friend of mankind, and thus my country's
 friend!

O may the aid of Heav'n be giv'n to thee,
 And crown thine efforts with entire success!

SONNETS ON RURAL SCENERY.

By the Author of the Garland.

(Continued from p. 456.)

III.

LET others speed to some lone Alpine rock
 Whereon to sit and meditate, afar
 From man and man's dark destinies—the
 shock [car,
 Of battling hosts, ambition's blood-stain'd
 And all that come life's fairer scenes to mar—
 For me, I love not thus to sit apart
 From those I once compassion'd, and to lar
 'Gainst fellow man the portals of the heart.
 Because the City kins not with the sweet
 Community of feeling all mankind
 Own and delight in, is there no retreat
 Where we the sacred musings of the mind
 May cherish, save where desolation broods
 Mid the wild waste of Alpine solitudes?

IV.

Oh! for the bowret of some woodland vale:
 Where I might sit, yet hear life's busy hum,
 The sunset gun, or the reveille drum,
 The lowing herd, or, borne upon the gale,
 The snag of shepherd minstrel!—lo, a sail,
 Another, and another! on they come
 Scudding the emerald ocean, e'en as some
 Fair flower Spring's verdant meadow, fair
 but frail!

Such are the scenes I love, for such delight
 My soul, and sooth it. Nor the less when
 night

Comes o'er the landscape do I own the power
 Of rural nature; the star-studded sky,
 The sparkling fountain, and the moon-fit
 tower,

Nor least the babbling brook's meek melody.
 Temple, June 1829. H. B.

SONNET TO A MISER.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

MISER, think what thou'lt be when life has
 flown—

A frightful mass of senseless clay, no more.
 What then will be to thee thy countless
 store,

Collected all to please thyself alone,

That made thy heart as torpid as a stone;

Gone, and to those who should have shar'd
 before, [pour,

And hence no grateful strains to thee thy
 Who gav'st it when no longer 'twas thine
 own. [heat,

Ah! how much happier would thy state have
 If, not intent thy sordid ore to hide,

Thou hadst explor'd the haunts where want
 is seen,

Eager to spread thy bounty far and wide,
 And aid unfriended GENTLES; then severe

Thy life had pass'd, and Conscience Death
 defied.

The following Stanzas are written on a Sundial
 in Gainsford Church porch:—

MORTAL, while the sunny beam
 Tells thee here how Time is gliding,
 Haste the moments to redeem,
 For eternity providing.

Winters pass, and Springs renew,

In maturity advancing;

Youth to pleasure sighs adieu,

In the fields of childhood dancing.

Manhood sinks to hoary age,

And a night that has no morning;

O let wisdom now engage,

Hear her dictates, and take warning.

Wisely still the moments use,

Man is every moment dying;

Whilst this tablet you peruse,

O remember Time is flying.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals have been recently occupied with reports of the proceedings in the Cour Royale, in the case of M. Bertin, proprietor and editor of the *Journal des Debats*, who appealed from the decision of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, which, in August last, found him guilty of a libel on the constitutional authority of the king. The cause excited great interest, both on account of the high respectability of the individual, and in consequence of the excitement which prevails in the public mind. M. Bertin, in the course of his address to the Court, enumerated the great sacrifices he had made for the Bourbons, in order to show that the charge preferred against him of hostility to that family was groundless, which he proved to the satisfaction of the Judges, who rescinded the sentence of the inferior tribunal. This decision was received by a crowded audience with the loudest marks of applause.

A decision of some importance to dramatic authors in France, has just been made by the civil tribunal of Paris, by which authors are empowered every evening, if they think fit, to demand the share of the receipts allotted to them, notwithstanding any seizure or opposition made by creditors; and, in case of resistance, they may request the aid of the commissary of police and the gendarmerie.

The distress of the vine-growers in France is represented to have increased to an alarming extent. No less than 150,000 proprietors, and 6,000,000 labourers, are said to be now reduced to the lowest state of destitution. A repeal, or at least a considerable diminution, of the heavy duties at present exacted, is considered the only method of remedying this enormous evil.

The new suspension-bridge, between the Champ-Élysées and Gros Caillon, has been opened. Its length, exclusive of the abutments, is 380 English feet, and it is intended for carriages as well as foot-passengers. The centre or widest opening is 219 feet, while the suspension-bridge over the straits of Menai is 580.

AFRICA.

Public attention has been lately directed to the attempt to colonise Fernando Po. The expedition which was sent to that island, under the command of Col. Nicholls, the Civil Governor, appears to have suffered

greatly from the unhealthiness of the climate. Of forty marines who were on board the *Eden*, thirty-one have died; and the death of the Governor is also reported. Three-fourths of the men are reported dead, and there are returns almost equally calamitous as to the officers and surgeons. In fact, it seems impossible to hold these African colonies without a fearful sacrifice of human life.

EAST INDIES.

According to recent intelligence, two extensive cotton factories were erecting at Calcutta, one of which was nearly finished; it was furnished with two steam-engines of fifty-horse power each, and would manufacture the cotton into twist, and complete the fabric of cotton cloth in the same manner as the most improved of the establishments in the vicinity of Manchester.

Some extensive forgeries of the Company's notes have been discovered at the office of the Accountant-General. By the investigation which was going on at the Police-Office, it had already been ascertained that they amounted to nearly ten lacs of rupees, or 200,000*l.* The Bengal Bank was expected to suffer in nearly one half of that sum, and there was about as much more in Government paper. The forgeries were committed by natives, two of whom (merchants of great wealth) were in custody.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Message of the President of the United States (General Jackson), delivered to Congress on the 7th of Dec., breathes throughout a kindly feeling towards this country, and is, on the whole, very satisfactory. The President enters, with business-like minuteness, into all the departments of the State, of which he is the official organ, and the responsible agent. He begins by congratulating "twelve millions of happy people" on the "most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement." "With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honourable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both, that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations." In the course of his remarks

on the general politics of Europe, as they affect the United States, the President congratulates the Congress on the prospective benefits to their commerce from the unlocking of the navigation of the Black Sea, by the Treaty between the Allied Powers and Russia. He next predicts the restoration of peace and internal quiet in the Southern Republics of America. With regard to commercial transactions with other nations, the existing Tariff is acknowledged to require modification in some of its provisions, the extent of which, however, is very limited.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Letters from Rio de Janeiro to the 27th of October, bring intelligence of the arrival there of the bride and daughter of the Emperor. The marriage took place on the 17th, and was celebrated with great splendour, the capital being illuminated in the evening, and the Emperor embraced that opportunity of instituting a new order, to be styled the Order of the Rose, and to be conferred on foreigners as well as natives; the Emperor to be the Grand Master, and the next dignities to be held by members of his family.

BUENOS AYRES.—The government of this province, since the termination of the civil war, is almost solely occupied in efforts to restore public credit, especially that of the paper currency; new taxes have been imposed, and other expedients resorted to, and a sinking fund established, for the general redemption of the bank notes. The new ministers have a difficult task to make head against the poverty and desolation which the late domestic war has occasioned.

The party now in power is composed of what may be termed the moderate federalists.

The Topographical Commission appointed to examine the obstacles which oppose the opening of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific through the Isthmus of Panama, have informed the Government, that in their opinion one considerable difficulty has vanished in the discovery that the two seas prove the same level; but notwithstanding this, they consider the enterprise as not very easy to be accomplished. The present mode of communication would perhaps be preferable. The navigation of the river Chagres being improved by means of steam-boats, and a road constructed from Cruces to Panama, which is scarcely seven leagues, and can be made passable for carriages, the course to the Pacific would be very short. Even as the case is at present, Señor Hurtado, going with his family as far as Panama, has travelled from Jamaica to Buenaventura, Popayan, in only twenty days. Whatever may be the mode, the Government of the Republic is disposed to encourage the projects which may be presented to facilitate the communication across the Isthmus, and will give the undertaking all the favour in their power, which shall be compatible with the security and defence of the country.

Several Mexican manuscripts, brought some time ago to Europe, and forming part of the celebrated collection of Bottani, have been purchased for the Royal Library, Paris. Amongst the number is the report of the spies sent by Montezuma to the Spanish camp; a third manuscript represents the human sacrifices.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The system of intimidation, particularly in the county of Ross, has become so over-awing, that the outrages which heretofore were perpetrated only under cover of the night, are now fearlessly committed in the face of day; and, although the delinquents are well known, there is not to be found an individual who dares give the necessary information to ground a warrant for their apprehension. On Saturday, the 12th Dec. at noon day, a party of men, well armed, and apparently marshalled, computed at more than 200, assembled within view of the glebe-house, on the lands of Kilgiffin, and, being supplied with the necessary implements for felling timber, deliberately set to work, and cut down upwards of forty fine trees, the property of M. A. Mills, Esq., which surrounded and were contiguous to the church. On the night of the following Wednesday another armed party assembled

in the demesne of Farymount, and cut down forty-seven fine ash and deal trees, also the property of Mr. Mills.

One of the most atrocious and savage outrages ever recorded, was committed on the 19th Dec. at about two o'clock in the morning, at Dromelishy, within four miles of Kilmish, upon two men (brothers) of the name of Doyle, who were recently appointed drivers to the Westropp property, in which situation they succeeded persons of the name of M'Grath, who were discharged for misconduct by Mr. Westropp. This appointment, or the manner in which they conducted themselves in it, brought upon them the vengeance of Terry Alt's boys, who broke into their house, and brought out the two brothers, one at a time, and cut out their tongues! Another brother avoided a similar fate by hiding under a bed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Corn.—The Act of 1828 has now had a fair trial; instead of producing an equality of price, corn has fluctuated to the extent of one-third of the average rates; and it has been necessary to a larger importation of foreign wheat into Great Britain than at any former period. The average price of wheat for every month during the year 1829, was, January, 75s.; February, 72s. 6d.; March, 67s. 8d.; April, 69s. 11d.; May, 69s. 9d.; June, 70s. 7d.; July, 66s. 5d.; August, 66s. 5d.; September, 64s. 2d.; October, 57s. 3d.; November, 56s. 5d.; December, 56s. 10d. The foreign supplies of wheat, barley, and oats, that came into London during the past year:—wheat, 977,920 qrs.; barley, 200,551 qrs.; oats, 340,653 qrs. Total of similar imports in 1828:—wheat, 451,262 qrs.; barley, 29,939 qrs.; oats, 106,440 qrs.

While working a recently-opened mine—copper having been the object of search—there has been discovered a large and regular lode of silver and gold in the Wigford Mine, which is situated not far from *Loddiswell*, near *Kingsbridge*, Devonshire. The ore is of a dark-grey colour, approaching to black, with a metallic lustre; and upon analysis it is found to consist of iron, antimony, copper, silver, and gold. The lode is of considerable width, and the accompanying minerals are a white fluor spar, spate iron ore, and carbonate of lime. The mine has been worked, and the discovery made, by some private individuals.

A woman of the name of *Hester Garstone* has been committed to *Hereford* gaol, charged with robbing the Guildhall of a vast number of records of that city. She was employed to light the fires and clean the rooms, and thus obtained access to these valuable documents, which she disposed of to different shopkeepers as waste paper. Two sackfuls and a half have been recovered; but as yet no one can ascertain the extent of the loss, which is considered irreparable.

Dec. 8. An inquest was held at *Bury St. Edmund's*, before the sheriff of Suffolk, upon a writ of *capias ulteleatum*. This proceeding, which is seldom resorted to, was instituted by Messrs. Taylor and Co. solicitors, of Norwich, to attach the property of the Count and Countess de Frelog, in consequence of their having been outlawed in an action for the recovery of 200*l.* for professional business. The Countess de Frelog was a daughter of the late General Hethersett, and owner of some estates in Suffolk. The defendants had refused to pay the plaintiffs' bill, and left the kingdom; the plaintiffs in consequence proceeded to outlawry, by which the freehold estates of the defendants, and debts owing to them, became liable to seizure. Some of the defendants' estates were copyhold, which, by a

still existing feudal privilege, are exempt from the process; but the rents due were liable. The jury returned a verdict, seizing 180*l.* due for rent, and also a freehold house and 35 acres of land, to answer the plaintiffs' debt.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Very extensive improvements and additions to the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park, are now in active progress. The space on the other side of the road has been granted to the Zoological Society. The most important and formidable work, is the excavation of the road for the purpose of making a subterraneous passage to communicate between the present Zoological exhibition and the additions in preparation, without coming out into the road.

The beautiful edifice lately erected by Messrs. Hoare, bankers, Fleet-street, now nearly completed, will cost little short of 60,000*l.* for which a fund has been long accumulating. The house is completely isolated, its neighbours standing nearly a foot from its wide walls, which gives it a dignified appearance. Its roof and rafters are iron; the front and sides of Portland stone.

Dec. 26. A Commission to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. Davies, a tea-dealer, of Philpot-lane, sat for eleven days, and might have sat as many more, had not the jury this day, when there were nearly twenty medical men to be examined on the part of Mr. Davies, expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied. Sir C. Wetherell insisted on his right to reply, and after he had done so, the jury declared their unanimous opinion, "that Mr. Davies was now of perfectly sound mind, and capable of managing his affairs." Mr. Brougham, as Counsel for the unfortunate subject of inquiry, whose head was said to have been turned by his success in business, stated in his opening speech, that by the time the jury had decided whether his client were capable of managing his property (about 10 or 12,000*l.*) in all probability there would be no property left for him to manage. It is stated that the cost of the proceedings, instituted by the young man's mother, who has married again, will be about 5000*l.*, including the expence of sending five or six Counsel down to Brighton, to make the first application to the Lord Chancellor.

Dec. 30. A meeting, composed chiefly of military officers, took place at the United Service Club-house, the object of which was the establishment of a Museum, to be more particularly devoted to models of Scientific Inventions connected with the naval and military services, but which is also to include collections in natural history, &c. His Majesty's approbation of the plan was communicated to the meeting; and a series of resolutions, with a subscription, were immediately entered upon for carrying it into effect.

revealed word, wherein the hopes of heaven are confined to the penitent, the forsaker of sin, the believing, and the obedient. He ever taught that more danger existed on the side of presumption than on that of distrustfulness and sorrow. And such was the character of his own state of mind, when the suspension of active duties manifested what he was in himself, and how he stood towards God. Expecting his future destiny to be according to his faith and its fruits, and not according to any raptures (too often mistaken for that "unspeakable joy" which steadily accompanies the love of Christ, and the spirit without which we are "none of His"), and preserved as he had been, under God, by a life of action, and intercourse with man, from a too high-wrought theory of mind, and brought to the test of practice, he was too alive to his unfitness by nature and defectiveness of attainment, to be without "fear and trembling." But it is with these that we are commanded to "work out our salvation." The "fearful" are certainly joined with the "unbelieving," but these are such as fear man, and distrust God. When Faith, Hope, and Charity occupy the throne in the heart, we need not apprehend that repentant sorrow shall doom us to the fate of the "fearful." The venerable departed saint never "walked in darkness," in the Scripture sense, without finding this soon dispelled by the "light of life." And that which made the smiles of faith triumph over the tears of repentance was his immovable conviction that he had a Father in heaven, "whose nature and property is ever to have mercy and to forgive," and a merciful Intercessor at his right hand, who was incarnate, suffered, and rose again, "for us men and for our salvation." Neither would he have taken upon himself at any time to withhold the sacrament of life from an expiring repentant sinner, because that sinner might not be able to satisfy his views on the subject of conversion (though he ever held this, in its right sense and as respects the heart, to be a revealed condition of the "blotting out of sin,"*) rather believing with the Church that streams of mercy might flow at the eleventh hour, or even at the last moment, to wash away the sins of the penitent, bewailing them and looking to that crucified Saviour, "who carried them in his own body—on the tree," to take out their sting (as the Israelite did to the serpent lifted up in the wilderness), and to give him privileges which no man

can deserve, and he had most imperfectly appreciated. The Arian, Unitarian, and Socinian, he considered as having given up the very substance of that Christian treasure, the smallest portion of which he never would have yielded to any adversary. Like the Church of which he was a true son, he prayed for such persons, leaving it to the Romish Church to anathematize them; and cherished that which he believed to be essential to salvation, in "unity of spirit" with all believers, and in "the bond of peace" with all mankind.

Thus this faithful "steward of the mysteries of God" adorned the station of a Christian pastor at home. But his official station led him to intercourse of a very general kind with other and distant portions of Christendom, and his comprehensive spirit of charity did with all his might whatever his hand found to do. We have seen that the Church in Scotland, struggling with want and persecution, was equally the object of his zeal and affection with that in this happy land, with her pillared and golden front of prescriptive honours and ancient legal establishments. We shall now find him, in the very close of life, co-operating with younger men in the good work of supporting the Church in Western America. In the year 1823, the devoted and primitive Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio, sought in this country the means of establishing a seminary of education, especially for the ministry, by which the sons of the soil should be qualified for the sacred office, and the infant Church be sustained.

This appeal to British benevolence was not made in vain, and its triumphant success cannot be separated from the influence of a man whom every sound member of the Church knew to be incapable of aiding and recommending any institution which was not the church, the whole church, and nothing but the church. "*Dum spiritus habet reget artus*," I shall remember the delight, almost bordering upon extacy, which gilded his countenance when I read to him the account of, perhaps, the first ordination, since the primitive times, conducted in the woods. The following interesting copy of the Letters of Deacon's Orders, will inform the reader upon this subject as much as will comport with the brevity imposed on me.

Letters of Deacon's Orders.

"By the tenor of these presents be it known unto all men, that we, Philander

* Acts iii. 18.

already giving evidence of such success in his circuit, as in time would most probably have led to eminence in that arduous pursuit. Idleness has been frequently said to be the accompaniment of genius; such, however, was not the case with Mr. St. Leger; the facility with which he wrote never abated the attention he devoted to his subject, and the active industry of his mind kept it completely and constantly employed.

He was a man of warm, but few, attachments, and was himself greatly beloved in the circle in which he moved. As a social and intellectual companion in the common intercourse of society, and more particularly in that of his intimates, his qualifications were of the higher order. His powers of conversation were exceedingly great; and a remarkably retentive, as well as discriminating, memory, enabled him to illustrate his remarks in a manner that rendered his colloquial intercourse eminently pleasing.

REV. GEO. GASKIN, D.D.

(Concluded from p. 282.)

It is time that we speak of the venerable subject of this affectionate tribute as a preacher of God's word. Though he had no attractions in matter or manner of a brilliant kind, he was far above the ordinary standard in solid qualifications. His language was such as became a pulpit; the expressions cogent, clear, and well-suited to the importance of divine truths; the words full of matter, and demonstrating that he had no other aim in them than to inform the minds of his hearers in the simplest way. He seemed to feel, in an eminent degree, the deep importance of his sacred charge, and the solemn responsibility attached to it. He spoke as an ambassador of Christ, with a voice at once of dignity and consolation, neither omitting the terrors of the law to the impenitent, nor the promises of the Gospel to the contrite; and called upon his hearers to embrace, with lively faith, the proffer of salvation. The strength of his principles and warmth of his piety, gave a singular impressiveness to his delivery, and his action was quite appropriate to the pulpit. A deep sense of our common unfitness by nature for the happiness and glory laid up for the faithful, of the impossibility of real proficiency in practical religion, except through the supernatural aids of the Holy Spirit, and an actual perception of what "the seed of the engrafted word," and the divinely-appointed means and ordinances, blessed by that spirit in answer to prayer, had

"done for his soul," (though the mode of such spiritual operations be considered to be hidden from us,) led him to entreat the flock by the mercies of God, by the love of Christ, and by the promised communications of the Spirit, to stem the tide of inward corruption and outward temptation, looking to God for all their strength, and to Christ as "the Author and Finisher of their faith." He warned them especially against that pliant liberality of sentiment, which would sacrifice any one essential truth, as characterizing "the broad way that leadeth to destruction," and taught with our homilies that "discipline is one of the three marks of a true Church," and that the arrangements of God's providence in his kingdom of grace, are as easily to be discovered by the faithful and diligent reader of his Word, as those which he has made in that of nature are manifested by his works.

He did not put "the outward sign" on an equality with "the inward and spiritual grace," or doubt that the latter *may* be given by other means, or without means. But he taught that the sacraments and ordinances of the church were divinely ordained, and that most mercifully and graciously; that it is any thing but the spirit which pleases him who ordained, to suppose these channels of salvation of less than essential value,* "where they may be had," and that we ought equally to bless God that they are ordained, and that his own almighty hands are not tied to them, so that they should be of absolute necessity.

He had the wisdom to look upon himself, and every human teacher, as the humble instrument of a greater and presiding wisdom, by whom the Word, the Sacraments, and the priesthood of salvation had been given to us. His mind cherished no one of the many non-essentials, and almost nonentities, of some modern theological speculatists, and still less so, if possible, was his heart guided by them.

He thought Calvinism calculated to make man immoral on principle, to keep him, in reliance on *sensible* assurance, from that "broken spirit" which, we know on inspired authority, is "the sacrifice of God," and to bring, in accumulation upon his natural and cherished corruptions, one from our arch-enemy's own forge, a presumptuous and wicked forgetfulness of the past, and a *claim* of present and future happiness, founded on decrees which would make that God, whose name is *love*, an arbitrary tyrant, the friend of sin, and violator of his own

* Office of Baptism for Adults.

son, who has been for several years Curate, has been preferred to the benefice by the Bishop of Cork and Ross.

Rev. J. B. Aubert, domestic chaplain to Lord Petre.

At Portsmouth, aged 62, the Rev. Joseph Bonner Cheston, Rector of Lassington, Glouc. and Vicar of Whitelady Aston, co. Somerset. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1788, being the 7th Wrangler of that year, M.A. 1791; was presented to Lassington in 1802, by Sir Wm. Guise, Bart. and to his other living in 1828, by B. Johnson, Esq. the trustee for R. Berkeley, Esq. a Roman Catholic.

At Shrimpling Hall, Suffolk, aged 57, the Rev. Thomas Fenton, Rector of Beighton, Suffolk. He was of Pemb. coll. Camb. B.A. 1797, and was presented to his living by Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1813.

The Rev. John Foley, late Curate of Stradbally, co. Waterford.

Rev. John Glasse, Vicar of Pencombe, Herefordshire, to which he was instituted in 1780.

Aged 66, the Rev. John Going, Rector of Moyalliffe, co. Tipperary; shot by assassins when in his gig on his way home from the town of Thurles. He was brother to Rich. Going, esq. chief police magistrate of the county of Limerick, also murdered in 1821 (see our vol. xci. ii. 463).

At Blackheath, aged 80, the Rev. Alexander Greenlaw, D.C.L. He was of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1801, and B.D.C.L. 1804.

The Rev. Richard Grier, D.D. Vicar of Templebunane, co. Cork. He published in 4to, 1812, an "Answer to Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible," being at that time Master of Middleton School.

The Rev. John Jenkins, Vicar of Kerry, co. Montg. Prebendary of York and St. David's, a gentleman of considerable literary acquisitions, particularly in ancient British lore. He was presented to Kerry in 1807, by Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's, and to the Prebend of Osbalwick in the church of York, by Archbp. Vernon, in 1828.

Aged 80, the Rev. William Jewell, Rector of Burgh and Hackford, Norfolk. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774; and was presented to both his livings by George Hunt Holley, Esq. to Burgh in 1778, and to Hackford in 1801.

The Rev. John Tossell Johnson, Rector of Ashreigny, and Wembworthy, Devon. He was of King's coll. Camb. B.A. 1777; and was instituted to both his livings on his own petition, to the latter in 1775, and the former in 1784. Since his death the Rev. George Johnson, M.A. has been instituted to Ashreigny.

The Rev. Charles Neelds, late of Wickleswood, Suff. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. B.A. 1811.

At Clontarf, co. Dublin, the Rev. Richard Cave Parker, second son of John P. esq.

The Rev. Owen Reynolds, Rector of Aber, Carnarvonshire, and Clocacnog, co. Denbigh. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. A.M. *per saltum*, 1819, and was presented to both his livings in that year, to the former by the late Lord Viscount Bulkeley, and to the latter by the Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. John Roberts, Vicar of Dymeirchion, co. Flint, to which living he was presented in 1807, by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of St. Asaph. Mr. Roberts was the author of the English essay at the Carmarthen Eisteddfod, Sept. 1823, on "The Reasons for rejecting the Welsh Orthography," that is proposed and attempted to be introduced with a view of superseding the system that has been established since the publication of Dr. Davies's Grammar and Dictionary, and Bishop Parry's edition of the Welsh Bible, and that of 1630.

Rev. William Romney, Rector of Swindon, Glouc. He was of Linc. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1787, and was instituted to Swindon on his own petition in 1807.

Aged 84, the Rev. John Roope, of Adamstreet, Adelphi. He was a distinguished scholar, and the intimate friend of Porson, Parr, and many of the other great luminaries of the literary world. He retained to the last his mental faculties, and the kind and courteous manners which had justly endeared him to his friends.

Rev. W. Row, Chaplain of the Shannon frigate.

At Bath, the Rev. Richard Shuttleworth, brother to the Warden of New College, Oxford. He was of Eman. coll. Cambridge, B.D. 1822.

The Rev. Jeremiah Trist, Vicar of Verran, Cornwall. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M.A. 1786, and was presented to his living in 1782, by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. He published in 4to, 1812, "A Sermon preached at St. Mary's Church, Truro, at the visitation of the Bishop of Exeter."

The Rev. P. Feel, Curate of Boxwell and Leighterton, Glouc.

At the glebe-house, the Rev. Robert Fears, Rector of Coalhanger, Queen's co.

The Rev. John Warburton, Rector of Valentia, co. Kerry, and Precentor of Limerick. He was a relative of the late Bishop of Cloyne (of whom a memoir was given in our vol. xcvi. ii. 370), and was collated to his benefices by Dr. Warburton when Bishop of Limerick.

At Conisborough, near Doncaster, aged 88, the Rev. Henry Watkins, for 59 years resident Vicar of that parish, Vicar of Barnborough, and senior Prebendary both of York and Southwell. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1764, being the 4th Wrangler of that year; M.A. 1767. He was collated to Conisborough by Archbishop

Drummond in 1770, to the prebend of Givendale, in the church of York, in 1772, and to that of Beekingham in the church of Southwell, in 1774, both by the same patron; and was presented to Barborough in 1814, by the Chapter of Southwell. A preceding Vicar of Conisborough, Henry Saxton, held the benefice for fifty years, from 1615 to 1665, and is described in his epitaph as "inclyti nominis propter pietatem, doctrinam, temperantiam, et curam paternam;" the historian of the Deanery of Doncaster, in closing the list of the Vicars of Conisborough with the name of Mr. Watkins, after mentioning his collation in 1770, remarks that he was "still the Vicar, having outumbered the years of the long incumbency of his predecessor, Henry Saxton, and not fallen short of him in the graces and virtues which best adorn the ministerial character." Mr. Watkins has left a son of his own name, also of Christ's coll.; and who is Vicar of Beekingham, Notts, through his father's patronage as Prebendary.

The Rev. *Robert Watson*, Rector of Barlavington, Egdean, and Hardham, Sussex. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1786; and was presented to the first of these churches by the Earl of Egremont in 1788, to Hardham in the same year, by Sir C. F. Goring, and to Egdean in 1798, by the Earl.

At Harnage, Salop, in his 60th year, the Rev. *John Wilde*, Rector of the third portion of Pontesbury. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1791, and was presented to Pontesbury in 1814, by W. E. Owen, Esq.

At Falkirk manse, aged 76, the Rev. *James Wilson*, D.D. Minister of that parish. He was author of "A Defence of Public or Social Worship, 1792," 8vo. "The History of Egypt from the earliest account of that country to the expulsion of the French, 1805," three volumes 8vo.

The Rev. *George F. Wise*, Vicar of Churston cum Kingsbridge, Devon, to which benefice he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1810.

June 20. At the Mauritius, on his return to England, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. *Thomas Truebody Thomason*, senior Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company. He was a student of Magdalen coll. Camb. where he was Norrisian Prizeman in 1795, and took the degree of B.A. in 1796, being the fifth Wrangler of that year. He was thence elected Fellow of Queen's coll. where he proceeded M.A. 1799, and was Tutor. He was also for a time Curate of Trinity church, Cheltenham.

Oct. 10. The Rev. *Robert Hankinson Roushedge*, Incumbent of the second Rectory of St. Peter, Liverpool. He was of Braz. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1771; and was presented to his living by the Corporation in 1796.

Oct. 19. At Mughall, the Rev. *Samuel*

Remshaw, Senior Rector of Liverpool. He was of Braz. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1775; and was presented to St. Peter's, Liverpool, by the Corporation, in 1794.

Nov. 5. Found dead in his bed, at the house of his friend the Rev. Richard Phillips, Montacute, near Yeovil, aged 38, the Rev. *John Raynor*, Vicar of Tamerton Foliot, Devonshire. He was the only son of Capt. Raynor, R.N. lost with his ship and crew, it is supposed, in the Channel, only six weeks after his marriage; his widow still survives. The son was Chaplain to William Langmead, Esq. when Sheriff of Devon; and was very recently presented to his living by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 23. At Headley rectory, aged 44, the Rev. *John Parson*, Curate of that place, and Rector of St. Peter's, West Lynn. He was of Braz. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1811, and was presented to West Lynn in the same year.

Dec. 6. At Ropley, Hants, the Rev. *Thomas Earle Pison*, late Curate of St. Cuthbert's, Wells. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827.

Dec. 8. The Rev. *Walter Birch*, Rector of Stanway, Essex, and Vicar of Stanton Bernard, Wilts. He was formerly Fellow of Magd. coll. Oxf. where he proceeded M.A. 1798, B.D. 1805; was presented to the latter living in 1812, by the late Earl of Pembroke, and to the former in 1817, by his college. He published "A Sermon preached at the parish church of Trowbridge, Oct. 25, 1809."

Dec. 21. At his residence, Beverley, aged 90, the Rev. *Major Dawson*, Rector of Rand, Linc. and for upwards of sixty years Vicar of Farlington and Marton, near York. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1765, being the 5th Junior Optime of that year, and second Member's Prizeman in 1766, M.A. 1768. He was presented to his Yorkshire churches in 1768, by the Hon. Dr. Drummond, then Abp. of York, and to Rand in 1780, by H. Hudson, Esq.

Dec. 30. At Ashford, Kent, the Rev. *Charles Stoddart*, Rector of Shadoxhurst and Vicar of North Shoebury, Essex. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; and was presented to both his livings by Lord Chancellor Eldon; to the former in 1801, and the latter in 1806.

Dec. 31. At Abbot's Grange, near Chester, the Rev. *William Molineux*, M.A. Minor Canon of Chester, and Vicar of Sherburn and Kirk Fenton, Yorkshire. He was presented to both those churches in 1796, by the Prebendary of Fenton in the cathedral of York, and was appointed a Minor Canon of Chester in 1807.

The Rev. *William Rhodes*, Vicar of Tadcaster. He was of Worc. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1784, B.D. of St. John's coll. Camb. 1796, and was presented to Tadcaster in 1811, by the Earl of Egremont.

Dec. 10. At the house of the dowager Lady Knightley, in Seymour-st. Ca. Erskine, wife of D. Rowland, esq. of Frant, Sussex.

At Hammersmith, aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Colvill, only dau. of the eminent composer the late Wm. Boyce, esq. Mus. Doc. relict of Josiah-Lane Colvill, esq. Parliament-st.; and also, many years previously, of Andrew Fenn, esq. of Jamaica, and Brook-green.

Dec. 13. At York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 67, James Lawson, esq.

Dec. 13. In a garret, in King-street, Soho, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Smith, an attorney, who was formerly in affluent circumstances, having, when he retired from business, amassed considerable property. A few years ago he purchased a mill, for the purpose of manufacturing starch on a new principle; but by the speculation he lost upwards of 40,000*l.* Having failed in other speculations, he returned to London with a shattered fortune, and at the period of the joint-stock mania he lost 600*l.* by one of the mining associations. He then became clerk to Mr. Harmer, in whose office he remained some time, and then commenced business on his own account, but being unfortunate, he was compelled to take up his residence in a garret, where he died of apoplexy.

Dec. 14. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 92, the relict of George Medley, esq. of New Burlington-st., and Buxted Park, Sussex, M. P. for East Griested; dau. and heiress of Sir Timothy Waldo, of Hever, Kent. Her large property is inherited by the daughters of the Earl of Liverpool, in right of their late mother Julia-Evelyn-Medley, only dau. and heir of Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart. by Julia-Annabella, only dau. and heir of James Evelyn, esq. and Annabella, sister of George Medley, esq. the husband of the old lady now deceased, who was married Nov. 8, 1762.

Dec. 15. At Brompton, Major-Gen. Edward Codd. He was appointed Ensign 60th foot, 1789; Lieutenant 1793; Captain 1795; Major 1800. During the whole of that period he served with his regiment in North America and the West Indies, until June 1804, when he returned home on leave of absence. In October that year he was appointed Lieut.-Col. in his regiment. In 1808 he served in Spain, and was engaged in the battle of Corunna. But he subsequently again served in the West Indies, and in 1816 he received the thanks of the Houses of Assembly and Legislative Counsel at Barbadoes, for the suppression of an insurrection of slaves. He was promoted to be brevet Colonel 1813, and Major-Gen. 1819; and had recently been appointed Superintendent at Honduras.

Dec. 18. At Kensington, aged 92, John Maberly, esq.

Dec. 19. At the house of her son, Tudor-Genrt. MAG. SUPPL. XCIX. PART II.

street, New Bridge-street, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of Lionel Oliver, esq. late of Stapleford, near Bristol.

Dec. 20. At Clapham, Surrey, in her 80th year, Caroline, wife of Rev. Francis Goode, M. A. Chaplain in Bengal, and late Curate at Clapham.

Dec. 22. At Upper Edmonton, aged 81, Margaret, wife of Grantham Mead, esq.

Dec. 23. In Percival-st., Northampton-sq. aged 69, Mr. John Mansir.

Dec. 24. In Bryanston-sq. aged 79, James West, esq.

Violette, wife of Jos. Blunt, esq. of Torrington-sq.

Dec. 25. In his 26th year, at Gray's Inn, Mr. Fred. Wm. Smith, Solicitor, youngest son of the late Mr. Francis S. of Norwich.

Aged 66, Sarah, relict of Daniel Wilson, esq. Dalham Tower, Westm.

Aged 69, Arthur Tegart, esq. of Pall-mall, apothecary extraordinary to his Majesty, and companion of the late Mr. Wadd (surgeon extraordinary), at the time of his fatal accident. (See p. 563.)

Dec. 26. In Cadogan-place, Mary, wife of B. H. Bright, esq.

Dec. 27. At Greenwich, Anna-Hyde, fifth surviving dau. of late Rev. Francis Wollaston, Rector of Chislehurst.

Dec. 28. In Curzon-st. the Right Hon. Barbara Marchioness dowager of Donegal. She was dau. of Luke Godfrey, D. D. uncle to Sir William Godfrey, Bart.; became the third wife of Arthur fifth Earl and first Marquess of Donegal, Feb. 12, 1790, and his widow, without issue, Jan. 5, 1799.

In Lower Eaton-street, in her 85th year, Mrs. Frances Larpent.

Dec. 29. In Holles-st. John-Hornby Little, esq. of Bombay civil service, son of late Geo. Little, of Pencraig Court, Heref. esq.

Dec. 30. In the New Kent-road, aged 81, the relict of Rich. Ware, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—At Shefford, aged 83, Annabella, relict of Rev. Wm. Ralfe, Rector of Maulden.

CAMBRIDGE.—At Cambridge, Samuel, son of the Rev. Professor Lee.

CORNWALL.—At Helston, aged 77, Miss Johns, eldest sister of Major Johns.

DEVON.—At Stonehouse, the widow of Major Ball, R.M.

At Beaumont-house, Catherine, youngest dau. of T. Bewes, esq.

At Exeter, aged 72, Capt. R. Bunce, R.N.

At Duryard-lodge, near Exeter, Thomas Turner, esq. Registrar of the Diocese.

At Oakhills, Taunton, the wife of H. G. Kersteman, esq.

DORSET.—Elizabeth, third daughter of John-Tregonwell King, esq. of Blandford.

Lately. At Spettisbury-house, Frances, wife of George Smith, esq.

At Fordington, aged 78, Anna, widow of W. Rowe, esq. of Spencecombe, Devon.

DURHAM.—*Dec. 23.* At Bishopwearmouth, aged 46, George-Pearson Dawson, M.D. author of a Nosological Practice of Physic, of a treatise on the Walcheren Fever, 1810, and of many medical and literary essays.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 16.* At Great Horkesley, aged 35, T. A. Maberly, esq. only son of Thomas Maberly, esq. of Colchester.

Dec. 24. At Halstead, the relict of Claud Russell, esq. of Binfield.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 85, Sam. Woodcock, esq. senior Alderman of Gloucester, and many years Surveyor to the Post-office.

At Southorp-house, aged 52, R. Clarke, esq. of Welton-place, Daventry.

HANTS.—*Oct. ...* At Abbots Anne, Mrs. Burrough, sister of the Rev. Thos. B. Rector of that place, and of Sir James B.

At Southsea, Capt. Lye, brother to late Lt.-Gen. Lye.

KENT.—*Dec. 20.* At Canterbury, aged 77, Robert Rushbrooke, esq. the father of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, of Rushbrooke, in Suffolk. He was the only son of Barham Rushbrooke, of Weston-hall, esq. Barrister-at-law; and was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1778, and M. A. in 1776.

Dec. 26. At Queenborough, Thos. Young Greet, esq. the Chamberlain, and for some time past, in alternate years, the Mayor of that borough. Formerly a common sailor, remarkable for his intrepidity, he married advantageously, took a public-house in that borough, became a patriot, and asserted the rights of the poor fishermen. By perseverance he attained wealth, ousted the hostile body in the corporation, felt himself firmly seated in power, and, as is too frequently the case, having gained the object of his ambition, he changed his politics, and became the oppressor of those by whose means he had risen into eminence. The resistance of the people brought famine into the town during the two last winters. Being considered the prime mover of all the measures which have tended to depopulate that unhappy town, the poor people did as much as their poverty would permit, to illuminate their houses, in token of their joy at the departure of their oppressor.

LANCASHIRE.—*Dec. 22.* At Standish, Catherine, wife of Rev. W. G. Orrell, Rector.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 19.* At Hampton Court, Miss F. Cockburn, sister to Sir Jas. Cockburn, of Langton, Bart. and to Vice-Adm. Sir Gen. Cockburn, G.C.B.; and dau. of Sir James the late and 6th Bart. M.P.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 19.* Thomas Cubitt, esq. of Honing Hall, Norfolk.

At Lynnh, Mark Watson, esq. formerly an eminent ship-builder.

Dec. 22. At Yarmouth, aged 76, Mrs. Margaret Girdlestone, eldest sister of the late Dr. Girdlestone.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Dec. 14.* At Nottingham, aged 64, Mr. Chas. Sutton, late proprietor

of the Nottingham Review, which he founded in 1808. He was a warm advocate of liberal principles, and suffered a year's imprisonment at Northampton in 1816-17.

NORTHUMB.—*Dec. 20.* At North Shields, at an advanced age, Thos. Tinley, sen. esq. formerly an eminent ship-owner.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 9.* At Bath, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Rose Holden, M. A. late of Summer-hill, near Birmingham, and Rector of Upminster, Essex.

Lately. At Bath, aged 42, Lt.-Col. Lawless.

At Court House, Bishop's Lydiard, in his 70th year, J. Winter, esq.

At Celwell House, aged 85, Mary, widow of W. Woolridge, esq.

STAFF.—Joseph Stubbs, esq. Town Clerk of Walsall.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 17.* At Hammerwood Lodge, aged 71, the Hon. Mrs. Dorrima Magens, sister to Lord Dynevor. She was Henrietta-Cecilia, eldest dau. of the late George Rice, esq. by Lady Cecil Talbot, Baroness Dynevor, and was married Dec. 16, 1788.

WESTMORELAND.—*Dec. 14.* Aged 78, at Kendal, J. W. Dickinson, esq.

WILTS.—*Dec. 9.* At Langley House, aged 82, Robert Ashe, esq.

Dec. 10. Aged 27, William, eldest son of late James Skeate, esq. of Horton.

Lately. At Chippenham, Hildebrand, fourth son of W. H. Awdry, esq.

WORC.—*Nov. 9.* At Bayton, aged 80, Mr. T. Stokes, a respectable farmer, who had resided there from his infancy. He left directions for the ringers to ring a peal after his funeral, and to have 2s. 6d. each, and a pair of gloves. He has bequeathed 100*l.* to the minister and churchwardens, to be placed in the funds, and the interest to be laid out in bread, to be given to the poor on St. Thomas's day, allowing 10*s.* to the clergyman for a sermon.

Dec. 24. At Dod-oak, aged 84, Wm. Cliffe, esq. grandfather of Wm. Bateson Cliffe, esq. of Matron House, Heref.

Lately. At Great Malvern, James Harvey, esq. of Bargo Castle, Wexford.

At Sherridge, aged 83, B. Johnson, esq. senior Magistrate of the county, a Benchor of the Inner Temple, and for nearly 30 years Town Clerk of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.—*Nov. 23.* At Hull, aged 77, J. Thompson, esq. formerly a merchant.

Nov. 24. Aged 75, Mr. John Webster, late Master Gunner of Hull Garrison. He served during the American war under Gen. Burgoyne, and continued in the service for upwards of 50 years.

Nov. 25. At Hull, aged 26, J. A. Stovin, son of late Aistrophe Stovin, esq. solicitor.

Nov. 26. At Hedon, aged 29, Mr. John Brown, for six years master of the Free School.

Nov. 29. In his 82d year, Robert Sinclair, esq. Recorder of York.

Lately. At Birkin, Wm. Smith, esq. Lt.-Col. of 1st W. York Militia.

Dec. 1. At Wycliffe Rectory, aged 66, Mr. Wright, music master, of Stockton-upon-Tees, extensively known and esteemed in Durham, and in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, as an able and scientific teacher.

Dec. 18. At Howden, aged 62, Thos. Carter, esq.

Dec. 19. In the Workhouse at Great Driffeld, aged 87, Alex. Macintosh, several years proprietor of the Red Lion Inn there, author of the "Driffeld Angler," and highly respected by the gentlemen visiting that town thirty years ago, for the purpose of trout fishing.

Dec. 22. Thos. Horton, esq. of Howroyde, many years a Magistrate for the West Riding, and Colonel of the Halifax Militia.

Dec. 25. At Whitby, aged 92, Mrs. Thompson, widow, sister to late John Mellor, esq.

WALES.—Sept. 29. Aged 18, Mr. Herbert Freeman, youngest son of late Sam. F. esq. of Neath.

Oct. ... At Haverfordwest, Jane-Maria, widow of Thos. Mathias, esq. sister of Mrs. Leach, of Milford.

At Pentwn, aged 82, Joanna, widow of Wm. Archibald, esq. of the White Wall, co. Radnor.

Nov. ... Aged 79, Ellinor, relict of Rev. John Gryffyd, Rector of Ffestiniog.

Dec. 16. At Swansea, aged 7, Spencer Fauconberg Deere, third son of Dr. W. Salmon, of Penlylloe Court, Glam.

Dec. 18. At Caerhun, near Conway, Hester, wife of Hugh Davies Griffith, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Lately. At Edinburgh, Lady Jane, widow of the Hon. Sir John Stuart, of Fettercairn, Bart. Baron of the Exchequer.

At Edinburgh, Lt.-Col. Commandant W. H. D. Knox, Bengal Cavalry.

Dec. 10. At Edinburgh, aged 38, the Hon. Sophia Napier, sister to Lord Napier. She was the second dau. of Francis, the late and 8th Lord, by Maria-Maynard, eldest dau. of Lt.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, K.B.

IRELAND.—Oct. 22. At Mount Juliet, co. Kilkenny, the Rt. Hon. Anne Countess of Carrick, once known as "the beautiful Miss Wynne." She was the eldest dau. of Owen Wynne, esq. M.P. of Haslewood, co. Sligo, by Lady Sarah Cole, eldest dau. of Wm.-Willoughby 1st Earl of Eaniskillen. She was married to Somerset-Richard 3d and present Earl of Carrick, Sept. 1, 1811, and had issue one daughter, born in 1812, and another shortly before her death.

Dec. 19. John, son of the late Rev. Joseph M'Cormick, of Loughbrickland. He was in a boat in company with his cousin, a son of the Hon. Judge Jebb, for the purpose of shooting wild-fowl. A swivel-gun was fastened to the bow of the boat, and

Mr. M'Cormick gave orders for firing it, when the breach, not being properly fastened, was driven directly through his body, and he expired without uttering a word. The hand of the boatman who fired was shattered; but Mr. Jebb escaped without injury. Mr. M'Cormick had not long joined his family from the confinement of his uncle Mr. Rowley Heyland's office in Dublin.

ABROAD.—May 31. At Neemuch, Bengal, aged 25, Wm. Lemon Dunlap, esq. E.I.C. second son of late James Dunlap, M.D. of Sydenham (whose death is recorded in our Dec. Magazine, p. 573).

June 5. At Sierra Leone, after a residence of upwards of 20 years, Kenneth Macauley, esq.

At Allahabad, Major Thos. Alex. Hepworth, E.I.C. eldest son of late Capt. Brodie H. of the Mansfield East Indianman.

June 6. At Chinsurah, near Calcutta, aged 34, Anthony Beckett Temple, esq. 3d son of the late Simon T. esq. of Hylton Castle, Durham.

Aug. ... At Paris, J. F. Gill, esq. Chargé d'Affaires in London, from the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata.

Sept. 14. At Fernando Po, Col. Edw. Nicolls, R.M. Civil Governor of that settlement. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Marines 1796, Captain 1805, brevet Major 1810, Lt.-Colonel 1819.

Sept. 19. In Jamaica, aged 28, Mr. T. O. Parnell, only son of Mr. T. O. Parnell, of Warminster.

Nov. 9. At the age of 101 years and eight months, Mademoiselle Peirier. She was a very distinguished actress of the French stage. To the end of her life she enjoyed the entire use of her reason and her gaiety.

Nov. 14. At Vienna, aged 80, her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Maria Beatrice of Este, reigning Duchess of Massa and Carrara. She was the daughter and heiress of Hercules III. Duke of Modena, wife of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, (uncle to the present Emperor), and mother of Francis the Fourth, the present reigning Duke of Modena, who married in 1812 Maria-Beatrice, daughter of Victor Emanuel, the late King of Sardinia, by whom he has a family.

At Parma, Maria-Julia, relict of Wm. Skrine, esq. of Claverton, near Bath, formerly M.P. for Callington.

Nov. 22. At Madeira, Wentworth, only son of Rev. Francis Huyshe, of Talaton, Devon.

Nov. 29. At Naples, aged 43, the Hon. Gerrard Vanneck, brother to Lord Huntingfield. He was second son of Joshua the first and late Lord, by Maria, dau. of Andrew Thompson, of Roehampton, esq. He married, Dec. 29, 1810, Charlotte, second dau. of Robert Lovelace, of Quiddensham, in Norfolk, esq., and has left one daughter.

Lately. At Nice, aged 21, Lady Emily-Charlotte Caulfield, only surviving child of the Earl of Charlemont, and the third his Lordship has lost at nearly the same age.

At Mogundee, Bengal, by an arrow in a conflict with the natives, Mr. Hugh Beadon, Assistant Surgeon to the Political Agent, son of R. Beadon, esq. solicitor, Taunton.

At Spa, Netherlands, Harriet, sister of the late Gen. Magan, Bath.

At Lisbon, Henry Thomas Bayley, esq. late of Ladywood, near Birmingham.

At Averbach, aged 68, Her Serene Highness Louise Caroline Henrietta, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt. She was the dau. of Prince George William, of the same house, by the Countess Maria Louisa Albertina of Leiningen-Heidesheim; was married to her cousin, Louis, the present reigning Duke, Feb. 19, 1777, and had several children.

Aged 19, His Highness the Duke of Oldenburg, the eldest son of the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, sister to the late and present Emperor, and at the time of her decease Queen of Wirtemberg. His death has greatly afflicted the King of Wirtemberg, who had a paternal affection for him.

Dec. 19. At Pau, Thomas Nugent, esq. of Clay-hill, Epsom.

Dec. 24. At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 33, Russell Charles Page, esq. second son of Mrs. Page, of Cheltenham.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. xciv. ii. 378.—A monument to the memory of Matthew Gregson, esq. F.S.A., author of the "Fragments of the History of Lancashire," has been erected in the church of St. John, Liverpool. It is the production of Mr. Benjamin Gibson, of that town, and consists of a polished white marble urn, resting on a moulding half enveloped with drapery, the folds of which fall on each side a tablet, which is ornamented with four branches of honeysuckle, and bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Matthew Gregson, esq. F.S.A. late of Liverpool, and of Overton Hall, in the county of Chester, who died on the 25th of September, 1824, aged 75 years. In the relations of husband, father, and friend, he was kind, affectionate, and sincere. In Religion, he was firmly attached to the Established Church; and while pursuing Antiquarian Researches, with no less ardour than success, he both encouraged rising merit, and liberally contributed to support the charitable and scientific institutions of his native town."

VOL. xcix. ii. 15.—The will of Sir Humphrey Davy was proved on the 3d of Nov. last, and probate granted to Lady Davy, the relict and sole executrix. The effects sworn under 30,000*l*.

The will is in the testator's own handwriting, dated Jan. 3, 1827, "when feeling more than common symptoms of mortality." He bequeaths to his brother, Dr. Davy, the

sum of 300*l*. per annum Long Annuities, and the sum of 4,000*l*. to be realized by the sale of stock English or foreign, the interest of 3,000*l*. thereof to be applied in the way he (the Doctor) may think most beneficial for the interest of his sisters, particularly his married sister, and his godson Humphrey. He also leaves to his brother all his chemical books, chemical MSS., apparatus, sporting tackle, medals, and the silver venison-dish made from the Rumford medal. There are several legacies of 100*l*. and 50*l*. each to professional friends, among whom are Drs. Wauch, Babington, Wilson, and Mr. Brodie.

Two explanatory papers are appended to this will, by which he requests Lady Davy (on whose high sense of honour and justice he places the most implicit reliance) to bequeath on her decease the different services of plate of which he died possessed, including those presented to him by the Emperor of Russia, the Committee of Coal-Owners, for the invention of the Safety-lamp, &c. to his brother if he survive her, and if not, to his eldest child, should he be in a situation to use it; should, however, such not be the case, or should Dr. Davy die before the executrix, then it is to be sold or melted down, and the proceeds to be applied by the Royal Society in founding an annual medal to be awarded for the most useful discovery in chemistry in England or Anglo-America.

There are three codicils to the will, dated respectively Rome, Nov. 18, 1828, Feb. 19, 1829, and March 18, 1829, by the former of which he bequeaths to his "kind and affectionate nurse," Josephine Delatè, daughter of an innkeeper at Laybach, in Illyria, the sum of 100*l*. or a sum equivalent to 1,000 florins; in a subsequent codicil he revokes this bequest, and substitutes one of 500 florins or 50*l*. To his brother, Dr. Davy, he bequeaths the copyright and profits arising from the sale of *Salmonia*, or any other publications of his, with the exception of *My Vision*, which he requests Lady Davy to publish, should she and his friends consider it useful or instructive to the public, and the proceeds applied in the education of his godson. He also requests rings to be given to his friends, among whom he particularizes Mr. Knight, Mr. Pepys, and Mr. Hatchett, and concludes by desiring to be buried where he dies, adding, "*Natura curat suas reliquias*."

P. 368. The Earl of Harrington's will was proved Dec. 28, by the present Earl and the Marquis of Tavistock, two of the executors. It is dated April 17, 1824, and a codicil May 19, 1828, together filling 15 closely written sheets. The personality was sworn under 90,000*l*.

P. 381. A neat tablet has been placed in the Abbey Church, Bath, to the memory of Mr. Farwell:—"Near this place lie the remains of W. B. FARWELL, Apothecary for nearly 44 years to the General Hospital in

this city. He died Oct. 17, 1829, aged 80 years. His faults are before his Maker, man must remember his good deeds. He was a benefactor to the Hospital by bequest, and more so by his virtues and example: The grateful, when they see his name, will speak of him and praise God. Stranger, as thou canst, lessen the evils of life. This memorial is placed here by a Friend, who may thus cherish gratitude in others, and is bound to testify his own."

P. 476. The will of John Blades, esq. the great glass-man of Ludgate-hill, has been proved. His personalty is sworn under 140,000*l.* but his landed estates were very considerable. Besides the house of business on Ludgate-hill, part of the new houses in St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street, and the vault made under St. Bride's-passage, Mr. Blades had a considerable property, with many new houses and villas, in the neighbourhood of Brixton, Surrey, and was also owner of the non-descript tower on Shooters-hill, which was formerly known by the appellation of "Lady James's Folly," and is

now called "Saverndroog." The occupation of two excellent mansions at Brixton Mr. Blades has left for life to his two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Blackburn, esq. and Caroline, wife of Rev. Edw. Prodgers, and has cross-entailed his estates on their issue; failing all which the final remainder was given to the heir-at-law of his late wife, Hannah Blades, formerly Hannah Hobson. The legacies, with the exception of moneys left to his daughters, or in trust for them and their issue, consist chiefly of about 1,500*l.* to his executors and a few relations, as remembrances; about the same sum among his clerks and shopmen, and about 1,600*l.* in sums of 100*l.* and 200*l.* to the Philanthropic Society, St. Bride's School (of which he was Treasurer), the Deaf and Dumb School, the Blind School, the Asylum; Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, and the Lying-in Hospitals; the Maternity Charity, and Brixton National School. The will is dated the 17th of February, and two codicils on the 20th of July and 8th of October, 1829.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 12, 1828, TO DECEMBER 15, 1829.

Christened	{ Males - 13,674 }	In all	Buried -	{ Males 12,015 }	In all
	{ Females 13,354 }	27,028		{ Females 11,509 }	23,524
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	1019	40 and 50	2092	80 and 90 749
under 2 years	6710	10 and 20 949	50 and 60	2094	90 and 100 95
Between 2 and		20 and 30 1563	60 and 70	2158	101 1
5 years	2347	30 and 40 1902	70 and 80	1843	108..... 2

Increased in the Burials reported this year 1815.

DISEASES.	Gout - - - - -	33	Tumour - - - - -	16
Abscess - - - - -	Hæmorrhage - - - - -	38	Veneral - - - - -	11
Age, and Debility - - - - -	Hernia - - - - -	26	Worms - - - - -	7
Apoplexy - - - - -	Hooping Cough - - - - -	633	Total of Diseases - 23,169	
Asthma - - - - -	Hydrophobia - - - - -	4	CASUALTIES.	
Bedridden - - - - -	Inflammation - - - - -	2385	Broken Limbs - - - - -	2
Bile - - - - -	Inflammation of the Liver	197	Broken Ribs - - - - -	1
Cancer - - - - -	Insanity - - - - -	258	Burnt - - - - -	53
Childbirth - - - - -	Jaundice - - - - -	32	Choaked - - - - -	1
Consumption - - - - -	Jaw locked - - - - -	2	Drowned - - - - -	136
Contraction of the Heart	Measles - - - - -	578	Excessive Drinking - - -	3
Convulsions - - - - -	Miscarriage - - - - -	8	Executed † - - - - -	8
Croup - - - - -	Mortification - - - - -	286	Found Dead - - - - -	6
Diabetes - - - - -	Ossification of the Heart	16	Fractured - - - - -	1
Diarrhœa - - - - -	Palpitation of the Heart	7	Frighted - - - - -	1
Dropsy - - - - -	Palsy - - - - -	18	Frozen - - - - -	2
Dropsy on the Brain - - -	Paralytic - - - - -	185	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents }	75
Dropsy on the Chest - - -	Pleurisy - - - - -	21		
Dysentery - - - - -	Rheumatism - - - - -	45	Killed by Fighting - - -	1
Enlargement of the Heart	Scrophula - - - - -	6	Killed themselves - - -	35
Epilepsy - - - - -	Small Pox - - - - -	736	Murdered - - - - -	2
Eruptive Diseases - - -	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	28	Overlaid - - - - -	2
Erysipelas - - - - -	Spasm - - - - -	51	Poisoned - - - - -	7
Fever - - - - -	Stillborn - - - - -	933	Run Over - - - - -	4
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	Stone - - - - -	19	Scalded - - - - -	2
Fever, (Typhus) - - - -	Stoppage in the Stomach	24	Strangled - - - - -	1
Fistula - - - - -	Stricture - - - - -	4	Suffocated - - - - -	10
Flux - - - - -	Suddenly - - - - -	126	Total of Casualties - 355	
Grief - - - - -	Teething - - - - -	541		
	Thrush - - - - -	82		

† There have been executed within the Bills of Mortality 26; of which number only 8 have been reported as such.

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